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N. Africa Policy Urged on NATO

Nutting Says Uproar on Tunisia Arms Points Up Peril of Drifting

Anthony Nutting, former British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, is a special writer for the New York Herald Tribune.

By Anthony Nutting

What is NATO going to do about North Africa? Posed by the recent French outburst of hysterics over the Tunisian arms deal, this question does not seem to have been resolved by the otherwise successful visit of King Mohammed V of Morocco to Washington.

Yet it is high time that the NATO powers started thinking about this strategically vital corner of the African continent. Two of their number, America and France, have a vast military stake there in the form of bases. America has air bases in Morocco and Libya, France has her great military and naval base of Bizerte in Tunisia, plus an army of 125,000 troops in Morocco and Tunisia and upwards of half a million in Algeria.

Vital Interests

Both countries—and NATO as a whole—have an essential interest both in maintaining these bases and even more in keeping in with their local "landlords." But so far neither France nor America has worked out a system which will latch North Africa permanently onto NATO, primarily because they look at this part of the world through completely different spectacles.

France uses North Africa to destroy Algerian rebellion, America to deter Russian aggression. France considers she has a right to station forces in Morocco and Tunisia and rejects any idea of negotiating an agreement to legitimatize their presence in the eyes of the locals. America, regarding North Africa as an esential link in the NATO defense chain, is reported to be negotiating a bases agreement with Morocco.

Personalities, Too

Likewise with the personalities. To the United States the King of Morocco is a pro-Western ruler to be feted and fussed over in Washington, and Bourguiba an opponent of communism who should be supported and encouraged to continue his opposition. To the French, they are at best busybodies whose offers to mediate over Algeria should be ignored, at worst enemies whose purpose is to undermine and expel French influence from North Africa.

It was this difference of approach—or rather the desire to conceal it—that led America and Britain to offer such lame and dangerous explanations of their recent arms shipments to Tunisia. Instead of saying, which was the truth, that they thought it only right and wise to support so stolid a friend of the Western cause as President Bourguiba, Washington and London sought refuge in evasions designed to argue with and assuage France's unreasoning sense of outrage.

"We only sent arms to forestall the Russians," said the State Department, echoed by Mr. Selwyn Lloyd in the British House of Commons.

More Harm Than Good

Such feeble vacillations must do us more harm than good. For one thing it is hardly a compliment to President Bourguiba to be told that the Anglo - American decision to support him was no more than a choice of the lesser of two evils. For another it suggests an all too easy (and dangerous) way for other Arab states to blackmail us into supplying them with arms. Besides all of which, the French were not to be argued with or ...uaged, until some further face-saving formula was cooked up by Messrs. Dulles and Pineau.

But a face-saving formula is no substitute for a policy; and what is needed is a NATO policy for North Africa. In the absence of an agreed policy, there will not only be more embarrassments of the Tunisian type, there will be a growing danger to Western interests and bases and a progressive weakening of such of our friends as King Mohammed and President Bourguiba. In Morocco especially the extremists are a constant challenge to the moderates presently in power. As I saw for myself earlier this year, it would not take too much for the anti-Western groups of the Istiqlal Independence party to cause an upheaval.

Arabs, like every one else, judge by the example they see; and the example of Western behavoir that is most visible to their eyes is that of France. They do not judge the West by the deportment of American airmen or British soldiers but by the long catalogue of slaughter and repression in Algeria and by the high-handed attitude of the French garrisons who still lord it in Morocco and Tunisia as if they owned the place.

Not in Alliance

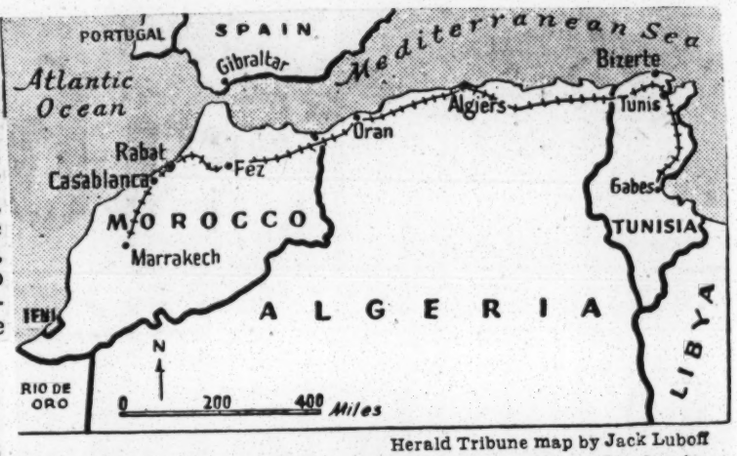
Add to this fact that neither Morocco nor Tunisia are part of the Western alliance which is using their territory nor have they any say in the location, numbers or movements of French forces upon their soil—and you get all the makings of a repetition of what happened to British forces in Egypt and Jordan only a while ago.

Joint Decisions

If we are to avoid the same notice to quit from North Africa, the West must agree on a policy which will associate Morocco and Tunisia (plus Libya, if she does not feel too exposed to Nasser) with the Western alliance. I do not suggest a straight invitation to join NATO. This might smack of an attempt to subject Arab states to the domination of an overwhelming Western majority. Besides this—as Morocco's Premier Si Bekkai pointed out to me recently—to join an alliance which included France would connote Arab approval of French policy in Algeria. What I have in mind is a form of "Balkan Alliance" for the western Mediterranean, which would consist of the North African states and Spain, plus one member of NATO to provide the link with the Western Alliance, much as Greece and Turkey provide the link between NATO and the Balkan Pact.

Under such an arrangement the position of all NATO forces in the west Mediterranean area —American, British and French —would be subject to the joint decisions of the West Mediterranean-North Atlantic Alliance. There would be frequent consultations between the military staffs of the two pacts, there could be joint meetings between the NATO council and their west Mediterranean opposite numbers and, following the precedent of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, the parliamentarians of North Africa could be brought into direct and frequent concourse with their fellows from western Europe and North Africa.

In short, Morocco and Tunisia would be given a voice in the system of joint defense, an insight into the true spirit of Westernism and an opportunity to prove that they are worthy of our sympathy on their own positive merits and not merely as pawns in the cold war. The pay-off for such Western offerings could only be enhanced security for Western interests.



Herald Tribune map by Jack Luboff

Map locates the North African countries which Anthony Nutting discusses in his article today.

African assembly elects 50 members

NEW YORK — More than 50 prominent Americans have been elected to membership on the National Committee of the American Committee on Africa.

Their acceptances came in response to an invitation from author John Gunther, himself a national committee member of the organization, was revealed at American Committee on Africa headquarters this week.

The American Committee on Africa is a non-partisan, non-political organization of American citizens seeking to inform their countrymen of the historical ferment which characterizes Africa and to relate the importance of African events to American life.

* * *

"THIS organization," Gunther stated, "in the past two years has been the central agency for accurate and up-to-date information on African affairs. It is also the force seeking an American policy toward Africa designed to help the African peoples achieve national independence, justice and equality."

Among the new national committee members are four U.S. senators, two state governors, 16 members of the House of Representatives, two university presidents, eight national religious leaders and 11 authors and scholars.

The new members include Gardner Cowles; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Dr. Robert L. Johnson; Hon. Francis B. Sayre; Oscar Hammerstein 2nd; U.S. Sen. Dennis Chavez; Hubert Humphrey; Irving Ives; Wayne Morse;

Former Ambassadors Edwin E. Stanton and Angier B. Duke; Jackie Robinson; Sidney Poitier; the Rt. Rev. Henry W. Hobson; the Very Rev. James A. Pike; Reihold Niebuhr; Dr. Harry E. Fosdick;

* *

DR. RALPH SOCKMAN; the Rev. Robert McCracken; the Rev. Martin L. King Jr.; Dr. Arthur Schlesinger Jr.; Governors Edmund S. Muskie and George M. Leader.

A complete list of the new members follows:

Sadie T. M. Alexander, attorney; Rep. Victor Anfuso (D-N.Y.) Thurman Arnold, attorney; Rep. Edward P. Boland (D-Mass.); Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.); V. W. Brooks, author and critic; Dr. Henry S. Canby, author and critic;

James B. Carey, president., International Union of Electrical Workers; Sen. Dennis Chavez (D-N.Mex.); Rep. Robert J. Cobrett (R-Pa.); Gardner Cowles, president, Cowles Magazines, Inc.; Peter De Vries, author and playwright; Angier B. Duke, ex-Ambassador to El Salvador;

*

REP. HERMAN EBERHARTER (D-Pa.); Dr. Harry E. Fosdick, pastor emeritus, Riverside Church of N.Y.; Lewis S. Gannett, journalist and author; John Gunther, jounalist and author; Oscar Hammerstein 2nd, lyricist and producer; Rep. Wayne L. Has (D-Ohio); The Rt. Rev. Henry W. Hobson, bishop of the Diocese of Southern Ohio Episcopal);

Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government, Harvard University; Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D-Pa.); Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.); Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N.Y.); Dr. Robert L. Johnson, president, Temple University; the Rev. Martin L. King Jr., clergyman; Rep. Coya Knutson (D-Minn.) Gov. Georye M. Leader of Pennsylvania; Dr. John A. Mackay, president, Princeton Theological Seminary;

REP. THADDEUS . MACHROWICZ (D-Mich); Rep. Eugene J. McCarthy (D-Minn.); the Rev. Robert J. McCracken, pastor, Riverside Church of N.Y.; Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, educator; Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Oregon); Gov. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine; Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, theologian and educator; the Very Rev. James A. Pike, dean, Cathedral of St. John the Divine; Sidney Poitier, actor; Rep. Charles O. Porter (D-Oregon); Paul A. Porter, attorney;

Rep. Melvin Price (D-Ill.); Jackie Robinson, athlete; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt; Robert S. John, author and journalist; Francis B. Sayre, former Assistant Secretary of State; Prof. Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., prof. of history, Harvard University; Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, minister, Christ Church of N.Y.; Edwin F. Stanton, former Ambassador to Thailand; Dr. William F. Stevenson, president, Oberlin College; Rex Stout, author; Herbert B. Swope, journalist and consultant; Rep. Frank Thompson Jr. (D-N.J.) Mark Van Doren, poet, author and critic; Rep. William B. Widnall (R-N.J.) and Rep. Roy W. Wier (D-Minn.)

18a 1957

Slow Train Thru Arkansas Fast Compared to This Sahara Job

Norma Lee made a dream come true when she traveled to Timbuktu, deep inside Africa. Today she sets out on the difficult return trip.

BAMAKO, AFRICA — The 60 mile train trip between Koulikoro and Bamako takes four hours and seems like an eternity, especially when you are packed in a primitive coach with nothing but betel nut chewing natives, squawling babies and goats, and crowing roosters, at night with no lights.

Bamako, the capital city of French Sudan, is the nearest outpost of semi-civilization after the Niger river boat trip to Timbuktu. Bamako is on the Niger but the dangerous rapids between her and Koulikoro make it impossible for boats to travel between the two points. The only way to get here is by train.

We missed our first train out of Koulikoro by 10 minutes and had to stay over an extra day. Koulikoro is a 100 per cent African village, with none of the amenities of home —no hotel, taxis, or restaurants.

Sometimes it is possible to hitchhike a ride on a truck into Bamako, but this is the rainy season; roads are impassable, only the trains are running, sometimes.

Returns to Boat

If you must get stuck in Koulikoro, you should arrange to do it when the river boat Archinard is in. It had been our home for two weeks. The captain welcomed us back aboard. We slept on deck, ate the last of the Niger carp and sheep's liver, took our quinine pills, and waded thru the red mud pools left by a hot and cold tropical storm to catch the next train out.

The train only travels between Koulikoro and Bamako, no further, and at times you wonder whether it will make it that far. Some of the more enterprising passengers get off and help it along by pushing. Most of them just stand around or tag alongside the creeping train chattering to their neighbors who, hearing the train's whistle, come swarming across the fields to watch it go by.

The train, of course, has no dining car. The Africans bring their own food, chickens, goats, peanuts, milk, and fish. They picnic on the floor by the light of their gasoline lanterns. What they don't have they buy as they go along. The train makes unscheduled stops every time a native comes running across a weed patch with something to sell. The bargaining is loud and furious as live chickens, pigeons, and odoriferous bundles of dried fish are passed back and forth thru the train windows.

Most of the train passengers are of various African tribes from small outlying villages who bring their wares into the big markets at Bamako. Some make the trip once a week, some only once a month, but the train ride is always a big event for them and they travel well equipped with all their household belongings, including the live stock.

Bamako itself is probably one of the most colorful and fascinating cities in Africa.

Made Up of Mud Huts

It has not been rebuilt, modernized, or Americanized, as so many other African cities have, to look like Dallas or Tulsa. It is a sprawling city of mud huts strung along the red banks of the Niger, with a population of 80,000 Africans and 3,500 Europeans.

There are enough modern business establishments and facilities to take care of the Europeans' needs — a pharmacy, hospital, hotel, a combination super-market and dime store. That's about all.

The rest is Africa, the deep, dark, remote heart of Africa that looks, fells, and smells pretty much the way you thought it would. In more modern African cities you sometimes have to ask directions to the native quarters. Not here. They're all around you.

Yet in this primitive, remote setting of beating tomtoms, bush camps, and jungle mysteries that you read about in the travel folders are a few familiar old relics of modern civilization that you run across in Chicago or New York.

Creeping inflation already has crept so far here that Chicago is a bargain paradise by comparison.

You wouldn't believe things could get that bad?

The only other tourist here recently was a New York psychoanalyst and art collector who is spending the summer on the French Riviera. He flew down to Bamako to buy several thousand dollars worth of primitive African art, took one quick gasping look around and hastened right out again. He went broke faster here than in a week's gambling at Monte Carlo.

You do not need a horoscope to see that the French franc is falling apart at the seams. With coffee at 50 cents a cup, a bottle of water $1, a lunch of bread, cheese, and wine, $4, your hotel bill averages about $40 a day—and there is only one hotel and no hot dog stands.

Drinks Expensive

Imported products always are expensive. Here even locally grown or made products are high, i.e., butter and potatoes, $1 a pound; lettuce, carrots, tomatoes, about 50 to 75 cents for a small bunch. American cigarets are 75 cents a pack, French, 50 cents; Dutch beer, 85 cents, a whisky and soda, $1.60.

To air express a 12 pound package of old clothes and film to Chicago would have cost $95, if we had paid it.

Tho French West Africa is making a bid for the tourist trade, so far it hasn't had much luck and the reason is obvious. Even the French living here admit that it's twice as expensive as New York, three times higher than living in Paris. Except for the Niger boat trip to Timbuktu, the only bargains we have found in French West Africa, transportation costs are out of line with what we have found in the rest of the world.

The two day boat trip from the Canary islands to Dakar on a third class French ship cost $258.20 [for two], compared to $85.70 [for two] by plane [Spanish] from Casablanca to the Canaries—the same distance. The plane fare from Dakar to Bamako [French] cost $150 compared to the $85.70 for the same distance between Casablanca and the Canaries. All other prices in this part of the world have been in the same proportion.

Have Own Money

The French-Africans have their own money and will not accept French francs. Tho they see few American tourists they know enough of the American language to beg, "I need money. I have four wives." They will ask $50 for a 50 cent souvenir and if you offer them French instead of African francs they think nothing of spitting on it before throwing it back in your face.

Wages are high and the beneficent French government provides cradle to the grave security, which for 17 million inhabitants of its West African territories costs a fair sized bundle of devalued francs.

Some Africans are doing all right for themselves. The only Cadillac in town [brand new, bright yellow] is owned by a handsome African dealer in diamonds and objets d'art who also has an electric refrigerator and four wives. Some enterprising anthropologist could do a fascinating study on the overlapping of cultures in Bamako.

As the travel folders say, it is a wonderful, exciting, incredible, and colorful place. It is Africa, deep in the heart of it; the place that "grips all those who seek escape."

U.S.I.A. Expanding Service for Africa

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8—Although it is retrenching almost everywhere else in the world, the United States Information Agency is engaged in modest expansion in Africa.

Retrenchment is required by the cut in the agency's budget by Congress. It was reduced from $113,000,000 last year to $95,100,000 in the current fiscal year, which began July 1.

Expansion is dictated by the growing opportunities and challenges on the African continent, the agency believes.

The opportunities are presented by growing national consciousness among the 220,000,000 people of Africa. Some of these have just attained their independence, while others reach for it. In North Africa, Morocco, Tunisia and Sudan have become independent; father south, Ghana has just joined Liberia and Ethiopia as an independent country.

The challenge comes mainly from Cairo, which broadcasts many hours daily in all major African languages and sends out a stream of cultural and political emissaries.

The role of those emissaries is assisted by the fact that the Arabic language and the Islamic religion are constantly spreading southward into so-called "sub-Sahara" or "black" Africa at the expense of indigenous African tongues and pagan religions.

In Somalia, for instance, it is uncertain now whether Somali or Arabic will be adopted as the official language.

Officials of the agency are acutely aware of the advantage to the United States and the West to have an active information program in each country as the shift to independence takes place.

Staff to Be Increased

This year the Africa staff is to be expanded from forty-five Americans and 160 local employes to fifty-one Americans and 203 local employes. These figures include eighteen Americans employed in Egypt, which for psychological purposes is more part of the Middle East than of Africa.

Voice of America, which has only fifteen minutes daily in special African broadcasts, may expand and use some the native languages. It is also seeking a relay point that will cover the continent more completely than the one now in use at Colombo, Ceylon.

While the voice manages occasionally to broadcast an interview with visiting students or others from Africa in their native languages, it has found it nearly impossible to find Americans able to use these languages.

Speakers in Arabic are available, although in insufficient number. The U. S. I. A. plane this year to train four men in Arabic and seven in other Africa languages. These languages will include Hausa, spoken in northern Nigeria and French West Africa, Swahili in East Africa and Anharic in Ethiopia.

The agency hopes also to draw on students specializing in African-area studies at Northwestern and Boston Universities.

Throughout the continent, meanwhile, there are signs of

rising interest in learning English. By request of the host governments, the agency has sent one English teacher to Tunisia and two to Morocco. In Tunisia 500 Government officials and their wives are learning English at the Bourguiba School of Languages. Ghana is making English its official language.

The agency has begun to develop an African newsreel for distribution to Ghana, the Sudan, Ethiopia, Liberia and generally to sub-Sahara Africa. A movie on newly independent Ghana, in color, is nearly finished, as is a four-reel movie on Point Four work in Ethiopia.

It is distributing two periodicals. One written in English, called "American Outlook," is destined for all of West Africa, including Ghana, Nigeria, Gambia, Liberia and Sierre Leone. The other, in Arabic, and emphasizing the works of the International Cooperation Administration, is printed in Beirut and distributed from Libya to Arabic-speaking areas. Some pamphlets have also been printed in Amharic.

At Nairobi, in British East Africa, the U. S. I. A. post is planning to translate into Swahili Booker Washington's "Up from Slavery."

[Photo by Russell Oss]

Norman Lee Browning discovers that Africans, too, find toy balloons interesting. Here she gives away a handful to some pretty well grown youngsters.

Timbuktu a Port on the Niger —but Usually the River Stays Away from Its Door

(Timbuktu is on the edge of the Sahara desert, in one of the world's most forbidding spots. Why would anybody want to build a city there? Norma Lee continues her series by answering this question.)

TIMBUKTU, Africa — The word Timbuktu is so commonplace that even your best friends laugh when you tell them that's where you're going.

Lecture audience statistics show that only one in 300 know where it is. The rest aren't sure whether it's a joke or an island. Most people are vaguely aware that the word is synonymous with the end of the line, tho they don't know which line.

Timbuktu is in the Sahara desert and ordinarily you wouldn't expect to get there on a river boat.

It is known as a river port, where the canoe and the camel meet, but it normally is five to 15 miles from the water, depending on the season. The Niger river has its source in French Guinea and travels eastward and northbound toward the Sahara, making a loop around Goundam, Timbuktu, and Gao, and then down again toward Nigeria.

Up—or Down?

It is one of the strangest rivers in the world. You're never sure whether you're going up river or down river. It goes in circles and runs out of water so often that we spent half our time on the boat journey [up or down?] to Timbuktu being pried off sand bars.

There are two boats, the Archinard and the Galleni, that make the trip in season, and the Galleni doesn't even have motors. A tug pulls it.

When there is enough rain in French Guinea to water the river thoroly, some of it trickles on northward to Timbuktu and beyond, but the last rainy season was not very productive—so the river gave out 20 kilometers before we got here.

Crocodiles—So No Swim

In an exceptionally wet season [in French Guinea; only an optimist expects rain here] the Niger creeps right up to Timbuktu's back yard, so close you could go in for a dip if it were not for the crocodiles.

Most of the year, as now, Timbuktu is strictly a desert village surrounded by nothing but desert.

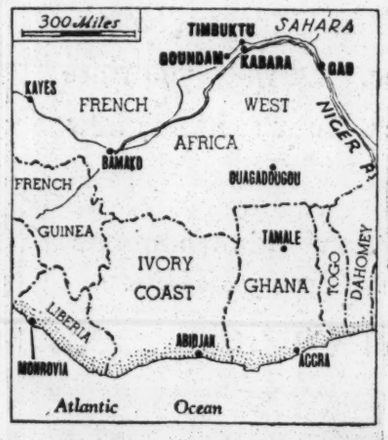
It boils in the day time, freezes at night. As I write this my fingers are numb with cold.

The Sahara was not always a desert. Just as man was beginning to appear on earth a monster cataclysm shook the region now known as the Sahara, opening up two gigantic fissures in the earth's crust, and the portion between the fissures, present Sahara, was pushed up a thousand feet. Rivers, lakes, and trees disappeared beneath the earth's surface, and today some of these waters still flow under the Sahara. Sometimes they emerge to the surface in oases.

Origin Is Unknown

Some believe Timbuktu was originally an oasis. [There isn't much sign of it now.] The more widely accepted theory is that it came into being, originally as a seasonal camp of the Tuareg tribes, because of its closeness to the Niger.

The curious loop-the-loop course of the Niger, its treacherous rock banks, shifting sand dunes, and millions of little dried up islands have led experts to believe that the present Niger may have been two or more of the prehistoric rivers that were bounced around in the cataclysm that created the Sahara. In any case there would be no Timbuktu without the Niger.



During normal seasons the river boat unloads produce at Kabara, about five miles from here, whence it is brought in either on a French military truck or by camel and donkey.

All About Camels

Among other things Timbuktu is called the camel town. There are enough around now to suit me but the really big camel caravans come in only twice a year, usually in January or February, to bring in salt from the Taoudeni salt mines, a few hundred miles north of here.

You can buy a good young camel in Timbuktu for $100, and there are some who consider this a real bargain. I prefer the donkey, at $2.80.

The Timbuktu camel is the one humped dromedary, imported to Africa by the Arabs, and undoubtedly the sourest beast extant. He will chew off your arm at the drop of a turban, and tho he can go 40 days without water if he wishes, he is by nature quite fragile and a sissy. At any moment he may suddenly decide to lie down and die.

The nomads who come and go with the camel caravans always walk instead of riding. You've heard of the straw that broke the camel's back? It's more truth than fiction.

Dromedaries also are afraid of the dark. Strange night-owl hoots heard wafting across the Sahara all night long are not banshees. They're Arabs hooting to let their camels know they're still there. If they dared to sleep soundly all night without hooting they would awaken with the desert dawn quite camel-less.

Spellings Vary

On most maps that list it, Timbuktu is given the French spelling, Tombouctou. It is also commonly known and written as Timbuctoo. According to legend it got its name from a trusted slave, Timbuktu, who guarded the Tuareg grain stores while the tribes went north in winter.

The Tuaregs, not the Arabs, were the original inhabitants of the Sahara region. They were [and still are] incurable nomads and once were the greatest warriors of north Africa, spending most of their time fighting and pillaging. They were a white race and the men, not the women, wore their faces veiled. They still do. They gave Timbuktu its reputation as the Forbidden

Norma Lee Browning and an African friend aboard the Archinard, the river boat that took her to within a few miles of the port of Timbuktu. [Photo by Russell Ose]

City.

In ancient days they would bring their slaves and their flocks down to what is now Timbuktu, camp here during the hot spring and summer months, journey back north across the desert in the fall. The place soon became a desert-river crossroads.

During the 14th and 15th centuries, after the Arabs gained domination and imposed the Moslem religion [the Tuaregs were believed to be Christians originally], Timbuktu became a great cultural and scholastic center. Arab scholars came from as far away as Spain.

Culture Disappears

There is little left today of anything approaching cultural or scholastic influences.

There are only 7,000 [more or less] Tuaregs, Arabs [also nomad sheep raisers], and Negroes of the Songhai and Bambara tribes on the Niger. All have their separate languages and customs. The Tuaregs still wander in and out of Timbuktu as they please with their slaves, their swords, their camels and goat herds, and in some quarters are still the most feared and mistrusted of the desert tribes.

There are still the ancient mud mosques with the black Holy Birds roosting on the stair-step pegs. There are still the tortuous hot alleys between the darkened doorways and peek-a-boo windows, and all still guarding the ancient mysteries of a decadent legend that lives on mainly because its name is Timbuktu.

Disaster strikes at the river boat Archinard! Tomorrow Norma Lee tells a story of high adventure on the Niger river.

Thayer's Tell-A-Scope

Post + Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Wed. 7-3-57 P. 12

Romantic Kilimanjaro Ruler Visits Capital

By Mary Van Rensselaer Thayer

THE GENTLEMAN in the photograph at left, ruled one of the world's most romantic spots, the slopes of Africa's highest mountain, Hemingway-famed Mt. Kilimanjaro. He is 43-year-old Thomas Marealle, the elected Paramount Chief of the Chaggas, whose family has bossed the beautiful, perpetually snow-capped mountain for seventeen generations.

Mrs. Thayer

Friends, in England, Africa, the United States, would scarcely recognize Chief Marealle in his ceremonial robes for his usual daytime dress is a perfectly cut Savile Row gray flannel suit. The Chief was educated at both Trinity College in Cambridge and the London School of Economics. He is here, on a Leader Grant, as Government guest on a 60-day whirl about the United States.

Chief Marealle, however, is proud of his ceremonial robes not only for their beauty but for their significance. The leapord cape is a symbol of fierceness. The Colobus monkey-skin headdress symbolizes mercy. So, in close juxtaposition, fierceness is gentled by mercy.

Chief Marealle rules one of Africa's most progressive tribes. About 310,000 Chaggas live on two thousand square miles of fertile land.

KILIMANJARO, in Swahili, means "Hill of Springs" and the well watered Chagga acreage is especially well suited to growing coffee. The Chagga coffee, Arabaca, the highest grade bean, is profitably marketed through Africa's only co-operative, the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union. About 30,000 African coffee growers organized into 28 societies affiliated with the Union and as a result are protected. Coffee culture is encouraged and the happy Chaggas are so prosperous that three out of four are literate, most have a standard of living far superior to their neighbors.

The Chagga territory, which is included in Tanganyika, has its own local government under the Paramount Chief. There is a Chagga Treasury, Secretariat, and Legislative Assembly to which the Chief's wife was the first woman appointed. The Chaggas have their own road system, hospitals, dispensaries and a Ten-Year Plan for Development, a Five-Year Plan for Education.

Marealle was elected (for life) Paramount Chief in 1951. In between schooling and travel he worked as director of the Dar-es-Salaam radio station. Though the Chagga territory has been much prosyletized by Lutheran Missionaries, Marealle describes himself as an undenominational Christian. One of his main concerns is preserving the wild animals of Kilimanjaro for, alas, due to many safaris such as Hemingway described, big game is now almost non-existent.

No tourist chaser, the Paramount Chief admits, somewhat reluctantly, a great many foreigners trek to beautiful Kilimanjaro. He's agreeable to meeting them, however, and his address for those who wish to contact him is ENZI MOSHI (which means "Smoke" in Swahili), Tanganyikya.

Here in Washington, the Paramount Chief was entertained at a reception given by the Institute of African Affairs. It was a select affair, with African enthusiasts making up most of the guest list. The sole member of Congress present was, naturally, omniscent Sen. Theodore Francis Green, chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee. And, guess who is going to accompany Chief Marealle on his United States tour? It's the Institute's Mr. John M. Livingston. Mr. Livingston swears up and down that he is no relation to "Mr. Livingston, I presume?" the lost explorer discovered after months of sensational search at Ujiji by courtly newspaperman Stanley.

By Charles Del Vecchio, Staff Photographer

NSHUMBUE MAREALLE

. . . he's 'Boss' of Kiliminjaro

African Coffee Worries Latins

Competition Stiff in U. S., Europe Markets

BY JULIUS GOLDEN

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil Dec. 7 (AP)—Latin American coffee growers are becoming more concerned every day with the stiff competition Africa is putting up in the United States and Europe.

Consumption of African coffee in the United States increased 50 per cent in 1956 over the previous year. And Africa ranks a close second to Brazil in the European coffee market.

Coffee is the economic foundation for Brazil and an extremely important product of other Latin American countries such as Colombia. A serious drop in price, a surplus of overpowering competition can mean famine in Brazil. Seventy per cent of Brazil's dollar income is derived from coffee sales.

Gaining Rapidly

Ten years ago, the so-called Robusta coffee of Africa did not figure in European sales. Last year Africa shipped 4½ million bags of coffee to Europe to account for 34 per cent of the European market. Brazil shipped five million bags and accounted for 39 per cent. Central America had a 14 per cent share of the market with one million bags, and Colombia, five per cent with 657 thousand bags.

African coffee, which was sold in limited quantities to the United States ten years ago, now commands between 10 and 14 per cent of the U. S. market. And Africa is gaining rapidly. About 42 per cent of the United States coffee comes from Brazil.

Brazilian fears have been heightened by the creation of the European common market of Italy, West Germany, France, Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg. The common market countries intend to give preferential treatment to their African colonies. Brazil is afraid it will not be able to compete in the long run if such preference is given.

19.5 Pct. of Market

Countries such as Portugal and France already consume more Robusta coffee than Latin American coffee. Italy, Holland and Belgium still depend on Brazil for most of their coffee. But all three of these countries are in the common market and can be expected to turn to Africa if they can get cheaper coffee.

Africa is producing more and more coffee every year. It accounted for 19.5 per cent of the world production in 1956—a better than 50 per cent increase over 1945 when it produced only 12.8 per cent.

Some coffee people estimate Africa will be producing 40 per cent of the world's coffee by 1963. Today Brazil produces 42 per cent. And if production in Africa, and Latin America, for that matter, continues to increase at a rapid rate, prices would be depressed by a surplus.

18a 1957

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LARAMIE, Wyoming — What are the attitudes of the African Toward the American Negro? This was the question that stirred minds recently at a round table discussion of Africans and Americans on the University of Wyoming campus African students from Egypt, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, and Ghana participated.

Dr Benjamin Jefferson, who is currently leading an elementary reading conference on the campus, organized the round table discussion. In his report of the session he said: "Actually most Africans, being illiterate or only semi-literate, haven't the background to know the United States. They know Africa, but the rest of the world is vaguely lumped together as the "outside." There is, however, more awareness of the United States on the West Coast since this is where the ancestors of the American Negro came from. It is estimated that during the slave trade era, more han three million Africans were taken from this section.

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"In response to the question, how do Africans react to the idea of American Negro migration to Africa, the Africans at the session said the idea meets with much dis favor."

"The American Negro is not an African," they stressed. "He has an American way of thought and an American way of life behind him. He would ot be accepted, and actually the American Negro has a much better status and standard of living in the United States than he could find any wher in Africa." .. ..

ZANZIBAR
The Happy Island

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Mixed Lot. The people of Zanzibar and the nearby island of Pemba are a mixed lot. At the bottom are the 200,000 black Africans, "God's Poor." Then come the 45,000 better educated and land-rich Arabs, descendants of Arab conquerors who hailed originally from Muscat and Oman. The tiny European colony at last count numbered 296, mostly British officials. Most everybody on the island speaks Kiswahili and practices Mohammedanism (including the blacks). Overseeing everything is an aged (77) and beloved Sultan, His Highness Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E. (whom God Preserve).* The old Sultan owns three palaces, three pet peacocks and three bright red automobiles.

But despite Zanzibar's isolation and contentment, the cry for independence began to be heard. It was the Arabs who did the stirring. Last year Britain agreed that six of the twelve "unofficial" members of the Sultanate's 25-man legislative council should be elected by popular vote from an election roll open to all, regardless of race. The newly formed, Arab-led Nationalist Party was delighted, and its leader, Sheikh Ali Muhsin Barwani, 38, a well-educated Zanzibar Arab, boldly filed

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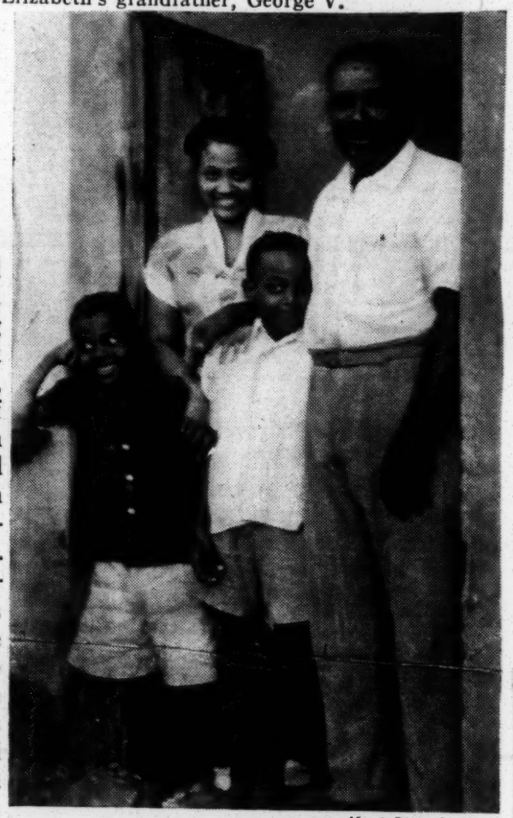

Kurt Prendergast

ABEID KARUME & FAMILY
Britons, stay.

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Campaigning took an odd turn. The Arab nationalists wanted to stay in the Commonwealth but decried British "imperialism," criticized Zanzibar's "alien civil service" (Muhsin keeps Nasser's picture on his living-room wall). In contrast, African Candidate Karume was for eventual independence, but "we want the British to stay—for a time—because we will learn something from the British; the Arabs are backward just like us, and they try to make slaves out of us." Soon the Arab Nationalists were complaining that the British were too eagerly encouraging African registration. Local Britons were delighted by the African support of them. "I say," said one, "they are getting keen on us."

Last week 89% of the nation's 40,000 newly enfranchised voters went to the polls, shading themselves with parasols made of banana leaves. Result: a landslide for the black majority. In Ngambo, Quartermaster Karume swamped Sheikh Muhsin 3,328 to 918. "I'm a son of Zanzibar," crowed the triumphant Karume. "Those others, they're all descended from somewhere else, not Africa."

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Since 1950, gross capital formations in the colonies, mostly Africans rose from $1 billion to $1½ billions in 1955, a year in which only $300 millions were sent to the (mostly African) colonies.

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The complexion of this Commonwealth Conference has undergone a considerable darkening within the last decade by the inclusion of the Prime Ministers of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and now Ghana; but there are deeper considerations involved in this periodical gathering than white and black Prime Ministers breaking bread together, as distasteful as such social amenities may be to the Negrophobic Prime Minister of South Africa.

Looming large on the agenda is the Bank of England's management of the sterling area and its policy of encouraging the growth in Britain of sterling balances belonging to the various colonies, of which practice Prime Minister Nkrumah has been critical.

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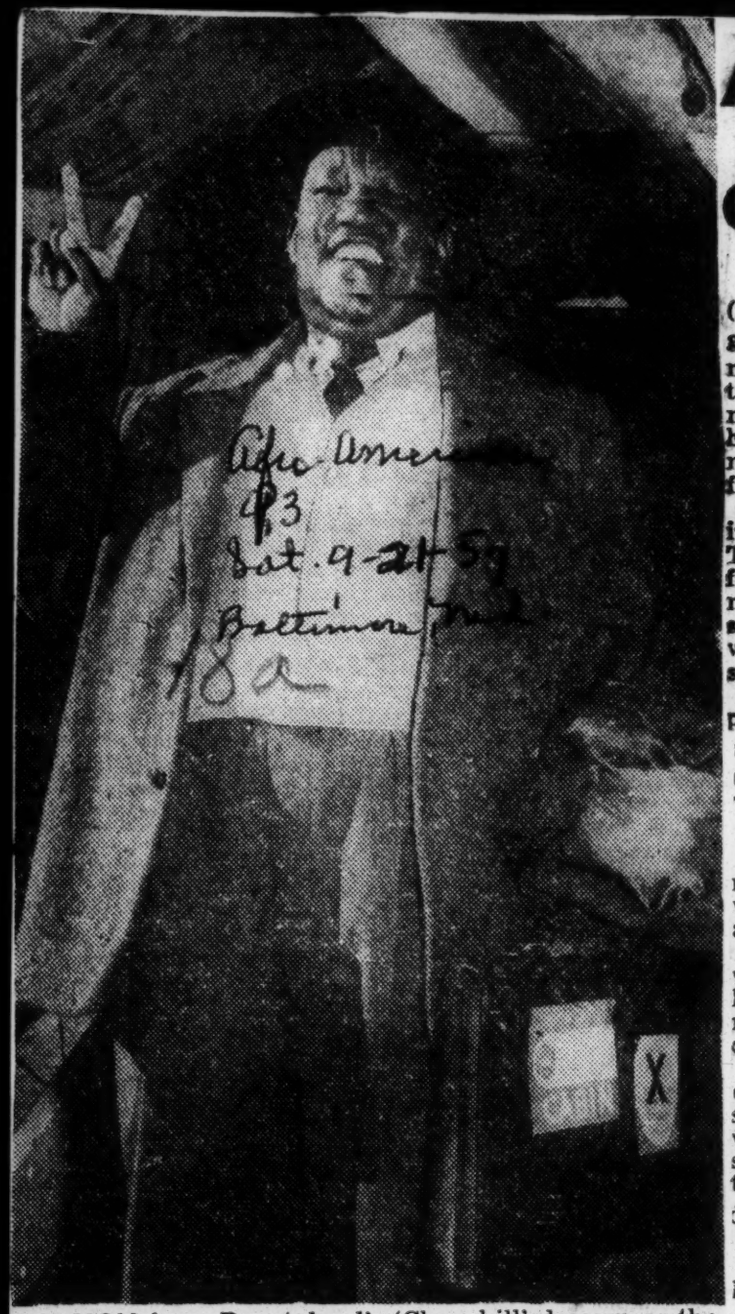


V-SIGN from Basutoland's 'Churchill', known as the 'Churchill of Basutoland' is Mr. Nkuevi Mitchell Peete seen giving the V-sign on his arrival at Southampton. He travelled to Britain with the Regent of Basutoland, 53-year-old Paramount Chieftainess Mantsebo Amelia Seeiso, who is to have talks with the British Government.

African chieftain ousted during police commando raid

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone (NNPA) — Against a background of women wailing and moaning as their men were taken away for illicit diamond mining, the result of a police bush commando raid, a paramount chief was suspended from office Friday night.

The suspension occured during the raid on the village of Tumbodu, about nine miles from Yengema. The paramount chief Ngekia of the staff of office taken away and was told he was being suspended for six months.

The raid had all the atmosphere of a military operation as automobile loads of police, numbering nearly 200, reached Tumbodu.

SEVERAL DAYS ago here rioting broke out and the police were overcome. The village has about 100 huts.

As police entered the village, women looked up in alarm and hastily gathering their washing ran into their huts, as did many of the men.

Bush commandos raced to cut off any runners for the swamp. Other police, with wicker shields and batons, and some with riot guns, ran through the village taking up defenseive positions.

* * *

IN A SHORT side road leading to the chief's compounds, more police quickly surrounded four huts. A villager said the chief was taking a bath in a swamp pool. He was ordered to get the chief.

Eventually the chief, a short, tubby man, about 40, appeared wearing a white vest and a blue short skirt. A white towel was wrapped around his head.

A. P. Atkinson, district commissioner for Kono, addressed him: "I am directed by his excellency, the governor, to inform you that the government has ordered you to be suspended from office for six months in the first instance. I now order you to hand over your staff of office to me."

The chief disappeared into his mud house and returned with a simple staff with a brass symbol of office at the top, and it was handed over to Mr. Atkinson by a bearer.

AFRICAN FARMERS SEEK BODY OF IRISH-BORN NUN

BOSTON, Mass. (ANP) — Unofficial reports reaching here from Kampala, Uganda reveal that housands of African farmers are dipping into their savings in order to have the body of Irish-born Mother Kevin, a Franciscan sister, returned to the East African country.

Mother Kevin spent 60 years ministering to Africans. She retired in 1955 and returned to Boston. She died here last month at the age of 82.

FARM CLASSES AID AFRICAN STUDENTS

Uganda has opened the first farm institute in that African and, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization says.

It is situated at Bukalasa, north of Kampala and will provide a two-year agricultura course to students drawn from all parts of Uganda.

The institute will give training in the academic and business fields of agricultura work. Its facilities include classrooms, laboratories and a fully-equipped farm. Students will study farming conditions in various parts of the country.

A second farm institute is to be opened next year at Arapai

Chicago Teacher Tours Africa Guests With Nkrumah, Azikwe

CHICAGO — Still excited is Mrs Christine C. Johnson, teacher at the Jirka elementary school in Chicago, who has just returned from a tour of West Africa, Nigeria, Ghana, and London, England.

The momentous journey was marked with festive occasions, as Mrs. Johnson and her traveling companions were royally received at all points of their travelogue. During their five weeks in Nigeria, they met the Prime Ministers of the West, East, and North regions.

In the Eastern area, they were the houseguests of Prime Minister Nmadi Aikiwe and his wife. Traveling some 1,600 miles by plane, bus, auto and train; the group visited 25 schools and colleges, mines industrial plants, farms and museums.

While in the new state of Ghana, they were guests of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, who honored them at a dinner party at historic Christianborg castle.

Other treats included a trip to Parliament, where they listened to exciting debates on a current deportation case, and a special private showing of a film, "The Freedom of Ghana" made during the March 6 celebrations.

Upon leaving Ghana, Mrs. Johnson was gifted by the Prime Minister with a gold chain, and an autographed copy of his book, "Ghana."

It was in picturesque Kumasi, that the "Asheniena" chief of Ashanti served them silver cupped champagne, and here that Mrs. Marcus Garvey served as their official hostess.

Another honor was afforded the Chicago schoolteacher when Chief Nana Osae Djan II, MC Adontenhene of Akuapem, Aburi, made her a member of his tribe.

The European jaunt of Mrs. Johnson's journey was made pleasant by Sir Hamilton Kerr, a member of the British Parliament, who was her host in London. Sir Kerr guided her through an interesting tour of London landmarks.

Since returning, Mrs. Johnson has been invited to speak at a UN day dinner Oct. 24, in Louisville, Ky., at the Goodwill Industries Cafeteria. Her topic will be "Ghana and its importance to the World."

Later, in her home city, Chicago, Mrs. Johnson will show slides of her colorful trip.

Courier-Journal Photo

AN AFRICAN HEADREST from the remote Karamoja Province of Uganda is shown by Xaverian Brother Anton to his sister, Mrs. William Burge, 4307 Vermont. Brother Anton recently completed a six-year term as headmaster of a missionary school in Lira, Uganda.

Integration Problems Not Confined To White Societies, Missionary Says

East African Conflicts Cited

By PHILIP HARSHAM

Racial tension forced a girl to quit college. Public schools are being criticized for preparing to hold racially mixed classes. . . .

A familiar theme in the United States.

But this is happening in Africa, proving that integration problems are not confined to white societies.

Brother Anton, a Xaverian Order missionary to Uganda, told here yesterday of the English girl who withdrew from Makerere College in Kampala because of tension between herself and her classmates. She is white, her classmates black.

The Uganda Government, racing toward independence from Great Britain, plans to integrate all schools at the high-school and junior-college level next year.

Africans Are Objecting

This means that children of Indian descent, who previously attended all-Indian schools, will attend classes with Africans. The Africans are objecting, Brother Anton said.

The missionary, born George Metzguer in Louisville, recently completed a six-year term as headmaster of St. Francis Xavier Junior Secondary School at Lira, Uganda.

He will be visiting his sister, Mrs. William Burge, 4307 Vermont, until Friday.

All things in Uganda seem to be pegged at the moment to Uganda's desire for self-government. Brother Anton said. Self-government for the British country in lush East Africa is expected to come within the next five years.

Teachers Will Leave, Too

With it will come an increased need for missionaries, Brother Anton said. European teachers are expected to move out along with European government officials. The number of qualified African teachers is drastically small.

"So, teaching is still primarily a job for missionaries," Brother Anton said.

Brother Anton expects to return to East Africa after a year's assignment in Baltimore.

But he probably will go to Kenya, he said, where the Xaverian Order is establishing a mission to train Africans as Xaverian brothers.

TEACHERS MEET — Teachers from three areas of the world met in West Africa, where they visited educational points of interest in the vast continent. From left, Mrs. Elizabeth Christine Johnson, elementary teachers of Chicago, Ill., who visited parts of Europe and Africa, chats with her hostess, Mrs. F. Razaq, a home economics teacher in Laria, West Africa, as Herbert Wehrly, a primary teacher from Pacific Grove, Calif., joins the conversation.

18a 1957

Africans Protest Texas Incident

The All African Student Union of the Americas has protested the alleged beating of a Negro student from Nigeria and demanded an apology from Texas Gov. Price Daniel.

The Union charged that Essien A. Essien, a ministerial student at Southwestern Christian College, was beaten unconscious Aug. 24 by a policeman in Henderson, Tex., when Essien became "confused" by an order to move to the Negro section of a bus. Later at City Hall, the protest continued, Essien was slapped in the face and fined.

The Union said the incident "may have far-reaching repercussions for the future relations, harmony and peace between the American and African peoples." The Union, which claims to represent 2500 African students in the United States, has headquarters at 1727 S st. nw.

Probe Set In Beating Of African

HENDERSON, Texas — (INS)— A full investigation is underway in the case of an African ministerial student who was blackjacked by a policeman for refusing to move to the rear of a bus.

The student, Essin Essin, was released from jail Saturday night after an official of Southwestern college where he is a student paid a fine of $25. Essin had pleaded guilty of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest.

Police said a Continental Trailways bus driver reported Saturday that he had a Negro aboard who refused to move to the rear of the bus.

An officer sent to investigate said he moved Essin to the back of the bus when the Negro refused to obey his order, and wnen Essin reached into his pocket, "I had to tap him with a blackjack."

Essin, a native of Nigeria, West Africa, said he was reaching for his passport to show the officer.

When the policeman left the bus and returned he said he found Essin had moved again to the center of the bus. He then arrested him.

Essin told the judge he was confused about the incident.

Garveyites Crown "Miss Africa, 1957" · Back Algerian In Freedom Fight

New York—Followers of the late Hon. Marcus Garvey, Muhummud's New York Temple of Islam, the Ethiopian Orthodox Coptic Church and the members and friends of the United African Nationalist Movement crowned Miss Danlyn Lee, 24 year-old Bronxite "Miss Africa 1957" before a crowd of about 1200. Miss Lee, who has just returned form a tour of the West Indies, was accompanied by her mother with whom she lives. The loving cup was donated by the F&M Schafer Brewing Co.

The "Marcus Garvey Day" celebration took place as it has for the past eight years at 125th St., and 7th Avenue in front of the National Memorial Bookstore, August 1. The celebration started at 7 p.m. with speeches by leading Nationalists, who praised Mr. Garvey for his program of "Asia for Asians, Europe for Europeans and Africa for Africans."

The highlights of the meeting was a report by James R. Lawson, President of the UANM., and chairman of the delegation that returned from conferences in Washington, D. C. Mr. Lawson told the crowd that "we demanded that the U.S. stop shipment of helicopters to France for use against the people of Algeria North Africa, in their struggle for freedom and independence." "We also asked for equal aid to Africa and Europe, and that this aid should be in the form of grants instead of loans. We also urged the U.S. to change its policy of neutralism in regards to freedom and independence for the African people and nations: Yes we demanded that the United States "stop abstaining when Colonial questions came up in the UN." the UANM President said.

Then Lawson keynoted the meeting by saying, "We are especially interested in raising the capital stock of the Pyramid Trading Co., Inc., in order that we might be in a position to render a more efficient service. Were we in a better position fiancially, we could do something concerning "corporate colonialism" which is plaguing the world today. A good example of this vicious system can be seen in Haiti and certain countries of South and Central America. There, through absentee bank ownership, American corporations are able not only to control the wealth of those nation but by giving money to corrupt politicians, forment phony revolutions until the desired puppet is placed in charge of the government involved. An unlimited area of service awaits the Afro American Investors. One thousand Black communities in America plus countless other similar communities in African, the West Indies, South and Central America are awaiting with outstretched arms for needed capital. It behooves us to beat the white man to these fertile fields." We would like to see our people go into the retail and wholesale business as well as import export line. Mr. Lawson is President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Ppramid Trading Co., Inc . . . We in the U. A. N. M. stand 100 percent behind Senator Kennedy's resolution for a Free and Independent Algeria as well as freedom for all Africa and the West Indies. "We request that the U. S. Government unfreeze all Egyptian Funds in the country at once. Mr. Lawson then told the audience he hoped to attend the all African States Conference in Ghana in October as an observer.

Malcolm J. Shabasz, Minister New York Temple of Islam spoke for the Messenger, Elijah Muhummud while Father James, Pastor of the New Yord Ethiopian Orthodox Coptic Church, spoke for the Abuna Matthias II, Primate of the Ethiopian Church both called for "Unity of the Black Nation." Brother Malcolm X, suggested "that an all African Freedom meeting should be held between Sept. 17th and 30th when the United Nations open "It was Mohammed Ali, an Egyptian Moslem, from whom Marcus Garvey got his start in African Nationalism".

A. J. Johnson was Chairman of the meeting and constantly reminded the crowd of Mayor Wagner's insult to King Suad during his recent visit to the United States and called for his defeat in November.

Student From Africa Speaks Of Racial Discrimination

NASHVILLE — Opportunities for obtaining a 'good education" in the United States is recognized, but practices of racial discrimination make the thought of remaining here permenantly distasteful to Miss Mai Facia Morgan, an African student enrolled at American Baptist Theological Seminary.

Miss Morgan, 21, came to this country from Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa, the fourth week in September. After brief visits in New York City and Washington where she received advice on the ways of the U. S. at the Liberian Embassy, enrolled as a first year religious education student.

Miss Morgan said when she finishes her training in four years she hopes to return to Liberia and serve her countrymen in whatever way the Government employs her. Cost of her education is being paid by the Liberian Government.

The attractive young woman was quite definite in answering that she has no wishes to remain in the U. S. "No," she replied in a clipped colora-tura accent, "I wouldn't like to stay here. I want to get my education and return home."

She indicated that a seemingly minor incident after even two short weeks has given her first - hand knowledge of racial discrimination in this ciuntry. The incident came, Miss Morgan explained, in a downtown department store where she took a seat besides a little white boy to try on a pair of shoes.

"The little boy ran as though he was frightened. Do they teach them that so early?" she inquired.

Miss Morgan said the people of Liberia would welcome U. S. Negroes coming there to live. She reported that Negroes from this country who have gone to Liberia to live "feel so much at home they don't feel they should come back here."

She said in her country "they, U. S. Negroes, feel so free. They can go everywhere without segregation - even to the White House."

Miss Morgan said Liberia's President Tubman "is always making speeches about U., S. Negroes coming back home."

A member of the Gola Tribe from the interior sections of Liberia, Miss Morgan is making a first visit to this country. She said her only difficulty so far has been in trying to adjust to U. S. foods which differ from the major starchy diets in Liberia.

Her father and mother are deceased and in Monrovia Miss Morgan lives with a guardian, Mrs Frances P. Nassau. Four sisters and two brothers still live in small Congo Town, the place of Miss Morgan's birth, founded by her foreparents. Miss Morgan said her guardian is a Baptist. She has joined the Presbyterian Church.

Africa Preferred

MISS MAI FACIA MORGAN

Distinguished Visitors

Flying back to France last week-end were M. and Mme. Ya Doumbia of Paris and Bamako, French Sudan, who since mid-August had been attending the Moral Rearmament Conference at Mackinac Island, Mich. M. Doumbia is the 43-year-old Vice President of the Assembly of the French Union with headquarters in Paris. — Layne Photo.

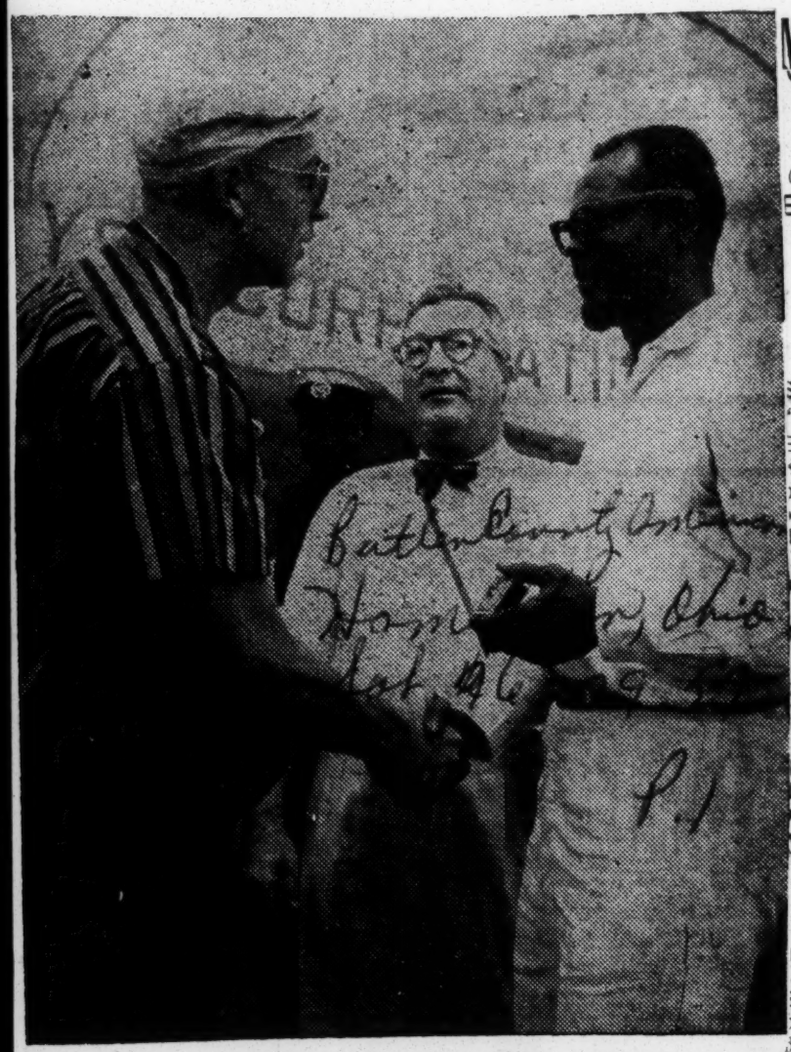
Married In Africa

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Umolu are shown following their recent marriage in Enugu, Nigeria, with Father Coleman who performed the religious ceremony. They were also married in a civil ceremony and by native law.

Mrs. Umolu, the former Miss Mary Helen Harden, was a former Long Island University professor of speech, author and lecturer. She will fly back to this country to begin work at Brooklyn College Speech Clinic and complete course requirements on her doctorate at New York University. She is a native of Norfolk, Va., but was taken to New York by her parents at an early age. Relatives still reside in Virginia.

Honorable Umolu is the Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier of the Eastern (Zeke) Region at Enugu.

18a 1957



Hands Across The Sea

Dick Campbell, modern explorer of African opinion on cultural matters for the American National Theatre Academy and the Division of Cultural Affairs, U. S. State Dept. is met at the air port in Lagos, Nigeria by Dr. Steve Rhodes, African scholar and Musicologist, as Harry Manigian (center) U. S. Information Service Officer looks on. — ANP

MINERS ARRESTED IN AFRICA COLONY

British Seize 50 Clandestine Diamond Diggers in Boom Town in Sierra Leone

YENGEMA, Sierra Leone, Sept. 11 (Reuters) — Police "bush commandos" backed by British Army units today raided Koidu, an illicit diamond-mining boom town. It lies in the heart of the 200-square-mile Kono district on the eastern border of this British West African colony.

Fifty illegal diamond miners were arrested, including Africans from neighboring territories. Almost 300 illegal miners have been arrested since rioting broke out here two weeks ago.

There are about 12,000 illicit diamond miners in Sierra Leone digging $35,000,000 to $40,000,000 worth of diamonds annually without government permission. They export them illegally, mainly across the border to Liberia.

The illegal operations center in the 200-square-mile concession of the Consolidated African Selection Trust, whose main plant at Yengema was seriously damaged by rioters two weeks ago. The trust holds a government monopoly for diamond-mining in the area.

On Tuesday night, the police raided Jala, about four miles from here, and detained fourteen men for questioning.

Announcing today's dawn raid at Koidu, Hugh R. M. Beattie, chairman of the Kono district security committee, said it had been carried out successfully and "without physical opposition." He conceded that the situation still was not under complete control and added that it might take "a month or longer" to clean all illicit miners out of the area.

Koidu, six miles northeast of here, was one of the main trouble spots during recent rioting at Yengema.

For the illegal diamond miner who risks the average sentence of a year in jail to make a quick profit, the potential jackpot is a strong lure.

Finding diamonds in the Kono area is reputed to be easy. Many a rich haul lies just a few feet below the surface. It is rumored that in some remote districts where fast-running streams have eroded the topsoil diamonds are lying around waiting to be picked up.

The clandestine diggers—they come from Liberia and French Guinea as well as outlying districts of Sierra Leone—are reported to sell their hauls to the colony's big diamond traders. These traders, mainly Syrians and Lebanese, in turn export the gems to the United States, the Soviet Union and Western Europe, where they are mainly used for industrial purposes.

Outward signs of prosperity among the illegal miners sometimes assume vast proportions. For example, a brand new American convertible was abandoned by the roadside because its affluent owner could not be bothered taking his car to a garage. He bought a new one.

There is also a story about a Syrian trader who has a twenty-one-inch television set in his hut, which people come from miles around to see. There is no television station to watch, and the trader's hut has not even got electricity. It is the prestige that he seeks.

18a 1957

Singing Their Greeting

AN ALL-AFRICAN group (front row) sings its greetings to Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman on the occasion of his 79th birthday. Scene was the Moral Re-Armament Assembly of Nations at Mackinac Island, Mich. Singers are led by Manasseh Moerane (right) vice president, South African Teachers' Association and co-author of "Freedom," first all-African color film.

RHODESIANS SPLIT ON NEGRO VOTING

Ruling Political Alliance Unable to Agree Upon Racial Partnership

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

SALISBURY Southern Rhodesia, July 6—The ruling political alliance in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is split over the meaning of racial partnership.

To Sir Roy Welensky, the former boxer and locomotive engineer who became Prime Minister of the federation, the term apparently means a sort of junior partnership for Negroes in the immediate future.

To Garfield Todd, the former missionary who serves as Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, it seems to mean a full share in government for a limited number of Africans.

The Constitution of the federation, which is composed of the three British territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, enshrines the idea of racial partnership as its first principle.

Leaders Disagree Sharply

Both Sir Roy and Mr. Todd praise this principle. But they have disagreed over its meaning. This disagreement has reached the point where Mr. Todd is openly criticizing Sir Roy's proposals. The rift has caused postponement of a planned merger of Sir Roy's Federal party and Mr. Todd's United Rhodesia party.

The three territories contain 250,000 whites and 6,750,000 Africans. nI the last general elections 450 Africans voted in Rhodesia and 11 in Northern Rhodesia. There is no direct vote for Africans in Nyasaland, which has 6,000 whites and 2,600,000 Negroes.

Both sir Roy and Mr. Todd agree that more Africans should vote. The difference is that Mr. Todd wants to integrate the Negroes into the white voters' roll and Sir Roy wants a separate Negro roll.

These views, of course, are not openly stated. But they are implicit in the franchise proposals.

Would Increase Assembly

The Federal Proposal is to increase the Federal Assembly from thirty-five members, including fifteen for African interests.

A special B Voters' roll would be created, with lower property and educational qualifications. These voters could vote for African representatives only.

All other members would be elected by voters on the "A" roll, with qualifications probably beyond the reach of the vast majority of Africans. These voters would also vote for the African representatives.

Sir Roy's supporters contend this system at least guarantees fifteen seats to African spokesmen. But his critics observe that the white voters are likely to control the selection of those spokesmen.

Most Negro opinion has been critical of the proposal, and Sir Roy has found it necessary to deny that he was taking a turn toward "South African racial politics."

Mr. Todd declared Rhodesian whites stood "in danger of becoming a race of fear-ridden neurotics," and he threatened to resign his office unless the Southern Rhodesian Parliament accepted his franchise method for that territory.

Under this system a special franchise would be opened to Africans who earn £20 ($56) a month, a substantial income for Negroes here, or have an eighth-grade education plus two years' work experience. These Af would vote equally wi whites.

Africans Study Dietary News

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 31. —"We must reach many people," an African chief said here earnestly. "The eyes of the world are on East Africa."

He was Thomas Marealle, Paramount Chief of the Wachagga, the people of Chaggaland in Northern Tanganyika who are often described as Africa's most progressive native tribe. Young, informed, forward-looking, he spoke from an academic background that includes the London School of Economics and Trinity College, Cambridge, England.

"We need a lot of people to bring in capital," he emphasized.

In a few swift words he described his homeland for an inquiring reporter: Fertile highlands and arid lowlands. A food problem because of the lowlands' aridity. Area of 2,000 square miles. Native population of 310,000 that has grown from just 150,000 only 30 years ago. Some 33,000 children in school.

"Gigantic" Problems

"Our problems are mammoth, gigantic," he said with eloquent gestures. He describes Chaggaland's natural resources as enormous—diamonds and gold, for instance. But they are only at the beginning of their exploitation. To support the growth, they must be developed much faster "in the interest of all concerned."

Here in Los Angeles, it was the possibility of using multi-purpose food (MPF) to enrich the Chaggaland diet that mainly attracted his attention. MPF was developed by the California Institute of Technology for the Meals for Millions Foundation and today is supplementing native diets with basic protein in many parts of the world.

"Tanganyika can become the gateway for MPF in Africa," commented a foundation official. Chief Marealle had accepted the equivalent of 8,000 meals from the foundation for shipment to Africa. He had in view, he said, experimenting with its development there from soy beans, which are grown successfully in Chaggaland now.

Welcome Noted

As a supplement, MPF is generally eaten combined with native foods. "I'm thinking about using with the welcome he is getting in it with bananas," he said. Dr. Albert Schweitzer, a Meals for Millions director, recently wrote that at his Equatorial Africa hospital the natives were combining it with crocodile soup. "You want to watch out for crocodiles," Chief Marealle observed with a wry smile.

He was pleased, he continued, His own people, Chief Marealle said, are more aware than ever before of the United States. They read American magazines and newspapers constantly. Periodicals like Ebony circulate there by the hundreds. "When I walked into the Ebony offices in Chicago," he said, "I felt thoroughly at home with its development there from soy beans, which are grown successfully in Chaggaland now.

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New Constitution

Elected for life, he is the first Paramount Chief of the Wachagga under a new constitution that is assisted in government by three divisional chiefs, 17 hereditary area chiefs, and other members of the Chagga council elected by the people. Chaggaland is a trust territory under British administration. I have been reading it for years.'

18a 1957

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He was pleased, he continued, with the welcome he is getting in this country. Accompanied by his aide, he has been visiting in the United States under a new constitution that united tribal groups in 1951. He is assisted in government by three divisional chiefs, 17 hereditary area chiefs, and other members of the Chagga council elected by the people. Chaggaland is a trust territory under British administration.

New Constitution

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"But we have plenty of autonomy," Chief Marealle explained. "We are responsible for all matters of welfare for our people. These include education, welfare, the judicial system, economic development, and medical care." About 80 per cent of the people, he said, are Christian, representing both Catholic and Protestant viewpoints.

"I am the repository of the political aspirations of my people," the Paramount Chief of the Wachagga said quietly, but with profound pride.

RHODESIA ALTERS SOCIAL PATTERNS

Negro Workers in Copper Mines Shift From Tribal Life to Modern Comforts

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

MUFILIRA, Northern Rhodesia, July 20—Missionaries for industry are winning thousands of Africians over to a new way of life here in the Rhodesian copper belt.

With all the zeal of old-time religious evangelists, two giant mining groups are trying to convert Africians fresh from their tribal villages into capable workers in a modern technological machine.

The charts and tests of up-to-date personnel administration methods are the gauges for this carefully engineered social explosion is slow motion. It is laying the groundwork for a modern Western economy in what was scrub forest thirty years ago.

To the unskilled African, a job in the copper mines now means a jump from a thatched hut to a ranch-style bungalow with plumbing. He leaves his chief and meets a union steward, abandons his life of timeless rhythms for an eight-hour day.

Determined paternalism marks the labor policy here of the Anglo-American Corporation, and the Rhodesian Selection Trust Company, a group controlled by American interests. Between them they own all six of the big copper mines in this area.

40,000 African Mine Workers

The mines provide their 40,000 African workers with homes for their families, wages averaging £160 ($448) a year, and the promise of advancement from manual labor to the status of "boss boy," or African supervisor.

Few of the mine managers think that all this helps get copper ore out of the ground. But there are other reasons for trying to sell the African on the modern industrial system.

The converts are becoming increasingly steady workers, to the point that the labor turnover has been reduced by 60 per cent in the last ten years.

In long-range terms, the companies see the money spent on paternalism as an investment in political stability. It is their way of bidding for the allegiance of the Negro against the siren appeal of African nationalism.

The outcome is still in doubt. A thoughtful African here explained the other day that his people tend to want what the whites have, but without considering what they must do to gain Europeans' earnings.

The contrasts are marked in the copper belt. White miners average £2,200 ($6,160) a year and their union leaders consider refrigerators, automobiles and long vacations necessities of life for their members.

What the companies must do, the African went on, is to make sure that their Negro workers feel the way is always open to them for progress if they are qualified. He was seeing eye-to-eye with the mine managers, who have begun to insist that an increasing number of jobs be opened to Africans.

However, this managerial attitude has not solved all the problems. Though enjoying his physical well-being, the average African mine worker seems a bit confused by the tug-of-war for his loyalties.

It is difficult to break away from the old life, especially for the women. Many of them abandon their bungalow kitchens to cook outdoors as they have always done. The nostalgic old village songs can still be heard in the evenings.

These tribal ties are used by the African Mineworkers Union, closely allied to the nationalist movement, to win the worker's loyalty for its dual objectives, economical and political gains.

A worker who leaves the union, especially for a supervisory job, may face the threat that his wife will be ostracized by her clique or that his old friends will no longer drop in for a evening of talk and beer-drinking.

This power of the African mine union has been a major obstacle to advancement of Africans to supervisory jobs. It arises from the unionist's effort to halt what its views as an attempt to divide the workers into a middle and a lower class.

'Sanafrica' Filmed Along Historic Nile

KHARTOUM, The Sudan, (ANP) The filming scene for shooting the world-wide motion picture "San-Africa" moved into the Nile in mid-June as the camera purred away last week in Cairo at the scenes of the pyramids and the age old Sphinx.

"Sanafrica" is a motion picture in full colors and sound portraying the supreme achievements and culture of people of African descent all over the world.

The movie team went to Cairo to film the Negro's relation to the ancient and modern history of Egypt and the land of the Pharoahs.

Negro people on the lower Nile were filmed as well as the romance and splendor of modern Egypt as reflected by gaities of the modern metropolis and the splendor of the world renowned statue "The meeting of ancient an dmodern civilization" at Cairo, where the goddess of progress lifts the veil from the face of Rameses the second.

"We came to Khartoum for good reasons" said I. J. K. Wells, who is directing the movie in Africa and Europe. "Khartoum is the birthplace of the Nile and is also the birth place of "The Republi of the Sudan," first republic of its kind in East Africa.

Sudan means black. Here black people are rising again after several thousand years and they are building new civilization, where they helped light the torch of history in the ancient past. Where at Khartoum the blue Nile and the white meet to form venerable old man river, and we are here to film the ancient history as well as the new of Africa's wonderful people. The Sudan is loaded with treasures of history. Filming was concluded in Africa in June.

Mrs. Wells, editor and publisher of "Color" said "Sanafrica" was also filmed in Madrid, Paris and Rome. In Paris M. Gaston Monnerville, president of the Senate of France, and distinguished Negroes before the Arch of Trumph were filmed amidst colorful French romance.

Foreign Affairs

America and Awakening Africa

By C. L. SULZBERGER

PARIS, July 12—During most of our history, when not devoted solely to Pan-American affairs, United States foreign policy has been concerned primarily with Europe. The reasons are apparent. Not only is the bulk of our citizenry descended from Continental or British ancestors and therefore linked by cultural or sentimental ties. Until the second war European nations included the world's great powers. They still comprise an immense and vital potential of wealth, intelligence and industrial ability.

Only in comparatively recent years did we begin to focus upon Asia. The causes for this were also obvious. First Japanese and then Communist Chinese dynamism developed apparent threats to our interests and security. Then nationalism, prodded by the Communists, began to threaten petroleum and communications centers in the Middle East. This menaced both our allies and our own global position.

It is in a sense paradoxical that the great continent of Africa has barely figured in our calculations. More than 10 per cent of our population has African blood. Among our earliest overseas military operations were those against the Barbary pirates. And today we rely to an almost embarrassing degree upon Congo and South African uranium to fuel our nuclear future.

Nevertheless Washington has lagged in devising the vaguest fundamental of an African policy. The State Department still consigns the entire, vast continent as a mere adjunct to Asia. There is one assistant secretary for Near Eastern, South Asian and African affairs. His pigeonhole includes everything from Kashmir to Syria, from Palestine to Morocco and from Algiers to Capetown.

A Vast Obscurity

Pushed by events, we have indeed been induced to open new diplomatic missions. There are now embassies in Morocco, Tunisia, Libya and Ghana. But for the most part the bulk of Africa remains obscure. We have been introduced to its northern extreme by Arab revolts. We have been introduced to its southern extreme by the volcano of South Africa which endangers both our conscience and our uranium supply. But the vast middle is not much better known to our Government than in the days of Livingstone and Stanley.

Fortunately there are hints of change. Distinguished Americans including Vice President Nixon, Governor Stevenson and Congresswoman Bolton have recently traveled in the sub-Saharan spaces. And the Administration, catching up with history, has resolved to create a separate Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. It is high time. The Russians for years have trained agents to try and capture burgeoning nationalism there.

The United States, fortunately, has a much better name in the fever-ridden bush than is perhaps suspected. This is the result of generations of missionary work. Adlai Stevenson, who has just completed his second African tour, says:

"Anyone who travels there is constantly reminded of their heroism. Missionaries laid a groundwork in religion, health and education under difficult and dangerous circumstances. What they have done is almost beyond belief. They fought yellow fever, dysentery, parasites. And the gravestones I saw. My God, their gravestones—all through Africa."

The Silent Land

Stevenson observes that until now the Dark Continent has been silent. "The Africans haven't spoken yet," he says. "Wasn't it Chesterton who said: 'We don't know what the British working classes think because they haven't spoken yet'?"

Africa is just becoming audible: a huge, empty area, cursed with oppressive climate, disease and ignorance. Yet its wealth is incalculable. One Congo dam alone has a hydroelectric potential equivalent to a fourth of the United States' annual output. But there is no market to which to harness it.

An aspect of the African problem which puzzles us acutely is colonialism. Our natural inclination is to be embarrassed by the very word. Yet in many British, French and Belgian territories south of the Sahara nationalism is being awakened and guided in an orderly way.

The ultimate result is seen in Ghana. But gradual preparations for similar progress are occurring elsewhere. The initial effort is to develop an African elite to exercise to be blinded by the past. A new local power—and an educated mass look is developing. Ultimate freedom to insure its proper exercise. This dom is a certainty for the backward is a new colonial concept. Its final African masses. But freedom is a benefits may be far more salutary gift for those prepared and worthy than premature independence as in of it.

Liberia, our particular stepchild.

Jean Ramadier, Governor of

As we evolve an over-all African France's Guinea province, remarked attitude we must adjust our pre- to Stevenson last month: "We vious prejudices. We cannot afford French must learn when to leave

and when to stay. We never knew when to leave in Asia. We must learn when to stay in Africa."

Editorials

Africa is a Continent in a Hurry to Catch Up

The awakening of Africa is one of the startling facts of our age. Africa is a continent in a hurry. About one third of its black or brown people have won national freedom. They live in eight independent countries with native African governments, and soon the number of these will be larger. Along with independence, Africans want higher living standards, education, health and the general benefits of modern life.

What does this mean to the United States? If we act wisely, we have a precious opportunity to strengthen our defenses and thus prevent a third world war. But if we are shortsighted and faltering, the rulers of world Communism may find in Africa the power they need to destroy us.

That is one reason why President Eisenhower sent Vice President Nixon on his recent tour. Africa in a few years may hold the world balance of power. The Western world needs its strategic materials and also a number of military bases. "Africa," says Nixon, "is a major target of the international Communist movement, because of the continent's resources and its two hundred million people."

Twenty years ago British officials on the Gold Coast and in Nigeria were sure that those colonies could not become independent within the next two hundred years. But resolute Africans changed the situation, and within a decade there were strikes, boycotts of imported goods, and riots.

The British faced the facts. They decided to begin training the natives quickly for independence. Lord Milverton, former governor of Nigeria, said a couple of years ago, "Whether Africans are ready or not for self-government, whether independence is reasonable or not, has become irrelevant. Africa is in a hurry and in no mood to wait."

Africa has hurried further since Lord Milverton spoke. Recently one of the great events in the continent's history took place when, for the first time, a Negro colonial territory became independent. The Gold Coast colony merged with the adjoining protectorate of Togoland, under the ancient name of Ghana. And at once it voluntarily entered the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Next to independence, what Africans seek most is industrialization. Some of their dreams are extravagant. African industry must walk before it can run. It cannot soon have great factories with Detroit assembly lines pouring out automobiles and refrigerators. Yet it can make steady progress into the Machine Age. It is now our task to show that we are a sympathetic and practical friend. We can become better customers of African products.

There are vast problems ahead. One concerns the white settlers in various parts of the continent. They are anxious to stay in Africa, holding on to their businesses and their highly paid jobs, and passing on their privileges to their sons and grandsons. To this problem there is no easy answer.

The United States will have to follow a country-by-country policy in Africa. We cannot have a pat formula for the whole continent. We must convince them all that we are friendly, that we are not trying to be the boss, that we are not callously exploiting them to coin profits, that, while we favor progress through private investment and enterprise, and hope they will agree with us, we want all to take their places as free countries.

Producer To End Long African Tour

Special to Journal and Guide

CASABLANCA — The most extensive tour of the African continent ever undertaken by an individual will come to a close on May 30 when Dick Campbell, producer, director and lecturer, boards a Military Air Transport plane in this Moroccon city and heads for America.

More than fifty thousand miles of air travel covering 22 countries, 56 cities, and extending over a ten month period will have been accomplished by Campbell under the auspices of The American National Theatre Academy and the Division of Cultural Affairs of the U. S. State Department, sponsors of his tour.

EXCEPT FOR a three weeks flying trip back to New York and Washington last February, Campbell has been on a continuous circle of the continent interviewing Monarchs, Ministers, Mayors, Ambassadors, religious, cultural and educational leaders, as well as indigenous Africans of low and high caste.

The growing interest in African Affairs on the part of the State Department and the desire of the Division of Cultural Affairs to implement this interest with a knowledge of what the African prefers in terms of American cultural attractions, were the prime factors in the motivation of Campbell's tour. The result of his foray into the mind of the African, unencumbered by restrictions, and obtained on a friendly informal basis, will undoubtedly determine what type of attractions America will be sending to the dark continent for some time to come.

IN ADDITION to conducting hundreds of interviews, Campbell also made a thorough survey of physical facilities of the continent for presentation of attractions. These included theatres, auditoriums, colleges, universities, hotels, arenas, sports palaces and stadia. He also obtained a knowledge of the music, dances and culture of the various peoples in the many countries visited, and gathered a huge amount of material to be sorted, catalogued and filed within the next three months. The material will eventually become a part of his official report.

FRENCH CAMEROONS Along the Trail

Walking cautiously along the forest trail blazed by the British in Ghana and Nigeria, France last week permitted its African citizens in the dank and sweaty Cameroons (pop. 3,300,000) to take a big step toward self-government. Under a law passed by the French Assembly (under which France still maintains firm control over the West African colony's foreign affairs, defense and money matters), the Cameroons became something called a "State Under Trusteeship." Last week ambitious and outspoken André-Marie Mbida, an ardently anti-Communist Cameroonian tribesman who once studied for the Roman Catholic priesthood, took over as Premier, with a Cabinet of whom eight out of nine are blacks. As his first official act, Mbida gave France's Overseas Minister a shiny new Cameroon medal.

Needless Apology

American newsmen traveling through Africa with Vice President Nixon reported finding more material progress in former colonies of England and France than in the independent states of Liberia and Ethiopia.

Apologetically, Charles T. King, Liberian ambassador to the UN, explained that Liberia has developed nationally on its own resources in contrast to Ghana and Tunisia which have had the aid of European colonizers.

Liberia does not have to apologize for the fact that it has been free for the last century while Ghana is just obtaining its independence after 70 years of British control.

There are other things more important than material progress, marked by money in the bank, good roads, built-in bathrooms and air conditioning.

Under their own rule, Liberians have enjoyed the dignity of being masters of themselves in their own home.

They have commanded the respect of their women and children because they wore no man's collar and grovelled at no man's feet.

Having enjoyed the freedom of possessing their own souls, if material wealth has not come to them as fast as it has to someone else who has had to suffer the oppression and exploitation of outsiders, they can still be happy.

Uganda School Closed By Witch Doctor's Spell

KAMPALA, Uganda (UP).—A fantastic story of black magic was unfolded in court at Buddu, Uganda, when two Africans were tried under Uganda's anti-witchcraft laws.

An African schoolmaster testified that his school had to be closed whe nthirty pupils and their parents were bewitched after the children made fun of a new girl. The girl told her parents, who called in a witch doctor to get their revenge. The schoolmaster told this story:

At school the next day, two children who began to laugh at the new girl fell into trances. The girl demanded money before she would restore them to their senses. Then she picked some leaves, mixed them with water and anointed the victims' heads. They promptly recovered.

Next day she demanded more money, and the schoolmaster threatened to call the police. Then thirty of his pupils had uncontrollable seizures.

Two African priests, Father Damyano and Father Yowana Myumbwe, told the court of the scene at the school. Children who were sitting in class would suddenly rush out and start running around the playground "so fast that they seemed to be flying." Some scaled high walls.

Others were found in near-by trees, hanging from slender branches which normally would support only a bird. No one saw them climb the trees.

Parents Affected

Finally the children were taken home. It was found that their parents also were suffering seizures.

The school was closed and, escorted by native police, the local witch-hunter searched the house of the girl who had started the trouble. He found a collection of instruments and herbs. When these were destroyed, the mass seizures ceased.

The magistrate sentenced the girl's parents to five years imprisonment. The girl was ordered to receive twelve strokes of the cane.

'PROBLEM' TRIBE RAIDS IN AFRICA

Banyambo Swamp Dwellers of Central Area Trouble Police and Scientists

By JOHN HILLABY

Special to The New York Times.

GABIRO, Ruanda-Urundi, May 3—A primitive Central African tribe in the locality has successfully defied all attempts at administration by the Belgians and the British. Now the tribesmen are going to be paid to leave their hide-out in an almost impenetrable swamp.

The tribesmen are the Banyambo. They live on either side of the Kagera River, which forms the boundary between the British territory of Tanganyika and the trustee territory of Ruanda-Urundi, an administrative unit of the Belgian Congo.

Because they shoot poisoned arrows at rare game animals and have killed off nearly all the valuable crocodiles in the river, the Banyambo have been a lasting source of discomfort for every European administrator in the region.

On the rare occasions when the Belgians and the British decide on cooperative police action, from the highlands on either side of the boundary the Banyambo send up smoke signals and promptly retreat into the vast swamps of the Kagera River, where no white man has yet been able to follow them. The tribesmen retreat in dugout canoes through lanes through the six-foot-high papyrus reeds. After raiding expeditions the Banyambo live literally on top of the mud for weeks or months, feeding on catfish and whatever they can shoot on dry land at night.

Apparently nobody has been able to investigate the ethnology of the tribe. They are said to be of Bantu stock from the highlands of Uganda intermixed with elements of the tall Watutsi, hereditary native rulers of Ruanda-Urundi.

A local medical officer has calculated that infant mortality among them is 78 per cent. The swamp dwellers never wash. Water is a fetish. They are usually caked with mud.

An increase in game stocks, particularly buffalo, in this region helps to confine the Banyambo to the papyrus beds, because whenever they cultivate the local staple, bananas, on higher ground and leave the crops unguarded, the buffalo eat them down to the ground.

Investigators showed that one group of Banyambo slaughtered 270 crocodiles in three weeks and through middlemen sold the skins in the black markets of Bukoba and Kapala on Lake Victoria. A medium-sized skin is usually worth about $60.

The number of members of the tribe is not known. About 100 Banyambo families (400 individuals) are living on this side of the border within the papyrus swamp sector of the Kagera National Park.

As the tribesmen cannot be approached with force (several rangers and police have tried and failed), the Belgians are proposing to offer the local Banyambo the equivalent of $15,000 to go away, anywhere. But there seems to be no assurance that they will not come back.

Hands Across the Sea

MR. AND MRS. KARIUKI K. NJIIRI

African Ruler's Son Weds U. S. Student

NEW YORK—An elaborate ceremony has culminated in the marriage of a Kikuyu chief's son and the former Ruth Stutts of Springfield, Mass.

Miss Stutts became the bride of Kariuki K. Njiiri at an elaborate wedding staged at the Church of the Master here in New York City. Mr. Nijiiri is an anthropologist who did his undergraduate work at Lincoln U., Pa. He hails from the Fort Hall District of Kenya in E. Africa. Mrs. Nijiiri is a student at the Manhattan School of Music.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor.

Pope Urges United Europe Tied to Africa

By Barrett McGurn

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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ROME, June 13.—Pope Pius XII urged today the creation of a "United States of Europe" tied closely but unselfishly to Africa.

The Pontiff spoke to 1,000 members of various European Parliaments. The visiting group, representing sixteen countries and deicated to European unification, was headed by former French Premier Robert Schuman.

The Pope told the Parliament members that he "rejoiced" at their concept of a united Europe and hoped that occasional setbacks such as the three-year-old defeat of the European Defense Community plan would not discourage them. He said that the idea of European unity was making headway despite occasional reversals.

In Africa, the Pope told the group, "it seems to us necessary that Europe preserve the opportunity to educate and influence."

To do that, he said, Europeans should "make large and comprehensive material assistance available" to the Africans, "to raise their living standards and to develop the continent's natural resources."

African Editor Visits Atlanta

Lawrence Vambe, editor-in-chief of nine African-language newspapers published in Southern Rhodesia, is a visitor to Atlanta on a State Department-sponsored tour of the nation.

Mr. Vambe has been observing general newspaper operations all over the United States. He expresses a specific interest, however in the Negro press, noting that the position of native Rhodesians is similar to that of Negroes in America.

The editor will be in Atlanta through Wednesday noon when he leaves for Miami, Fla. Having entered the country June 2, he will leave around September 11.

OLIVER KABUNGO NDOLA, a native of North Rhodesia, has just completed a three-year stint in this country observing customs and conditions as they actually exist.

As he was preparing to return to his homeland, this scribe asked for his impressions of this country. "My biggest criticism is of your people," he stated. "I just can't understand the lack of friendliness between the American Negro and the people of my country."

He cited some examples of instances in which the so-called intelligentsia refused to sit down and discuss with him the conditions of this country, or to answer questions which he might ask.

"I have even spent time on the Tuskegee campus, he added, "trying to get a conference with the president or some faculty members." He claimed that they expressed interest but never had the time to talk with him.

As for the Negro-white relationship, he said he felt that it is resolving itself and would soon be completely solved.

He expressed a keen interest in the recent "Prayer Pilgrimage" in Washington. He thought it was the right step and felt that more such meetings would be very effective.

Tunisian Women Vote First Time

TUNIS, May 5 (AP)—Women voted for the first time in Tunisia's history today in balloting for 770 municipal officials throughout the country.

More than a third of Tunisia's 375,000 registered voters are women. There are 15 women among the 954 candidates for office.

Although most polling places served both women and men, separate voting stations were set up for women in some parts of the nation.

Troops Are Called In

12,000 Africans Pilfering Millions In Raw Diamonds in British Mine

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The British Government called in troops today to stop 12,000 Africans from pilfering millions of dollars worth of raw diamonds from a British-owned mine in West Africa.

The Colonial Office announced that troops had been sent to the area of the Yegma mines in Sierra Leone "to stand by in case of need." It said the Africans are mining diamonds illicitly from works owned by the Consolidated African Selection Trust at the rate of hundreds of thousands of dollars a day.

The trust's London office announced tonight that no action had been taken yet to halt the pirate diggers.

However, police were moving into the area for a major push, and the British army moved up native troops with white officers from Freetown the capital of Sierra Leone, a trust spokesman said.

The Africans moved into the mines Wednesday after a riot at Gengema. For 12 hours they took complete control of the mines until police reinforcements arrived and arrested the ringleaders.

But there were not enough police to eject the thousands who swarmed into the mines with "get rich quick" ideas as word spread that security precautions had broken down.

FINNISH HOSPITALITY — Sir Tito Winyi, King of Bunyoro, Uganda, Africa, is shown (center) quaffing a glass of milk shortly after his arrival in Helsinki, Finland to attend the premiere of the African Moran-Rearmament film "The Freedom." With him are his son, Prince Ivan Majugo (right), and tribal chief Jushau. (Newspress Photo).

'A Mysterious, Lunar Land'

"THE western Sahara is one of the last great terrae incognitae left on this shrinking planet—a vast, mysterious, lunar land." The novelist Paul Bowles thus begins a stirring prose portrait of a region that another artist—the late young Swiss photographer, Peter W. Haeberlin—has portrayed on film. The collaboration is called "Yallah" (New York: McDowell, Oblensky, $10). Haeberlin's magnificent black-and-white photographs record the Sahara manifest in faces and landscape, in village and field. The text, though also concerned with surfaces, probes beneath. "Haeberlin," Mr. Bowles writes, "went across the desolate stretches of Algeria to Dhelfa, one of the saddest places in the world * * *. [On to] the M'Zab [where] children are reprimanded for laughing during their play, and the women converse in whispers." In the Sahara's center: "the fascinating Touareg [whose] knights still engage in jousts with lance and shield." Near Lake Chad: "The Peuls, whom some consider to be the most beautiful people in Africa." Mr. Bowles notes signs of foreboding change: the corrupting of natives by cynical whites; the "renunciation of native clothing [that] is a symbol for the rejection of the entire indigenous culture." Yallah, in Arabic, means: "Let us be off." Mr. Bowles takes this as "an exhortation to those of us who are able, to salvage what is still intact and valuable in a [region] which needs our understanding and sympathetic guidance, if we wish to avoid seeing a world-shaking catastrophe take place before our eyes."

Above, a Nigerian schoolmaster writing; he holds his paper at a ninety-degree angle to the way it will be read, and writes from top downward.

Left, women of Tegguida n'Tecem, Nigeria, extract salt from evaporation pools they have dug.

Illustrations from "Yallah."

18a 1957

A DIARY TELLS OF TORTURE IN FRENCH AFRICA

Own Army Accused by Recruit in Algeria

BY HENRY WALES

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

PARIS, March 25 — Jean Muller, a recruit in the French army, wrote that torture was inflicted on the Moslems in the "war of pacification" in North Africa and his account has been published by Christian Testimony, a religious magazine.

In his diary, Muller said that captured fellaghas were shot without trial, the usual excuse being that they tried to escape; that villages were burned because rebels were supposed to be in hiding in the huts, and that Arab women and children were maimed or killed.

Refusal of Food

Muller, once a Boy Scout and later a member of the Catholic Association of French Youth, wrote that he had just stepped off a troop transport at Algiers last June when an Arab boy begged him for something to eat. He sought to buy the lad a sandwich, but a waitress refused, saying, "Let them all starve; if you insist, I will poison the sandwich."

He hitchhiked to Oran with a French colonist, who said, "There are a lot of rebels, but the army numbers 400,000 men. Each of you must kill a dozen fellaghas."

"The boys in my company," Muller wrote, "soon discover the misery of the Arabs, the richness of the French farmers that they have been summoned to protect. They see also the exploitation of native labor.

People Against Army

"There are many troops here but 90 per cent of the population is against us. Last night a patrol arrested an Arab walking nearby. He was brought before the battalion chief at Tablat but refused to talk. Our captain took him down the road in a jeep, made him get out, and two military policemen shot him. This morning, the same fate for another Arab.

"An interpreter joined our company today and told how he was present at the interrogation of captured Moslems at Bir Rabalou. He told how a magneto was stuck in their ears to give them electric shocks, and of their being beaten. He showed us photos he had taken of Arabs with the skin torn from their flesh.

"Our troops have been tripled in this sector but there is no preventing the Moslems from ambushing our soldiers. In the next sector, 67 soldiers were killed in ambush and the 17th battalion lost 17 men at Sidi Slimane.

Vengeance Thru Shots

"On the 29th the 3d company shot down 20 suspects who had been captured, who were accused of killing 13 of our men. They were shot thru the heads and their bodies left lying there. Our major said, 'Now your comrades are avenged. If it was not these Arabs who killed them, they have paid the price for those who did.'

"Sept. 4 our company shot down five Arabs standing 200 yards from camp because they refused to work for us.

"Our major harangued the soldiers: 'It is not a question of being Catholic, Protestant, or Jew. If France loses Algeria she loses all Africa and France, too, will be lost! He asked for 300 volunteers for a raid and only three men responded.

Still Living, He's Shot

"Monday I saw eight Arabs who had been shot. One was still alive and he was finished by a recruit who said he wanted to get the rust out of his rifle barrel.

"I must write of the tortures. Ten officers and four noncoms with a squad of soldiers take care of that. They say it is the only way to extort information. At Camp Tablat there are 150 Moslems being questioned.

"One suspect was thrown out of a helicopter from an altitude of 650 feet. All those tortured were taken away by paratroopers and liquidated.

Muller was killed in an ambush last October.

WEST AFRICA TIES OF U.S. HELD VITAL

Relations Said to Increase in Importance as Areas Move Toward Freedom

By TILMAN DURDIN

Special to The New York Times.

DAKAR, French West Africa, April 12—United States relations with West Africa will become increasingly important as the colonial territories in the area move toward self-government.

From now on the United States will be dealing more and more with Negro Africans in the area rather than European administrators.

In the not too distant future French West Africa may well be a self-governing federation with 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 inhabitants and a territory almost as big as that of the United States.

Dacial prejudices in the American south already are an impediment to friendly relations between the United States and the expanding educated class of Africans. In addition, the United States faces the further onus here of propaganda that portrays conditions as much worse than they actually are.

An example of this is a story that originated in Paris and since has been making the rounds of the French Press in Africa.

The story reports that Felix Houphouet-Boigny, West African Negro member of the French Cabinet, was forced to live in Harlem and eat in segregated restaurants when he was in New York as a member of the French delegation to the recent session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The story was published in last week's issue tof a Dakar French weekly called Echoes of Black Africa. The headline read: "The Americans, who pretend to love the blacks, remain ferocious enemies of colored men at home."

The article described anguishing incidents in which M. Houphouet-Boigny was involved in trying to seat with white members of the French delegation and to be with them at their hotel.

For good measure, the story concluded by saying that Prince Moulay Hassan, heir apparent to the Moroccan throne, had suffered the same experiences when he was in New York last year.

Anti-U. S. Feeling Exists

The Dakar weekly said it was reproducing the story from a French paper in the Cameroons. This correspondent has seen it in French papers in Tunis, Algiers and Rabat. The story was carried in a boardcast over the French Government-run radio station here in February.

M. Houphouet-Boigny himself has denied the story. In fact, when he was in New York he lived at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and ate without bother at restaurants all over New York.

Despite his denial, however, the story continues to circulate and is widely belived by Africans. Mallory Brown, United States Consul General here, has tried to combat the story but with only partial success.

The climate for such stories here is that there is present an anti-American feeling among the French. It is based on a traditional prejudice, and it was given new vitality recently by the Suez Canal situation and other factors.

Many French residents in Africa believe that the United States stands ready to dispossess France of her dominant position in the French African territories at the opportune moment.

The belief is widespread among the French here that it was the Americans rather than the Communists, who triumphed in Indochina and took France's prized Asian colony away from her.

TRIBAL GRAZING ISSUE IN AFRICA

British Advised to Exclude Masai From Big Game Park in Tanganyika

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 10—The British have been advised to exclude native tribesmen from their most famous big game reserve in Africa.

The proposal is unique in the history of British wildlife management, which is normally based on a compromise between the conflicting needs of animals and men.

The reserve under consideration is the Serengeti in Tanganyika, an area of 4,480 square miles southeast of Lake Victoria in East Africa. In this region enormous herds of big game compete for water and grazing with about 20,000 Masai tribesmen.

During the last five years the management of the Serengeti has become a bitter political issue. Conservationists want to maintain the status of the reserve as a national park for wildlife. The local park administrators propose to split the park into three parts and admit unspecified numbers of tribesmen into the most important central sector of about 1,800 square miles.

The need for immediate action was stressed by R. M. Arundel, of Warrenton, Va., who led an expedition to the Serengeti last year with the sponsorship of the American Committee for International Wildlife Protection and the Wildlife Management Institute.

He reported that overgrazing and the burning of vegetation by the Masai were creating erosion problems and would eventually result in extinction of the wildlife.

Survey Backs Conclusions

These conclusions have been supported by an independent observer, Prof. W. H. Pearsall of the University of London who recently returned from an ecological survey of the area carried out in the company of local soil, water and vegetation experts. The survey was sponsored by the Fauna Preservation Society of Britain.

Professor Pearsall's report is to be submitted to the British Colonial Office. It recommends that the bulk of the Serengeti should be maintained as a game reserve.

"If the area defined is to be treated as a National Park," the report says, "it will be necessary for the Masai pastoralists to be excluded."

It also recommends that a forest and water conservation area be created east of the park with a Masai settlement area outside the boundaries.

The report says that the long-disputed "rights" of the Masai must be defined by law and grazing rights vested in individuals, such as heads of families or tribes who can be held responsible for their land holdings. This, it is thought, will stop the present infiltration into the Serengeti by tribesmen from Masailand in Kenya to the north.

African Nationalism And U. S. Policy

Defender p. 10

Legislation for reorganizing the State Department's Division of African Affairs has been rushed to Congress. It is expected that by Sept. 1, a new bureau with its own Assistant Secretary of State will be in full operation. This over-night enthusiasm about the "dark continent" is brought about by three compelling sequences of events: Chicago, Ill.

1. The explosive force of the resurgent spirit of nationalism in Africa;
2. The disquieting memory of events in Asia. Sept 6-57
3. The prospect of the untapped reservoir of natural resources being closed to the Western markets.

Official Washington has unpleasant recollection of the course which events took when nationalism hit Asia at the close of the second world war. The prevalence of neutralism, anti-Western sentiment and the Communization of China have troubled the conscience of America and that of her political allies on the Western hemisphere.

Incompetent or indifferent assessment of the character of developments in Asia has led to the present bankruptcy of the West and of the anti-Western trend in the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas. There is fear in the Republican party that if the Asian failure is to be repeated in Africa, the GOP would have much explaining to do in the next election.

The swift rise of the tide of nationalism in Africa must be met with sincere proffers of technical and financial assistance if for no other reason than that of protecting U. S. investment there. But America's interest goes beyond the mere consolidation of its gains. It is gearing its policy toward establishing an enduring bond of friendly relations that would ensure for her the permanent goodwill of Africa and the commercial and political benefits that would flow thereby.

Vice President Nixon's recent visit and searching inquiry resulted in uncovering some major weaknesses in the State Department's handling of African matters. Now, four new United States consular offices will be opened on the "dark continent" in the next few weeks, and funds will soon be allocated to set up several more before the end of the year.

Thus the Division or Bureau of African Affairs which was so woefully neglected by the State Department will be reactivated and invested with new dignity and authority.

U. S. Information Plan For Africa Jeopardized

Herald Tribune p. 1
Sun. 4-28-57

By Rowland Evans Jr.

WASHINGTON, Apr. 27.—The Administration's high-priority plan to double the American propaganda and information program in Central Africa, a key target of Soviet imperialism, is severely threatened by the 26 per cent cut in the United States Information Agency budget voted by the House, it was understood today. New York, N.Y.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and other Administration officials will go before the Senate starting Tuesday to testify on the budgets for the State Department and the U. S. I. A. The strongest appeal for restoration of information funds will be made, with heavy emphasis on how the House reductions would jeopardize the new American effort to nourish freedom and independence in the continent of Africa.

Vice-President Richard M. Nixon reported to President Eisenhower on returning from his African state tour that funds for the information program in Africa "should be substantially increased over the present level."

His view coincided with a decision already made by Arthur Larson, director of U. S. I. A., to ask Congress for precisely double the amount available this year in the great west-central belt of Africa. Newly independent Ghana is regarded by U. S. I. A. officials as a highly important area in which the American point of view should be adequately represented. Another is Nigeria, one of the most crucial states in Central Africa.

The budget which U. S. I. A sent to Congress would double the $1,000,000 now being spent in Africa to advertise the American viewpoint and oppose Soviet propaganda, reported on the upsurge. The extra money would pay for ten full-time American workers in Nigeria, up from the present four; would put one additional American in Ghana; would add twenty-one new libraries and reading rooms in Africa, and would launch a project designed eventually to bring the teaching of American history to seven colleges in six African countries.

Outside of Egypt and the Union of South Africa, it was understood, not a single course of American history is taught on a regular basis in any country in Africa.

The new U. S. I. A. budget already slashed by the House and facing strong opposition in the Senate asks $2,000,000 for spending in thirteen African nations and dependencies with a total population of 100,000,000. An additional $1,400,000 to support the stepped-up African program would be spent in Washington.

Sun. 4-28-57

The budget also asks an increase of $2,500,000 in the Middle East, including India, with new emphasis on a motion-picture portrayal throughout the area of economic development generated by the Mutual Security Program, on additional libraries and reading rooms and on exhibits.

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Discretion Narrowed

The House reduced the agency's request by $38,000,000, approving a total budget of $106,100,000. That amount is $7,000,000 less than Mr. Larson's propaganda agency is now spending. The House Appropriations Committee instructed Mr. Larson to continue all Voice of America broadcasts at the present rate, thus narrowing the discretion of agency officials in applying the cut to the present overall program. President Eisenhower forcefully opposed the House action.

Traditionally, the Senate is more liberal with foreign spending than the House, but this year the momentum of the drive to cut the President's budget has pushed the U. S. I. A. to the unfriendliest Senate terrain in several years. There is also severe criticism from such foreign policy specialists as Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., that the U. S. I. A. has not been co-ordinated with overall foreign policy and that conflict and duplication is wasting millions of dollars.

A Senate Appropriations subcommittee headed by Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, D., Tex., the majority leader, will begin testimony Tuesday on the State Department and U. S. I. A. budgets. Mr. Dulles will be the first scheduled witness, to be followed later in the week by Mr. Larson.

Vice-President Nixon's report to the President early this month sought to dramatize what he regarded as the new and fertile field for American propaganda and information in Africa. He said the "influence of ideas and principles" is becoming "increasingly important in the battle for men's minds," and that the United States "must come to know, to understand and to find common ground with the peoples of this great continent."

"To this end," he said, "we must encourage the greatest possible interchange of persons and ideas with the leaders and peoples of these countries."

Finds Africa 'Empty' Instead Of Teemina

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 7-13-57

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Recent studies have revealed that Africa "is not a continent of teeming millions and that in some areas it is not reproducing itself," according to an article in the current issue of the Crisis, official journal of the NAACP. P. 20

The author, Dr. Irene Diggs, professor of anthropology at Morgan State college in Baltimore, observes that during her extensive travels she has been "definitely impressed with the emptiness of Africa."

She says that nowhere in Africa is there any sizeable area with a population density comparable to that of India, Indo-China or Indonesia.

DISEASE FACTOR

Among factors which the author lists as accounting for the low fertility rate in Africa are the introduction of diseases from Europe, spread of disease because of improved communication and transportation, malnutrition and dietary deficiencies associated with poverty and unhygienic conditions, "cultural shock and social disorganization with the coming of the European," and population migrations to urban and industrial areas.

Dr. Diggs believes that demography (the statistical study of populations) is "an important factor in Africa's future."

WORK FORCE

"The fact that black Africa is sparsely rather than over populated influences the potential urban and rural work force, the birth rate, mortality rates, etc., she points out.

"If we exclude North Africa with its 42 millions of people, we find that black Africa has only some 160,000,000 people, a population roughly equal to that of the United States and much less than that of Russia."

The Article, "Lysistrata a L'Africaine," appears in the June-July issue of the Crisis.

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Africa Is A Continent In A Hurry To Catch Up

Weekly p 12
New Orleans, La.
Sat. 5-25-57
18a

(Editor's Note: This is a reprint of an editorial which appeared in the May 11, 1957 issue of The Saturday Evening Post.)

The Awakening of Africa is one of the startling facts of our age. Africa is a continent in a hurry. About one third of its black or brown people have won national freedom. They live in eight independent countries with native African governments, and soon the number of these will be larger. Along with independence, Africans want higher living standards, education, health and the general benefits of modern life.

What does this mean to the United States? If we act wisely, we have a precious opportunity to strengthen our defenses and thus prevent a third world war. But if we are shortsighted and faltering, the rulers of World Communism may find in Africa the power they need to destroy us.

That is one reason why President Eisenhower sent Vice President Nixon on his recent tour. Africa in a few years may hold the world balance of power. The Western world needs its strategic materials and also a number of military bases. "Africa," says Nixon, "is a major target of the international Communist movement, because of the continent's resources and its two hundred million people."

Twenty years ago British officials on the Gold Coast and in Nigeria were sure that those colonies could not become independent within the next two hundred years. But resolute Africans changed the situation, and within a decade there were strikes, boycotts of imported goods and riots.

The British faced the facts. They decided to begin training the natives quickly for independence. Lord Milverton, former governor of Nigeria, said a couple of years ago, "Whether Africans are ready or not for self-government, whether independence is reasonable or not, has become irrelevant. Africa is in a hurry and in no mood to wait."

Africa has hurried further since Lord Milverton spoke. Recently one of the great events in the continent's history took place when, for the first time, a Negro colonial territory became independent. The Gold Coast colony merged with the adjoining protectorate of Togoland, under the ancient name of Ghana. And at once voluntarily entered the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Next to independence, what Africans seek most is industrialization. Some of their dreams are extravagant. African industry must walk before it can run. It cannot soon have great factories with Detroit assembly lines pouring out automobiles and refrigerators. Yet it can make steady progress into the Machine Age. It is now our task to show that we are a sympathetic and practical friend. We can become better customers of African products.

There are vast problems ahead. One concerns the white settlers in various parts of the continent. They are anxious to stay in Africa, holding on to their businesses and their highly paid jobs, and passing on their privileges to their sons and grandsons. To this problem there is no easy answer.

The United States will have to follow a country-by-country policy in Africa. We cannot have a pat formula for the whole continent. We must convince them all that we are friendly, that we are not trying to be boss, that we are not callously exploiting them to coin profits, that, while we favor progress through private investment and enterprise, and hope they will agree with us, we want all to take their places as free countries.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-1-57
p. 17

POPULAR NEWLYWEDS, anthropologist and widely traveled Kariuki K. Njiiri, son of the ruler of the Fort Hall district of the Kikuyus, and his bride, the former Ruth Stutts of Springfield, Mass., present a picture in regal elegance following their elaborate wedding ceremony at the Church of the Master in New York City. The Rev. James H. Robinson officiated. Mrs. Njiiri is a candidate for her degree in music at the Manhattan school. Her African husband is a graduate of Lincoln (Pa.) university and is a candidate for his advanced degree at the New School of Social Research. Notables of all races and creeds attended the ceremony and reception held for the popular students.

Woman-Led Cult Lures Africans

Herald-Tribune
Thurs. 5-16-57
New York

Says God Gave 12 Commandments

KITWE, Northern Rhodesia, (AP).—Almost every day hundreds of Africans in remote bush towns join a cult led by plump, black-garbed Alice Lenshina. p. 6

Alice—A thirty-five-year-old Rhodesian mother of four who calls herself a prophetess—has made public twelve commandments she says God gave to her.

The commandments would make women the leaders of the African tribes, doing away with the age-old idea of male chieftains. Among the commands to the menfolk:

"Thou shalt honor the womenfolk.

"Thou shalt not take snuff in church.

"Thou shalt not take sufficient native liquor to make thee drunk, excet perhaps at thy wedding."

Died, Was Reborn

Alice's converts include 1,000 former members of Christian missions in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika. She travels from town to town, preaching and baptizing people into her church.

Alice says God spoke to her two years ago when she "died during illness and was reborn." She says he gave her the commandments and a black book proposing a less subservient role for African woman, but that the book was taken from her by Church of Scotland missionaries.

White U. S. Envoys To Africa Sworn

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
6-6-57
p. 12

WASHINGTON—White ambassadors to the African countries of Ghana and Ethiopia were sworn in before Secretary of State John Foster Dulles here. The appointees are Wilson C. Flake and Don Bliss, respectively.

Importance of Africa In Eyes of the Kremlin

Herald Tribune Sun 6-21-57
New York P. 26

By Henry C. Wolfe

FROM the early days of the Bolshevik regime, Asia, the Middle East and Africa have loomed large in the Kremlin's plans for world domination. To help implement the plans, schools were established in Moscow for the training of foreign agitators and propagandists. The young alumni were sent back to their home communities as instruments of infiltration and subversion. The University of the Peoples of the East, for example, was one of the institutions where the cadres were trained that won the Communist victory in China.

As long ago as May 18, 1925, there were enrolled at this school students from ten different colonial and dependent countries. On that date the young foreign activists were addressed by Joseph Stalin. He bluntly told them that it would be impossible to "liberate" their fatherlands without a victorious revolution.

* * *

Leon Trotsky, in the meantime, was training officers in the Oriental Section of the Academy of the Red Army. These military specialists, too, had roles to play in furtherance of the colonial revolutions. Politically and militarily the men in the Kremlin were looking far ahead.

Although China was staked out by the Soviet strategists as the first big prize to be won, their eyes were fixed beyond China on the oil-rich Middle East and the strategically and economically important African continent. African students were brought to Moscow and indoctrinated in Marxism-Leninism.

Strategically, Africa could provide the Soviet with a base for military operations against both the Western Hemisphere and Europe. From the bulge of Western Africa it is only about 1,800 miles across the South Atlantic to the bulge of Brazil. It is about 90 miles from Tunisia across the Mediterranean to Sicily, hardly more than a dozen miles from Morocco across the Strait of Gibraltar to Spain.

The Kremlin strategists have not forgotten that it was from North Africa that Hannibal launched his formidable campaign against Rome. Nor do they forget that 2,161 years later an Allied army of British, French and Americans struck from North Africa at the Nazi defenders of Europe's "soft underbelly." North Africa, as the Soviets well know, could serve as a vital air base for the defense of the West or, in Russian hands, a launching site against Europe and the Western Hemisphere.

Africa looms as a major economic prize if only because of its wealth of raw materials, on some of which it has a near-monopoly. It produces almost 25 per cent of the world's manganese, more than 50 per cent of the gold, 70 per cent of the palm oil, 75 per cent of the sisal, 80 per cent of the cobalt, 98 per cent of the industrial diamonds and 99 per cent of the columbium. It also yields a sizable output of such essentials as uranium, natural rubber, tin, copper and other minerals. It may have major oil deposits.

Soviet economy strategy toward Africa has a twofold aim: (1) to cut the free world off from African markets and indispensable natural resources, and (2) to gain control of African manpower and raw materials with which to fuel the Kremlin's military economy.

* * *

Although the "general staff of world revolution" has Moscow-trained agents and hard-core Communist groups in various African countries, they are not today playing the role of incendiary Communist revolutionaries. On the contrary, their part in the "liberation" movement is to work behind the scenes, to influence local non-Communist parties and stand ready to act when a country is "ripe" for a Communist take-over.

During the "ripening" process the local Communist cadres disguise their purpose by supporting extreme nationalism. They bore into the nationalist organizations, lend them guidance and, whenever possible, seize command.

Because of its emotional and lawless nature, Pan-Arab propaganda is an efficient vehicle for Soviet agitation and political infiltration. The Cairo radio, for example, not only holds out to Arab fanatics an alluring picture of a powerful Pan-Arab empire stretching from the Atlantic to the Arabian Sea but also incites its listeners against the Western world and the Arab moderates.

After World War II the Kremlin boldly showed its hand by demanding the trusteeship over Tripolitania. This would have established Soviet political and military power on the Mediterranean about half way between the Suez Canal and Gibraltar. Such a trusteeship would have doomed the creation of Lybia and given the Russians an African base for the conquest of the continent itself. Providentially, the allies, though appeasing the Soviets elsewhere, turned down the Kremlin attempt to grab Tripolitania.

Failing in this attempt, the Soviets have moved against Africa by way of the Middle East. By using Nasser and the Pan-Arabs they have formed a Moscow - Damascus - Cairo axis. They have skillfully incited the Arab nations against Israel and then made capital of the passions they inflamed.

They have adroitly aligned against the West the propaganda broadcasts of the Moscow and Cairo radio stations. And they have put the Egyptians in economic bondage by supplying arms to the Nasser regime.

While the African continent is the long-range goal of the Soviet drive, North Africa is the immediate objective. The uranium mines of the Belgian Congo and the rubber plantations of Liberia are steadily in the Kremlin's sights. But a foothold must first be established in North Africa. Algeria has obviously been chosen for that purpose.

* * *

For some months Algeria has been ravaged by a savage rebellion. The rebels are encouraged by Cairo and, apparently, supplied with arms from Egypt. Although the revolt is ostensibly against the French, the revolutionaries have slain many more of their fellow Moslems than Europeans. The insurgents are especially brutal toward the Moslem moderates. In their hit-and-run warfare the extreme nationalists have been burning homes, killing cattle, destroying crops and murdering even women and children.

Algerian Moslems who would like to take advantage of French offers of land reform, education and job opportunities are marked for assassination. This revolutionary lawlessness bears the mark of Nasserism. In fact, the Russians and Nasserites are doing everything possible to encourage bloodshed and promote economic chaos and a state of anarchy in this key North African land. They are causing a heavy drain on the French national economy. It is, of course, Moscow-Cairo policy to prevent a settlement of the Algerian conflict.

In his 1957 May Day speech Soviet Defense Minister Zhukov boasted to the Red Square throng that the "imperialists" are "frightened by the national liberation movement in Asia and Africa." As yet, unfortunately, the Western nations do not seem to be frightened enough.

Moscow is expertly manipulating its Egyptian and Syrian puppets and waging a subtle, elusive, destructive campaign to win the Middle East and Africa. The West's most effective counter-strategy would be to close ranks. In the face of this Soviet menace the free nations can no longer afford the luxury of rivalries and conflicting policies. The stake is survival.

Mr. Wolfe is a correspondent, author and lecturer on international affairs. Among his books are "The German Octopus" and "The Imperial Soviets."

African Continent Of Low Fertility Rate, Crisis Says

Daily Worker
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri 6-28-57

NEW YORK — Recent studies have revealed that Africa "is not a continent of teeming millions and that in some areas it is not reproducing itself," according to an article in the current issue of THE CRISIS, official journal of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The author, Dr. Irene Diggs, professor of anthropology at Morgan State College in Baltimore, observes that during her extensive travels she has been "definitely impressed with the emptiness of Africa."

She says that nowhere in Africa is there any sizeable area with a population density comparable to that of India, Indo-China or Indonesia.

Among factors which the author lists as accounting for a low fertility rate in Africa are the introduction of diseases from Europe, the spread of disease because of improved communication and transportation, malnutrition and dietary deficiencies associated with poverty and unhygienic conditions, "cultural shock and social disorganization with the coming of the European," and population migrations to urban and industrial areas.

Dr. Diggs believes that demography (the statistical study of populations) is "an important factor in Africa's future."

"The fact that black Africa is sparsely rather than overpopulated influences the potential urban and rural work force, the birth rate, mortality rates, etc.," she points out.

"If we exclude North Africa with its 42 millions of people, we find that black Africa has only some 160,000,000 of people, a population roughly equal to that of the United States and much less than that of Russia."

The article, "Lysistrata a L'Africaine," appears in the June-July issue of THE CRISIS.

Central Press

ELIZABETH & COMMONWEALTH MINISTERS* AT WINDSOR CASTLE
An audience with the Queen and an invitation to wax.

* From left, Canada's Diefenbaker, Britain's Harold Macmillan, Australia's Robert Gordon Menzies, South Africa's External Affairs Minister Eric H. Louw, the Queen, Pakistan's Hussein Shaheed Suhrawardy, India's Jawaharlal Nehru, the Central African Federation's Sir Roy Welensky, Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah, New Zealand's External Affairs Minister Thomas L. Macdonald, Ceylon's Justice Minister Manikku Wadumestri Hendrick de Silva.

18a 1957

Minister Pleads Cause Of South Africans Before UN

Journal + Guide Sat. 5-4-57 Norfolk, Va.

By MARIAN F. CROSON

NEW YORK — News of interest and of vital importance to the welfare of people in many parts of the world seldom make the headlines. This fact is not less true whether in our community, state, nation, or the United Nations. The United Nations General Assembly's main body break up into councils, committees, special committees and Ad. Hoc. Committees, providing a world forum for debate on just about every plea - complaint - and issue, justified or not. If this vast network of programs concern people who are in need of help - it no less concerns people who ar eneeded to defend their cause.

The United Nations Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee hears perhaps the largest number of complaints.

* * *

THE FOLLOWING is a brief picture of a man pleading the cause of those who could not tell their own story and the effect of his pleas over the years ....

"I had not intended, Sir, to make any formal request for a hearing, in view of the discussion on whether or not the General Assembly should adhere strictly to the procedures of the Mandate-System." So spoke the Rev. Michael Scott, Anglican clergyman, who lived for years in Southwest Africa. Acting as spokesman for the natives of Southwest, Africa, the tall wiry, shy, softspoken gray haired clergyman went on to say, "that the African people of Southwest, Africa had asked him to represent them on what rights and privileges they possess."

* * *

REV. MR. SCOTT said further that he need hardly remind the members of the Fourth Committe that he was only there himself, and had only asked for a hearing because of African people of Southwest, Africa had been physically prevented from coming to the United Nations by the refusal of the South African Government to grant them passports. "I would be unfaithful to their trust if I did not do all that I can while I am here to keep the way open for them to come here and speak for themselves."

He said, because of the legal system of discrimination in South Africa, standards of living were "abysmally low" and the Africans would welcome the chance to share in some of the technical aid such as is being given to other undeveloped countries. He also wondered if there was anything very offensive in the plea that some of the technical resources which have been so generously offered by members of the United Nations should not be allowed to supply the human needs of the oppressed people of Africa.

* * *

HE REMINDED the committee of the sufferings of the South Africans at the hands of Germans, saying it was contrary to a true conception of human dignity to deny their pleas. "There is still a warning to be heeded by the world", said the clergyman - "in the fact that a great and cultured nation became intoxicated with a false ideal of racial supremacy, and set itself up to assert hegemony over the people of Europe and the world." It was because of the turmoil that followed that the United Nations was born, with hope to meet the menace, and madness of racial discrimination.

Rev. Mr. Scott was recently granted his wish - after ten years of pleading for the right to be formally heard at the United Nations. Though the Southwest African Government has prohibited his entering that country, Rev. Mr. Scott's story has definitely helped to absent Donald B. Sole, the permanent United Nations representative of the Union of South Africa from participating in just about all meetings at the United Nations.

* * *

FOR THE tenth time the Assembly has called on Southwest Africa to place its mandated territory (from the League of Nations) under United Nations Trusteeship. So far, it shows no inclination to implement United Nations resolutions on the plea that these were domestic questions over which the United Nations has no jurisdiction. Representative Donald B. Sole, however, did send a letter to his good friend Enrique de Marchena, (United Nations representative of the Dominican Republic) explaining to the committee that the absence of the South African delegation flows directly from a succession of decelopments over the past ten years, culminating in the decision of the recent General Assembly to inscribe on its agenda "two questions concerning the treatments of people of Indian origin of South Africa and the question of APARTHEID and it was his government's view that it was in no way accountable to the United Nations in respect of its administration of South Africa, Mr. Sole said his non-attendance should in no way be construed as implying discourtesy.

One could add: that if moral wrong has kept Rev. Mr. Scott out of South Africa, the force of moral right has kept the representative of South Africa from fully participating at the United Nations.

Nixon Feels U.S. Should Press Allies To Gear Policies Toward 'Free Africa'

Advertiser Thurs. 4-18-57 Montgomery, Ala.

By JOHN SCALI

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP) — Freedom surges over much of Africa with a powerful force that can spell trouble for the West.

Even a stranger dropping in for a quick visit can see it at work, giving clear warning of painful decisions ahead for European countres which control vast African areas as colonies.

In the Gold Coast, barefooted Negro men and women in brightly colored robes showed the world what freedom meant to them after 113 years of British rule.

"Freedom, freedom," they screamed with a near- religious fervor which made them forget their wretched living conditions.

When midnight struck March 6, they roared in a jubilation which frightened thousands of birds in the trees. Dancing and singing, they pummeled their own Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, with such frenzied delight they almost ripped off his robes.

Across a thousand miles of blazing African desert, tens of thousands of Tunisians equaled their demonstration. Arab youths, their eyes shining with zeal, packed the streets of Tunis, chanting and cheering for Habib Bourguiba, the man who has led them since their independence from France a year ago.

EGYPTIAN MENACE

In mountainous Ethiopia, Emperor Haile Selassie talked urgently about how his country's cherished freedom was menaced by Egyptian efforts to incite his Moslem minority.

A hundred thousand Moroccans, celebrating their first independence anniversary, whistled and applauded in a massive demonstration when Vice President Nixon, arms outstretched, arrived to join their freedom celebration.

Nixon in his swift-moving, 19,000-mile African tour saw and heard the impact independence is making on the slowly awakening Dark Continent.

His conclusions, reported to President Eisenhower, are that this freedom fever is moving faster than anticipated.

The United States must press now, he believes, for Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal and Spain to gear their policies to the inevitable day when freedom dawns in areas still ruled by them.

If not, the Communists can ride the crest of this powerful surge, as they have with some spectacular success in Asia since the end of World War II.

INFECT MASSES

Kremlin-directed agents already are busy at work on the continent. Their mission is to infect the impoverished masses with the fact that the Red world alone backs their struggle to end the rule of the white man.

RICHARD NIXON
Warning For West

As a politician long conscious of Communist policies, Nixon realizes acutely the awesome strategic consequences any such Red triumph, even a partial one, could have in the East-West struggle.

Africa, with its 200-million dark skinned peoples, has stood for decades as a reliable Western eco-

nomic and strategic fortress. It has helped guard Europe's southern flank, shield the Middle East and even protect the not too distant shores of Latin America.

An unstable Africa, racked by fanatic nationalism, neutralism and violence, could easily endange the costly network of air bases the West has carved out of its deserts and jungles.

Nixon can report to Eisenhower that a strategic setback of such ominous proportions is not imminent for the West.

The free African nations he visited — Ghana, Liberia, Ethiopia, the Sudan, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia — are resisting Communist blandishments.

BETTER LIFE AHEAD

All of them, however, are worried about the need to strengthen their economic independence. They want to build a more solid footing for their governments to give their people the assurance a better life goes hand in hand with democracy.

This desire for aid takes an added urgency in the face of the Middle East unrest and pressures certain to buffet the continent in the next 25 years.

There are nine independent nations in Africa now, most of them born since World War II. Two others — Nigeria and Somalia — are due to join the rolls within the next few years. More are certain to follow. British Uganda is already clamoring for self-rule as are others of the 20-odd areas still under European control.

Nixon discovered — and didn't hesitate to say so publicly — that much-maligned Great Britain is leading the way in meeting the African independence drive. He repeatedly praised Britain's "enlightened" colonial policies, hoping his words would be heard clearly by the French and others who are lagging behind.

EXAGGERATED HOPES

One of the main criticisms that could be made of the Nixon tour is that it may arouse exaggerated and political help the United States can provide in an area where it has no physical possessions.

This result need not be based on any excessive promises Nixon held out. Aware of this pitfall, he seemed careful to avoid any outright commitments of American aid or support for American foreign policy changes.

But just the fact that Nixon, No. 2 man in the American government, showed up in the area could lead to exaggerated hopes. His attitude of goodwill, kind words and his stress on the value of cooperation with the United States might lead them to expect magical results.

To lessen such a risk the State Department is now following up Nixon's visit. Its diplomats are talking with African leaders in an effort to make sure there are no loose ends and that Nixon's words both public and private, were not misinterpreted.

Serious-minded State Department officials, who judge the trip solely on its foreign policy impact, rate it a solid success. In their view, these long-range gains should be recorded on the balance sheet:

1. Nixon has helped make the Eisenhower administration Africa-conscious. It provides a powerful voice within the top echelon of government for those who have long been stressing Africa's importance.

2. It has added a note of urgency to plans to establish seven new American consulates in central Africa. Nixon's backing for his more intensive diplomatic effort almost automatically assures congressional support and funds for the plans which include setting up a bureau of African affairs headed by an assistant secretary.

3. While boosting American prestige in Africa, it has helped dramatize the handwriting on the wall for European colonial powers, some of whom are reluctant even to consider turning their colonies loose.

Three other short-term gains could also be counted, based on Nixon's public remarks:

1. World attention has again been focussed on the plight of some 900,000 Arab refugees from Palestine. Nixon cited them as a major roadblock to Middle East peace and called urgently for renewed efforts to solve the problem of finding permanent homes for them.

2. New Eisenhower policy of shielding the Middle East against communism is now clearer because of Nixon's explanations to leaders in countries of the area. This is especially true in the Sudan and Libya, and helped counter Communist efforts to whip up a solid Arab lineup against it.

3. New support has been built up in Ethiopia, the Sudan and Uganda for the American view that Nile River development should be a cooperative project which would benefit them as well as Egypt.

Take Troubles To The U. N.

Mbuumba K. Getzen (left) and the Rev. Michael Scott recently addressed the 4th committee of the U. N. General Assembly on the situation in the territory of South West Africa. Mr. Getzen is presently studying at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, and describes himself as "a native son of Southwest Africa", saying that he wished to "explain the appalling conditions of his people under the South African administration.

Africa Set For 7 New Consulates

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The United States plans to set up seven new consulates in Africa as part of its drive to swing that vital area firmly into the camp of free nations, it has been learned here.

The new consulates suggested by Vice President Nixon will be established in Mogadiscio, Somaliland, Abidjan, Ivory Coast; Kampala, Uganda, and Yaounde, French Cameroons, within the next few months.

Three others to be established during the 1958 fiscal year are expected to be located at Tananarive, Madagascar; Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, and either Kano or Kadune in Northern Nigeria.

18a 1957

The African Experiment in Equality

By Colin J. Cowan

Editor of the Rhodesia Herald, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Cowan is now a visitor in this country.

A GREAT ADVENTURE in human evolution which has its roots in the economic advancement of black and white, and which may well trace new patterns in race relations in the emergent continent of Africa, has been started in South Central Africa.

Its cradle is the land-locked British Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, bordered on the south by the Union of South Africa and on the north by the Belgian Congo and Tanganyika. The territory, offering a mild climate, is larger than the combined states of California, Texas and New York. Within its boundaries live slightly more than 7 million people: 6,810,000 Africans, 234,000 Europeans and 28,000 of other races.

Both black and white have their roots deep in the country; both are there to stay, and their adventure is to build a multi-racial nation which rejects the master race and segregation theory of the Union of South Africa and avoids the dangers of black nationalism as known in the north.

THE BACKDROP against which the experiment has begun is one of modern cities and progressive industries growing up in bush country which 60 years ago was traveled only by the missionary, the explorer and the slave trader.

The moment of decision came three years ago. Closer association between the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia (named after Cecil Rhodes) and the protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland had for long been recognized as essential if they were to develop their resources to the fullest and reach their proper stature in the world.

Individually, their territories were vulnerable. Their individual economies were ill-balanced and ill-equipped to withstand the strong economic pressure of a changing world.

Only Southern Rhodesia had any significant secondary industries. Northern Rhodesia was very largely dependent on her copper industry, now second in the world only to the United States, Nyasaland, an agriculture community, had to rely too heavily on a few primary products such as tobacco, tea, cotton. But clearly visible was the golden thread that the three economies were largely complementary.

THE HEADS OF government put it crisply: "Development of the largely untapped resources of this potentially wealthy area demands the combined efforts of the three territories acting together. There are railways to be built; there are rivers to be harnessed, power must be developed to meet the needs of industry; food production must be expanded to meet the ever-growing needs of a steadily increasing population.

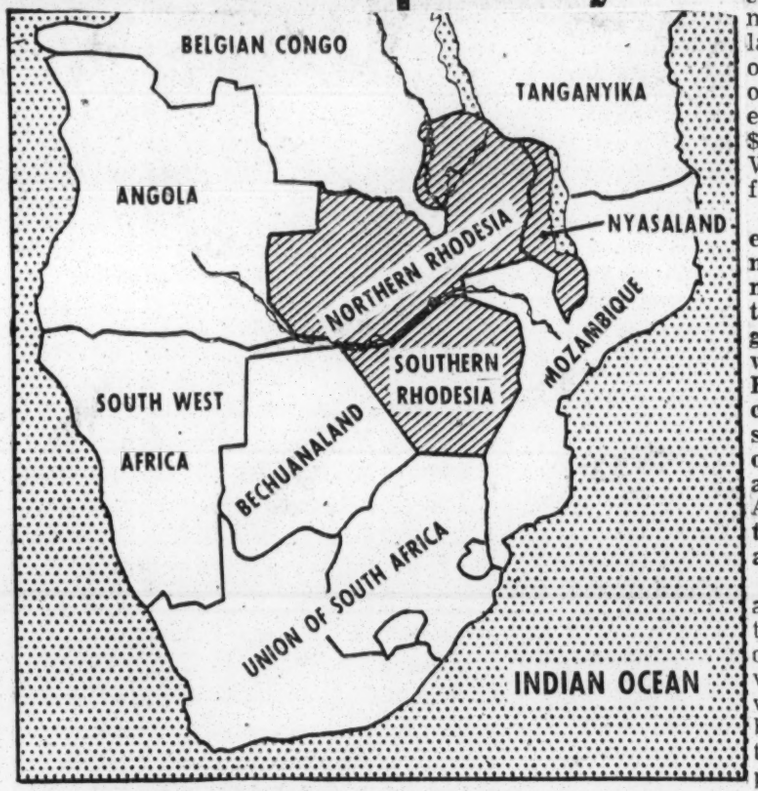
"Such development requires expenditure of capital and material resources on a large scale. Only a well balanced and coordinated economic unit would be able to attract development from outside on a scale necessary to realize the full potentialities."

Thus was born the Federal concept. The whites eagerly accepted the challenge and in 1953 the Federation came into being, with cooperation and partnership between the races the cornerstone of policy.

Within the Federal framework, the territories control their individual native policies. There are substantial differences. Policy in the Northern territories holds that in order to fit the African to take his place in the community as a full partner with citizens of a more enduring civilization, he must be induced to play full part in the policies and administration of his own area and of the whole territory.

Southern Rhodesia maintains that it is first necessary to make the African the equal of his partner in health, material well-being and education.

Holding a middle-of-the-road course and seeking to break the barriers of tradition and prejudice on both sides is the Federal government which, although it does not control native policies, can influence the overall scene by a pattern of precept.



The diagonally lined area is the British Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, whose recent phenomenal economic development augurs well for its "adventure in human evolution."

Examples are the newly established multi-racial University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and the absence of a color bar in the Federal public service.

IT WOULD be idle, however, to pretend that there are no shoals and that there is no uneasiness. The whites are fearful of the time when more and more Africans quality for entry into political life through the electoral roll They see dangers of being swamped unless a system can be devised in which background and education and not numbers count.

The Africans in the north are strongly opposed to Federation, claiming it is a white man's trick; at least, that is what their leaders say, although it is well known that the mass have not the slightest idea of the meaning and purpose of Federation. They have not yet visualized the enormous material benefits yet to come, benefits which many believe will lubricate acceptance of the idea of partnership.

Already the phenomenal pace of economic development is making the Federation one of the outstanding examples in the world today. In the six years since 1950, the net national income has increased 75 per cent in real terms—that is, after adjustment for rising costs. Indeed, it is necessary to look to a country like Western Germany to find a comparable record of sustained rapid development without drastic inflation.

The Federation's development plan from 1956 to 1960 involves $700 million of investment in government projects and railroads. Large amounts of private capital have come, and are still coming, from Great Britain and the United States.

That is perhaps not surprising; it has been said that the Federation is regarded by investment sources in the United States as among the world's 10 most promising fields for investment by Americans.

THIS WOULD also appear to be the view of the World Bank whose faith in the stability and future of the area can be gauged by its investment. The bank has loaned large sums for railroad development and is triggering one of the world's biggest hydro-electric schemes by loaning $80 million, the largest single World Bank loan made thus far to any project.

The Kariba Gorge hydro-electric scheme to harness the mighty Zambesi River will do more than send cartographers to mark on the maps the biggest man-made lake in the world, 4½ times the size of Boulder Dam. As a source of cheap power, it will provide a springboard for the beginnings of a new industrial revolution as significant to South Central Africa as the industrial revolution in Britain of a century ago.

The Federation thus offers a double-barreled challenge to the white and the black: on the one side, enormous potential wealth and on the other an adventure in human evolution by stabilizing race relations on the basis of partnership in opportunity. It is an experiment which dare not fail.

CENTRAL AFRICA FACING CHANGES

Britain Agrees to 1960 Talk on More Self Rule for Three Federated States

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 26—Britain has agreed to a conference in 1960 on greater independence for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Meanwhile, a declaration issued today said that Britain was opposed to any proposal for amalgamation into a unitary state of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the territories that make up the federation, or for the secession of any of the territories from the federation.

Political groups that are dissatisfied with the federation, which was established in central Africa in 1953, have proposed such steps from time to time and the matter has become an important issue. Southern Rhodesia is a self-governing crown colony and Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are British protectorates.

The declaration today by the Earl of Home, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, and Alan Lennox-Boyd, Colonial Secretary, resulted from discussions they had about the future of the federation with its Prime Minister, Sir Roy Welensky, during his visit to London. The visit ended Tuesday.

The 1960 conference would review the Constitution under which the federation was established and would consider a program of changes that would enable the federation to achieve its goal of full membership in the British Commonwealth, ranking with its neighbor the Union of South Africa.

Representatives of the Federation Government, the three member territories and the British Government would participate in the conference.

Sir Roy won from his meetings with Lord Home and Lennox-Boyd greater responsibility for the federation for external affairs and approval of a larger federal Parliament. But he failed to gain approval of a proposal that a separate unit of the British Government be established to handle relations with the federation. The federation has complained that the joint jurisdiction over it of the Commonwealth Relations and Colonial Offices is inefficient.

However, Britain agreed to the development of a federation civil service whose members would come from the federation rather than, as many of them now do, from Britain.

In connection with its enlarged responsibility for external affairs the federation will be represented in foreign capitals by its own ministers. The federation Parliament also will have authority to legislate in connection with its external affairs.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 3-2-57
p. 9

$3,000,000 HAS BEEN set aside from Britain's Colonial Development and Welfare fund for helping colonial territories establish their own radio stations. One of the top figures in the broadcasting plans is F. S. Arkhurst of Cape Coast, Gold Coast, top left, who has appeared on the BBC network many times. Arkhurst will figure prominently in broadcasts from Ghana during the Independence, Celebration of this new African state. Bottom left David Effah of Kumasi, Ashanti, who will start a series of talks in the BBC's West African program from Britain. Right: Producers from African radio organizations attending a special course at the BBC Staff Training department in England. Top: Messrs. G. Owusu Akyem (Gold Coast) Mallam Sani Kontagora (Nigeria) and L. Riby-Williams (Gold Coast) record a talk. Watching in the listening room are (left to right) Messrs. M. Muumbu (Kenya), C. J. Pennethorne Hughes (Head of BBC Staff Training Department), and J. Otiono (Kenya). Bottom: BBC girl explains how a turntable is operated. Left to right: Messrs. J. Otieno (Kenya), G. Owusu Akyem (Gold Coast), L. Riby-Williams (Gold Coast), M. Olumide (Nigeria), Mallam Sani Kontagora (Nigeria), J. B. K. Ayansu (Gold Coast), E. T. Addo-Y'obo (Gold Coast), M. Muumbu (Kenya).

PROGRESS IN WEST AFRICA

Times Pub. 2-26
Sun. Mirror

Some interesting and exciting things are happening in one of the largest areas of colonial Africa. France has applied her new "Loi Cadre" to the whole of French West Africa and has opened it with popular elections in a region about five times the size of Texas with a population of about 20,000,000. The road to self-rule is now open. The start has been auspicious. It will take time to reach the end of that road, but France is acting wisely and imaginatively.

It is hard, at this distance, to realize the complexity of the political problems to be solved. French West Africa takes in eight separate political divisions. But within that first division there are others. There are fifteen well-defined ethnic groups. Most of the population is Negro, but Mauritania is strictly Arab and at least two other areas are of mixed origin. There are 120 distinct languages. There is a culture spread that takes in centuries. This is no homogeneous little area with a literate population fighting for "independence." It is a sprawling segment of a great continent in which the stirrings of the desire for self-rule are just beginning to be felt.

At the start, therefore, France is obliged to design a program for progress that is highly flexible. This has been done. There will be a rather loose-jointed "federation" that tries to bring the diverse elements together. There will be, within that, all the concessions to "home rule" that are possible at this stage. France will keep a hold upon foreign affairs, defense, currency and the judiciary. Even this, however, may be modified in one area or another as further progress is made.

The retention of a French "veto" is not, however, the paramount consideration at this stage. What is much more important is that the principle of elected and responsible governments is being established. "Colonial" rule was so easy in comparison. But this "colonialism" has been abjured by the French in the interest of political growth. When men can vote and can hold those whom they elect responsible for what is done gains are being made. This is the plan for French West Africa.

It will take time. There must be advances in literacy to make the machinery of democracy practicable. There must be advances in political self-consciousness so that "nationalism" can be fruitful and constructive rather than sterile and negative. There will be obstacles to be surmounted and difficulties to be met. There will be differences of opinion and feeling as to the possible time-table of events.

These are, essentially, side issues. France is going forward into a new and different world of which Africa will be a part. The concept of the French relationship to the African holdings has changed. Elections in West Africa are the symbol of that change. There are more changes to come and France is obviously preparing for them in the right way.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 1-5-57
p. 11

18a

DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION—Affair of the week was the reception given by Dr. and Mrs. Edward C. Mazique at their Upshur Street home in honor of foreign ambassadors. From left to right are Ambassador and Mrs. George Padmore of Liberia, N. D. Vkachi Onyewa of Nigeria; Dr. and Mrs. Mazique, Mrs. Mehdi Ben Aboud and Dr. Aboud of Morocco, and Dr. Ibraham Anis of the Sudan.

Dr. and Mrs. Mazique hosts to diplomatic reception

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
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BY LULA JONES GARRETT
AFRO Woman's Editor

WASHINGTON

The rain drizzled down dismally and constantly in the nation's capital Sunday, but there was no gloom at 1824 Upshur St., NW.

For through the light-encircled portal of their swank split-level in the Crestwood area, Dr. and Mrs. Edward C. Mazique were welcoming as scintillant a group of guests as has assembled for a party here aobuts, in years.

Their reception was in honor of the ambassadors from three African countries. His Excellency, Dr. Ibraham Anis, of the Sudan; His Excellency, Dr. Mehdi Ben Aboud, of Morocco; and His Excellency, Mongi Slim, of Tunisia.

The reception was a sort of major production of what Mrs. Mazique's club, the Committee on Cultural Relations, does on a minor scale thoughout the year.... meeting the requests of members of the AFRO-Asian bloc who express desire to know colored, as well as white, Americans.

* * *

MRS. MAZIQUE WAS a delightful to look at hostess in a smart black and white, velvet trimmed frock, the fitted bodice enhanced with a bow of the velvet at front, and the skirt with a tricky swirl at back.

She entertained the guests of honor, which also included Mad am Aboud, and hostesses (members of the Committee on Cultural Relations) at dinner prior to the reception.

Mrs. Aboud's olive skin, curly dark hair and sparkling black eyes, were beautifully foiled by the stark white satin frock, topped by a sheer black stole, that she wore.

Assisting were Mesdame Edmonia Davidson, Alyce Carnich Vivian Dean, Eleanor Singleton, Evelyn Ireland, Portia Lewis; Dr. Elsie Lewis, Dr. Merze Tate; Mesdames Bertha Lomack, Valeria Chase, Dorothy Lotham, Clotile Smith, Theresa Danby, Emma Keller and Grace Taylor.

Christmas corsages enhanced their chic frocks, which ranged all the way from the sleek fitted black wools, worn by Mesdames Carnich and Dean, to the pale mauve taffeta selected by Mrs. Davidson, chairman of the committee, and the sari-frock, selected by Dr. Tate.

* * *

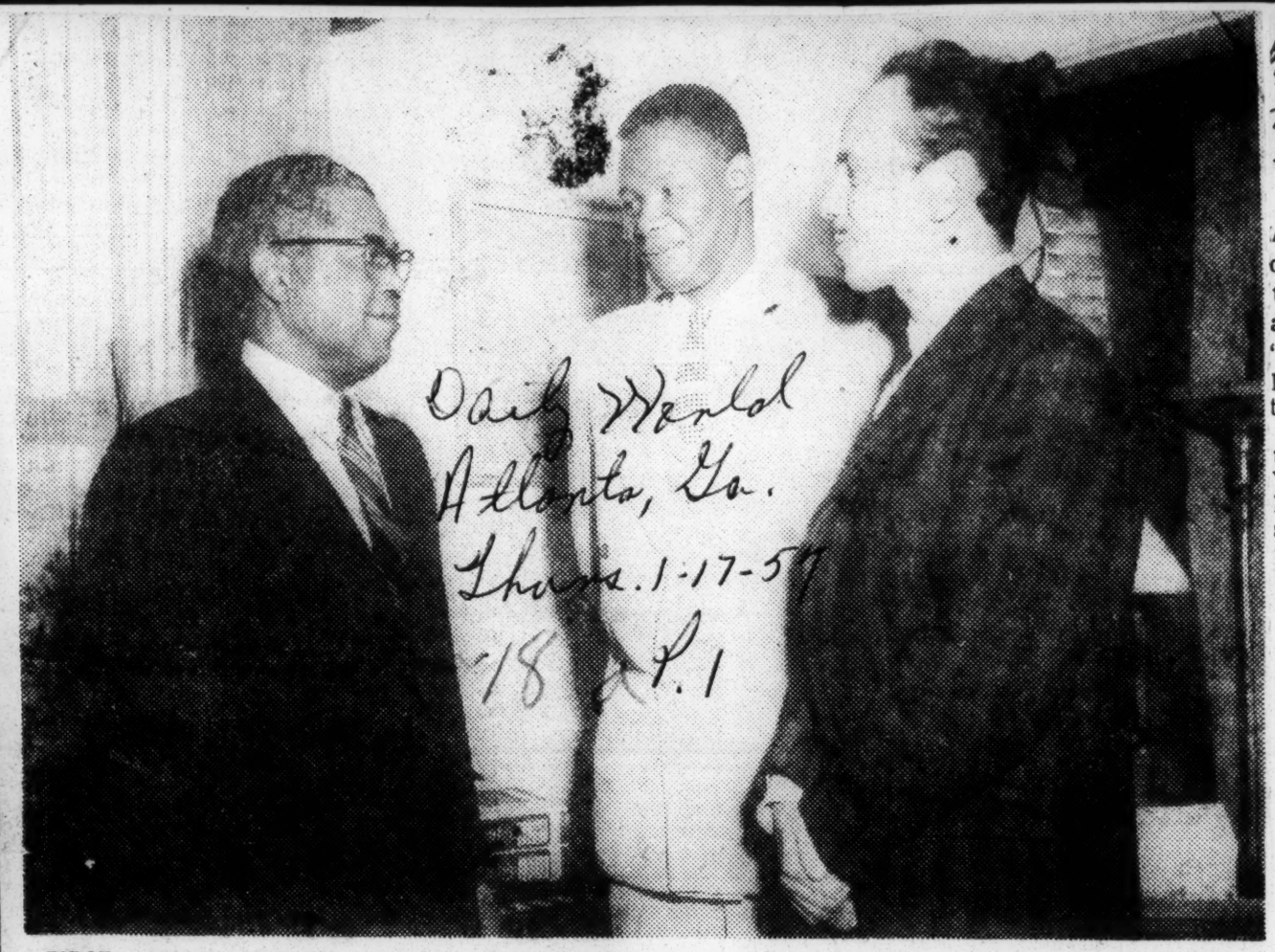
GUESTS WERE SERVED canapes and punch in the first hour; and a chicken and a shrimp a la king, both on rice, molded cranberry, tossed salad and dessert during the evening. Later, there was an assemblage, formal introductions, music and unveiling of a mural in the Mazique's living room.

Interesting enough, the majoority of the foreign guests wore the casua' dress of this country . . . thereby making a standout of such as N. D. Ukachi Onyewa, of Nigeria, whose native dress in the most beauti-

fully embroidered cotton, was envy of all eyes.

* * *

OTHERS FROM THE EMBASSIES included Mr. and Mrs Salah E. Twefik of Egypt, His Excellency and Mrs. George Padmore of Liberia, His Excellency Mongi Slim of Tunisia, Mahmud Galbun of Libya, Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Emeruwa of Nigeria.



FIRST BELGIAN CONGO NATIVE OF STATURE IN U. S. — The first native of stature of the Belgian Congo to visit the United States is currently the guest of Morgan State College and President Martin D. Jenkins. Here, the visitor, Isaac Kalonji, center, who is a member of both the Provincial and General Government of the Congo, talks with President Jenkins, left, and at right, Marcel Vandenbulcke, Belgian exchange teacher at Morgan this year.

Slavery Survival

A British official of an anti-slavery society reported recently that slavery flourishes among nomadic tribes of Mauretania, a French territory in the Western Sahara.

We generally associate slavery with a plantation economy, but here we have it making a last stand among wandering tribes in a largely desert environment. The French were described as putting up with it on the ground that "to stamp it out would disrupt the nomadic society and cause more problems than it would solve."

Two outmoded institutions, slavery and polygamy, still hang on in certain Mohammedan lands, though not restricted to them. The Prophet Mohammed limited a man to four wives, but thought it would be going too far, and cause trouble, to try to abolish polygamy entirely. Likewise he condoned slavery but strictly enjoined humane treatment of slaves.

Like some other precepts of great religious leaders, these have often been more conspicuous by their breach than their observance, by later generations. The limit of four wives has been evaded by the easy Moslem divorce system and by having consorts not officially recognized as wives. As for slavery, many explorers have told of the barbarous treatment of slaves by Arab slavers, in direct violation of the prophet's commands.

McKeldins Plan To See Maryland In West Africa

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 19 (AP)—Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin—loaded down with miniature Maryland flags coat-of-arms cuff-links and other "tokens of good will"—will leave Saturday for a 5-week trip abroad.

On the first leg of his trip, the Governor will fly from New York to Monrovia, Capital of Liberia in West Africa. He will spend five days there participating in the centennial celebration of Liberia's own State of Maryland.

Maryland in Africa was settled as in independent republic in 1822 by freed Negro slaves who migrated there from this Maryland. In 1857, it was incorporated as the County of Maryland in Liberia and later became the State of Maryland.

Governor and Mrs. McKeldin will leave Liberia April 26 and fly to Lisbon, where they will spend two days "at leisure." Later they will visit Spain and Germany.

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U.S. IS BECOMING AFRICA-CONSCIOUS

Times Sun. 3-24-57

Will Open 4 New Consulates —Congress to Be Asked for Funds for More

New York

By RUSSELL BAKER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 23—The Administration has suddenly become Africa-conscious.

As a result, four new United States consular offices will be opened on the once "dark continent" during the next few weeks, and Congress is being asked for funds to set up several more during the year ahead.

African affairs, the most neglected realm of State Department activity, are soon to be brought out of bureaucratic limbo at the department and invested with new dignity.

As has been disclosed, this will involve the creation of a new Bureau of African Affairs under its own Assistant Secretary of State. Legislation to carry out this reorganization is now before Congress, and the new bureau is expected to start operating about Sept. 1.

Planned Before Nixon Trip

These moves all were planned before Vice President Richard M. Nixon's successful African tour and cannot be described as one of its results. Rather, the Vice President's trip was, like the reorganization and expansion plans, a symbol of Washington's awakening to Africa.

All these developments, one State Department official said today, reflect a sudden awareness that history is beginning to move at a swift pace on the African continent.

Persons in the department who are not given to overstatement are talking in terms of "dramatic" and "breath-taking" developments there within the next few years.

Officials here are sensitive to the new nationalism as the explosive force in Africa. Behind the Administration's sudden concern there also is the disturbing memory of events in Asia dating from World War II.

Parallel With Asia Drawn

There is a tendency here among persons who think about foreign policy planning to draw a parallel between under-developed Asia in the immediate post-war era and under-developed Africa today.

Africa, the theory goes, is just now beginning to tremble under the nationalist pressures that hit Asia a dozen years ago and shaped the present political constellation of the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas.

Few are content with the outcome of events in Asia. The preponderance of neutralism, the weakness of pro-Western sympathy and the communization of China have created what many policy planners regard as an unpleasant model of what happens when the new nationalism shakes under-developed or colonial lands.

Times P. 33-L

In the Republican party, moreover, there is the hint of an uneasy awareness that Republican success in making political capital out of events in Asia during Democratic Administrations might conceivably boomerang if the Asian pattern is repeated in Africa under Republican policy in the State Department.

Hence, what is happening now in Washington is the first act in a play aimed at preventing a repetition of the Asian pattern on the African continent. Ideally, it is recognized, United States policy not only should stop communism from rooting in the under-developed nations that will be emerging to independence in the years ahead but also achieve positive results.

It should guarantee the West a large fund of goodwill and intimate relations as among equals with the new nations. It also should insure that Africa's gigantic and largely untapped reservoir of natural resources should not be closed to Western markets.

There is general agreement on the goals. But there is still no comprehensive policy to attain them.

The State Department suffers from a dearth of African experts, and Vice President Nixon's remarks about the quality of United States diplomatic representation in Africa testify to the hardship psychology that permeates the department's present view of African duty.

On the credit side of the ledger, there is heavy commercial pressure on Congress to protect the future of increasing United States investment in Africa.

This pressure seems to insure that Congress, in the face of demands for slashing economies will approve the money needed for expanding diplomatic work in Africa and creating the new State Department bureau.

There is some speculation already that the new Assistant Secretary might be Representative Frances P. Bolton, a Cleveland Republican and a leading Congressional exponent of African development.

The new consular posts to be opened this spring are at Yaoundé, in the French Cameroons; Abidjan, in the Ivory Coast, French West Africa, Mogadishu, in Somalia, which is due to become independent in 1960, and Kampala, the commercial center of Uganda. At present there are no United States missions in these territories.

The organization of an African Bureau will bring all but three nations of Africa under a single department officer. The exceptions will be Algeria, a French territory, which will continue to be dealt with as a West European responsibility, and Egypt and the Sudan, which will remain the responsibility of the Bureau of Middle Eastern Affairs.

Courier P. 4
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 4-6-57

18a

MISS HAZEL FUTA

. . . "Miss South Africa" captured by mail

Woos and Wins African Queen Via His Letters

Courier Sat 4-6-57
Pittsburgh, Pa

NEW YORK — Living proof that the pen is a mighty weapon will be provided when a local psychiatrist marries "Miss South Africa of 1955."

Jesse Bouie of Brooklyn, N. Y., who works as a psychiatrist in a Veterans Administration facility, saw the picture of pretty Hazel Futa, 24, in a South African magazine and fell in love.

Bouie struck up a correspondence with Miss Futa, who was adjudged the most beautiful woman in the country in 1955, and after two years of insistent writing succeeded in winning her hand. Although the couple has never met, they became engaged via the mails.

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MISS FUTA is slated to leave South Africa in the very near future, en route to New York City.

When she arrives in New York Jesse plans to waste no time in hustling her off to a marriage license bureau.

SOUTH AFRICA

All Aboard

Time Chicago, Ill.
4-15-57

Weary and footsore, the Negro workers of Johannesburg climbed aboard the buses to ride to their jobs for the first time in twelve weeks. Their boycott had been a muted and melancholy protest against a one penny rise in fare (TIME, Feb. 25). Their inadequate diet made it hard for them to walk the 20 miles a day and also work a full shift; their low incomes left many without proper shoes or raincoats for the long trudge, yet 145,000 Negroes had honored the boycott in a demonstration of unity such as South Africa had never seen before.

The solution of the issue, on terms which hot-headed Negro leaders had rejected four weeks before, was as simple and satisfactory as the caucus race in *Alice in Wonderland; i.e.,* everybody won. The government-subsidized bus company, which started the trouble by upping its fare from fourpence to fivepence, would go on collecting the higher fare. The thousands of Negro bus riders, commuting from the segregated locations outside the city, would continue to ride for the old price by the simple process of paying fourpence for coupons exchangeable for a five-penny bus ticket. The difference would be taken care of by a special fund raised by the employers and merchants of Johannesburg, who cared far less for the principles involved than for the man-hours and sales they were losing in the dispute.

AFRICAN VISITOR — Stanley William Wanambwa, a tribal leader from Uganda, East Africa, on a two-week visit at A&T college, Greensboro, N. C., chats with coeds Josephine Currys (left) Hickory, and Yvonne Clawson, of Belmont. The visitor is in this country at the invitations of the American Council on Education through the cooperation of the U. S. State Department to study American educational and agricultural practices.

Before the White Man

"Africa had so little to lose," you say, "by the arrival of the white man" (INTERNATIONAL, March 11). But the Africans lost most of their land. By the time the white man came, many animals were domesticated. Iron ore was mined. Terra cotta, bronze, and gold art were magnificent. Rice, cotton, tobacco, and corn were developed while Europe was still in the Dark Ages. There were universities at Timbuktu and Djenné long before there were any in England and France.

GEORGE S SCHUYLER
New York City

U.S. discrimination mars relations with W. Africa

DAKAR, French West Africa (ANP)—As the fire of freedom burns ever brighter in West Africa, and America realizes the necessity of forging ties with African nations moving toward self-rule, the U.S. and its racial attitudes are growing more and more important in the minds of an expanding class of educated Africans.

Racial prejudice against colored people in America is uppermost in the minds of the peoples of Africa who foster pro-Western ideologies, but who are constantly hearing of injustices to colored Americans portrays many conditions worse than they are. One recent story deals with Felix Houphouet-Boigny, a West African colored member of the French Cabinet.

The story reports that Boigny was forced to live in Harlem and eat in segregated restaurants when in New York as a member of the French delegation to the recent session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Boigny has denied the story, but African continue to believe it and there is much anti-U.S. feeling in West Africa.

This sentiment, combined with current racial episodes in America places a huge public relations job before the U.S. in winning and wooing Africa, which becomes more and more important in world affairs as it moves toward complete freedom.

* * *

PROPAGANDA ABOUT the racial situation in America here

Developing Africa

Contrasts Offered in Political and Economic Levels Stressed

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

It takes an impassioned man to read into my letter printed April 16 on Vice President Nixon's African report a defense of colonialism, or, indeed, to find in Mr. Nixon's report the accents of Benjamin Franklin.

Horace Bond neatly divides a paragraph of mine. He overlooks the first sentence, in which I express admiration for Mr. Nixon's concern that emergent African nations should be encouraged. But he sees in the next sentence, in which I ask about America's moral and strategic involvement south of the Niger, my "stark fear" that the United States will take over colonial Africa's resources. He also sees in my letter a denial of the aspirations of the greatest number of human beings in southern Africa.

It was, in fact, in their interest that I tried to speak. Americans happily already have vast investment in colonial and other territories. The American-controlled Rhodesian Selection Trust Company has set the pace in southern Africa for enlightened labor policies. However, this was not my concern.

My point was that one cannot speak of Africa merely in terms of the north or of areas, such as Ghana and Sudan, where there is political evolution, ignoring altogether areas where at some date there might be revolution that could conceivably bring turmoil to the entire continent.

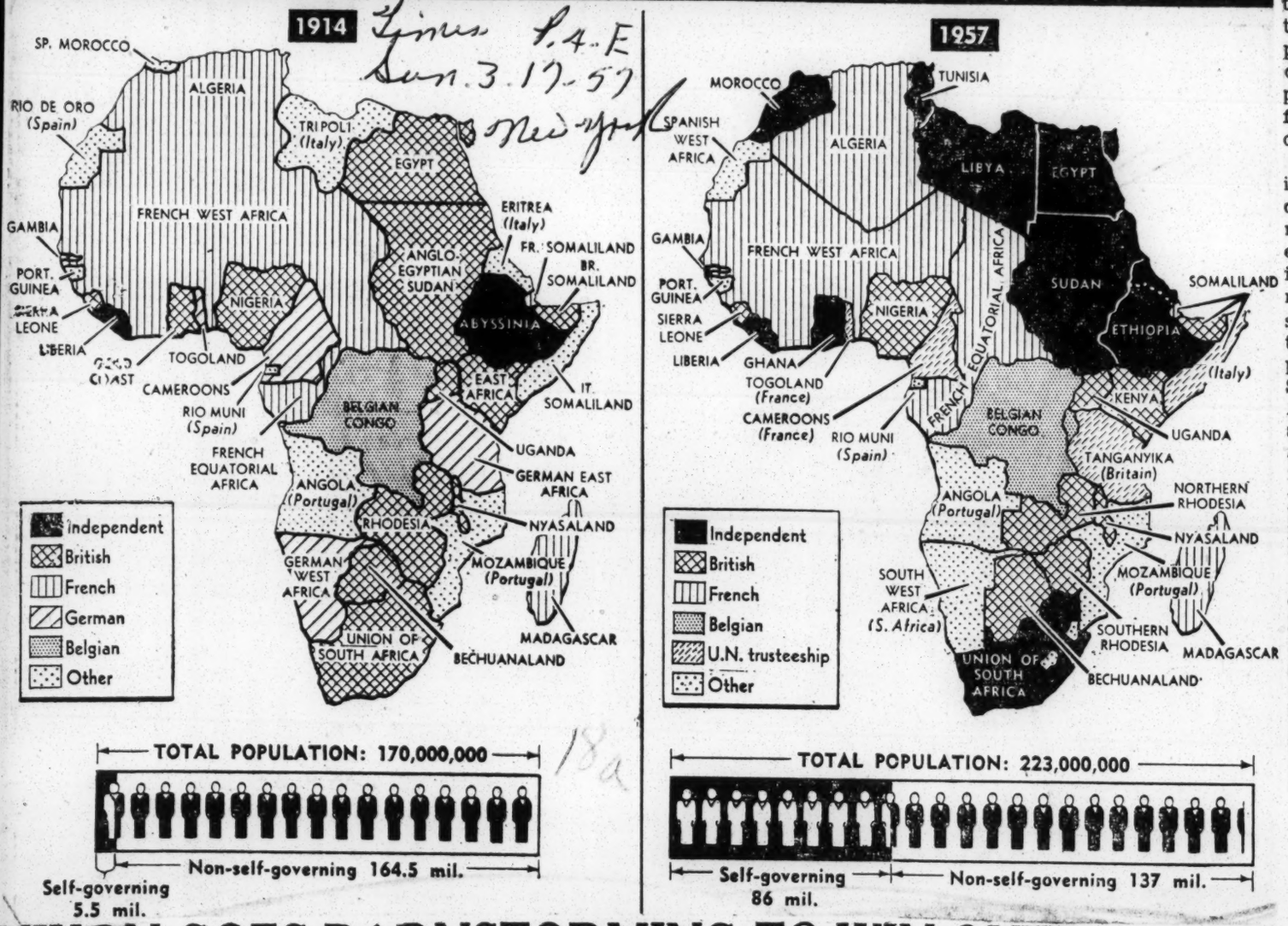
Mr. Nixon's report could have been satisfactory had he confined it to the areas he saw. My quarrel is that he spoke sweepingly of all Africa, yet failed to give an appraisal of areas—Congo, the Rhodesias, Kenya, South Africa, etc.—where conflict of opinion is strongest and where the need for policy would be most urgent.

Mr. Bond rightly took my geography to task. I now question his geopolitical knowledge. He cannot agree that the North African states — Morocco, Tunisia, Libya — form part of the Arab Middle Eastern bloc. Yet The New York Times in its Middle Eastern survey saw fit to include them "because of the sweep of Arab nationalism." Like Jordan they may break with Nasser's domination, but, also like Jordan, they can never have a view or future "far removed" from the tug of Arab nationalism.

NOEL MOSTERT
New York, April 29, 1957.

18a 1957

AFRICA IN 1914 AND 1957—THE MARCH TOWARD SELF-GOVERNMENT



NIXON GOES BARNSTORMING TO WIN OVER AFRICA

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

EN ROUTE WITH NIXON, March 16—Vice President and Mrs. Nixon have been applying solid, old-fashioned American political campaign rules to the continent of Africa since March 1 and have found they work.

The formula has been: (1) Shake hands and pat babies as often as possible. (2) Keep moving, don't let exhaustion, cold in head, transport problems or official sight-seeing tours spoil your smile. (3) Listen attentively and sympathetically to loyal leaders, assure them their problems will receive careful, sincere consideration, then explain your own program, how it will benefit them. (4) Treat reporters with friendly, cordial consideration, keep them constantly informed of what is going on. Give them as much as you can to write about without being contentious. (5) Remain oblivious of faintly derisive smiles of the sophisticates who are more aware of the immediate artificiality of the proceeding than of its fundamental importance.

The Nixons have visited seven countries so far: Morocco, Ghana (formerly the Gold Coast), Liberia, Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan and Libya. Next week, after a side trip to Rome, they will finish off with Tunisia.

It is significant that all these countries except the British protectorate of Uganda, where a stop was made to rest and change aircraft, are sovereign and independent. And in varying degrees all of them are "underdeveloped" economically.

Set Ceremonies

Here's what happens when Mr. Nixon arrives at a national airport: After shaking hands with the American Ambassador and Government leaders who have come to meet him, he inspects an honor guard and stands at attention during the national anthems. He then says he brings greetings from President Eisenhower and the American people; he evokes the friendship and ties between "your people and ours"; he compliments the honor guard; he says he feels right at home because "in my state of California we learn to expect (a) hot weather or (b) unusual weather."

He asks the permission of the Government leaders to say hello to the people behind the police lines at the airport. He spends five minutes shaking hands and asking youngsters what they want to be when they grow up. He distributes autographed cards and ballpoint pens bearing his name while Mrs. Nixon hands out hard candy to the children.

During the official procession to the palace or Government guest house he stops at least once to get out of the car and repeat this performance to the dismay of the Crown Prince or the local Prime Minister, who doesn't know whether to break all precedent and get into the act or stand with his hands in his pockets while Mr. Nixon wins the hearts of the people.

Then follow a series of private discussions with the sovereigns and Government leaders interspersed with official receptions, dinners and sight-seeing tours. The last involve more popular handshaking. Sometime during the visit he holds a press conference. Twenty-four to forty-eight hours later he flies off to the next country.

In general, the countries visited have wanted help in developing their natural wealth and raising standards of living and education. Mr. Nixon has been in no position to make commitments, but he has listened and sent to the State Department telegraphed summaries prepared by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Joseph Palmer, who is accompanying him.

Full Report

When he gets home Mr. Nixon will make a full report to the National Security Council and the President.

On his side the Vice President has constantly preached the Eisenhower Doctrine guaranteeing Middle Eastern nations against Communist aggression and offering them economic aid. The consistent theme of his talks has been that the Eisenhower Doctrine and United States foreign aid programs are not designed to dominate other nations but instead to strengthen and maintain their sovereign independence against any foreign domination.

This needed to be said and still needs to be said and demonstrated to the sensitive, suspicious independent nations of Africa, whose historical menace has been not Communist totalitarianism but Western colonial imperialism.

Warm Welcome

Mr. Nixon received the warmest welcome in Morocco, his first stop. Signature of an American air agreement with independent Morocco was imminent when he arrived. But more important was the fact that Americans are enormously popular in Morocco because their habits, manners and openhandedness, demonstrated by the military personnel from the big United States bases, have distinguished them from the former French masters of the country who still tend to stand on their dignity.

The next longest stop was at Accra for the attainment of independence of the new nation of Ghana. Mr. Nixon warned reporters that he would be one of more than fifty heads of foreign delegations and not a special state visitor. The celebrations were designed by the British to throw a limelight on their own spectacular gesture of imperial devolution achieved peaceably and democratically.

There were undoubtedly some Britons who felt Mr. Nixon's handshaking was designed to steal the show and who resented it. But the Nixon advisers were aware of the problem and deliberately toned down the technique.

Ethiopia was the only country visited where military aid loomed larger in discussions than economic aid. This was because Ethiopia is a Coptic Christian nation flanked by Moslem neighbors with an irredentist program toward the large Moslem Ethiopian minority. Ethiopia has been subjected to what Emperor Haile Selassie has called subversive propaganda from Cairo. The United States wants to establish an air communications center in Ethiopia and also acquire docking facilities for three destroyers in federated Eritrea. In return the Emperor told Mr. Nixon he wanted increased military aid for his army and air force.

First Rebuff

In Khartum Mr. Nixon encountered his first antagonism, partly generated by the local illegal Communist party, which circulated leaflets in Arabic headed "Nixon get out of our country," and partly generated by pro-Egyptian politicans, one of whom publicly refused a Government invitation to meet him.

Mr. Nixon is by no means unaware of the political effect of the trip in the United States. Some thirty correspondents are accompanying him, nearly half of them representing the American Negro press. He is making a side visit to Rome to be received by the Supreme Pontiff of the Roman Catholic Church. He wants to be popular personally and sees to it that his activities are chronicled.

But in doing so he is achieving highly desirable results for the United States. In Africa his popularity is American popular-

New Nations Welcome the Interest Shown in Their Independence

Alexander in The Philadelphia Bulletin

"Republicans, I presume."

ity and he is winning friends for the United States. Perhaps more important he is convincing Africans that the United States has begun to take a new interest in them which the projected creation of a State Department Africa Bureau to be headed by a new assistant secretary has already indicated.

In short, he was begun to pull this sensitive area toward the free world. In bringing correspondents with him he was performed the important service of educating American readers about this politically burgeoning continent.

colonialism was in disrepute because of racial discrimination practiced economically.

This was the major reason behind the impetus of the anti-colonial trend, Nixon said and added all people in society must be given the maximum opportunity to progress.

CONFERS WITH POPE

In an unusual action, Pope Pius gave audience to Vice President Nixon, Mrs. Nixon and the 35 members of the press who are traveling with the good-will party.

Conferring with Nixon, the Pope praised President Eisenhower and the American people for relying on expressions of good will in international disputes.

Nixon later explained that the Pope had followed his tour of the African nations with interest and said the Pope saw Africa as growing in significance in the next quarter of a century.

IN TUNIS

After talking with Nixon, the Pope received Mrs. Nixon and then the newsmen. He read a statement in English and gave his blessings to the entire group.

Later he called the group back into his study to pose for [illegible]icture.

The American officials left Rome on Monday by plane for Tunis, where they will attend Tunisian independence celebrations beginning on Wednesday.

Africa as it proceeds towards independence and freedom; it will determine whether it will go Communist or not.

"Those who promote discrimination and prejudice in the U. S. are not only hurting our country at home, but internationally as well."

BLOWN UP

Nixon referred to a statement he made some time ago when he returned from a good-will tour of Asia in which he stated that any evidence of racial prejudice in the U. S. is blown up 1,000-fold when it appears abroad and it does irreparable damage to the U. S.

He added that it makes the task of foreign policy more difficult.

The Ambassador of good will noted that over 75 per cent of the people on the continent of Africa are people of Negro blood.

Nixon stated that during his talks with African leaders, the race problem did not specifically come up, but he sensed that

Aid for Africa

It is certain that one of the big results of Vice President Nixon's pilgrimage to six countries and one colony of Africa will be greatly increased aid to these industrially retarded areas.

Bowing to her close connections with the African imperialists, the United States has been in a position only to aid the independent countries of Africa and, until very recently, these were Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia and South Africa.

The aid given to Ethiopia and Liberia, particularly, has been shamefully negligible, although those two countries have always been in the camp of the West, while little has been done to help Egypt, which is why she sought aid from Russia.

The West has lost Asia to Sovietism and neutralism; to insure that Africa will not go the same way, this country should cut some of the aid being given European and Asiatic countries and make large outlays in Liberia, Ethiopia, Libya, Egypt, Tunis, Sudan, Morocco and Ghana, and prepare to do likewise in the forthcoming new states of Nigeria, Uganda and Somalia.

And, as we have said before, the interests of the United States will be best served by the appointment of more qualified U.S. Negroes to the diplomatic and consular corps.

A New Nation Emerges

One hundred and twelve years ago Great Britain acquired a small colony in Africa on the Gulf of Guinea, named the Gold Coast because of its trade in gold dust. Today, on the anniversary of the treaty which Britain signed with a number of local chiefs, it will become an independent nation within the British Commonwealth, the first Negro colony to achieve such a status in all of Africa. Its name will be Ghana, after an ancient African empire which flourished between the Second and Tenth Centuries, A.D.

The new nation comes into being after a gradual transition from a Crown Colony to a democracy based on the Parliamentary system. Its Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, who passed ten years studying in the United States, has been head of the government for the last six years and during that period has been able to create a stable administration with officials who are now experienced in their tasks. Ghana's economic prospects are fairly bright. Although it is a one-crop country at present—cocoa comprises two-thirds of its exports—it is also rich in manganese, gold, diamonds and timber, as Mr. Theodore W. Kheel, president of the National Urban League, has pointed out in articles in this newspaper. But there is also the prospect of an industrial development based on aluminum if the possibilities of a large-scale hydro-electric power plant on the Volta River are realized.

But in view of the extensive efforts of Communists to sow their propaganda seeds in African colonies, Ghana's political progress will be watched as closely as its economic development by other areas which are hoping to achieve independence. Here there has been no turmoil, no revolution, but an orderly transition to freedom granted by Great Britain after the Gold Coast showed itself capable of shouldering the responsibilities of self-government. By contrast, there is the present strife in Indonesia where inefficient administration and economic disorder can quite possibly be traced to the unilateral declaration of independence without the intervening process of education and training.

Ghana thus joins Liberia in that section of Africa as a living demonstration for the rest of the continent of the democratic way of life. Nigeria is the next colony scheduled to be added to the list of independent nations. If their new administrations are successful, they will have created a pattern for native governments which will be essentially democratic and anti-Communist. The importance of the celebrations today is underlined by the presence of Vice-President Nixon in Accra. May this new democracy in Africa prosper and flourish and set an example for its neighbors in peaceful, efficient self-government.

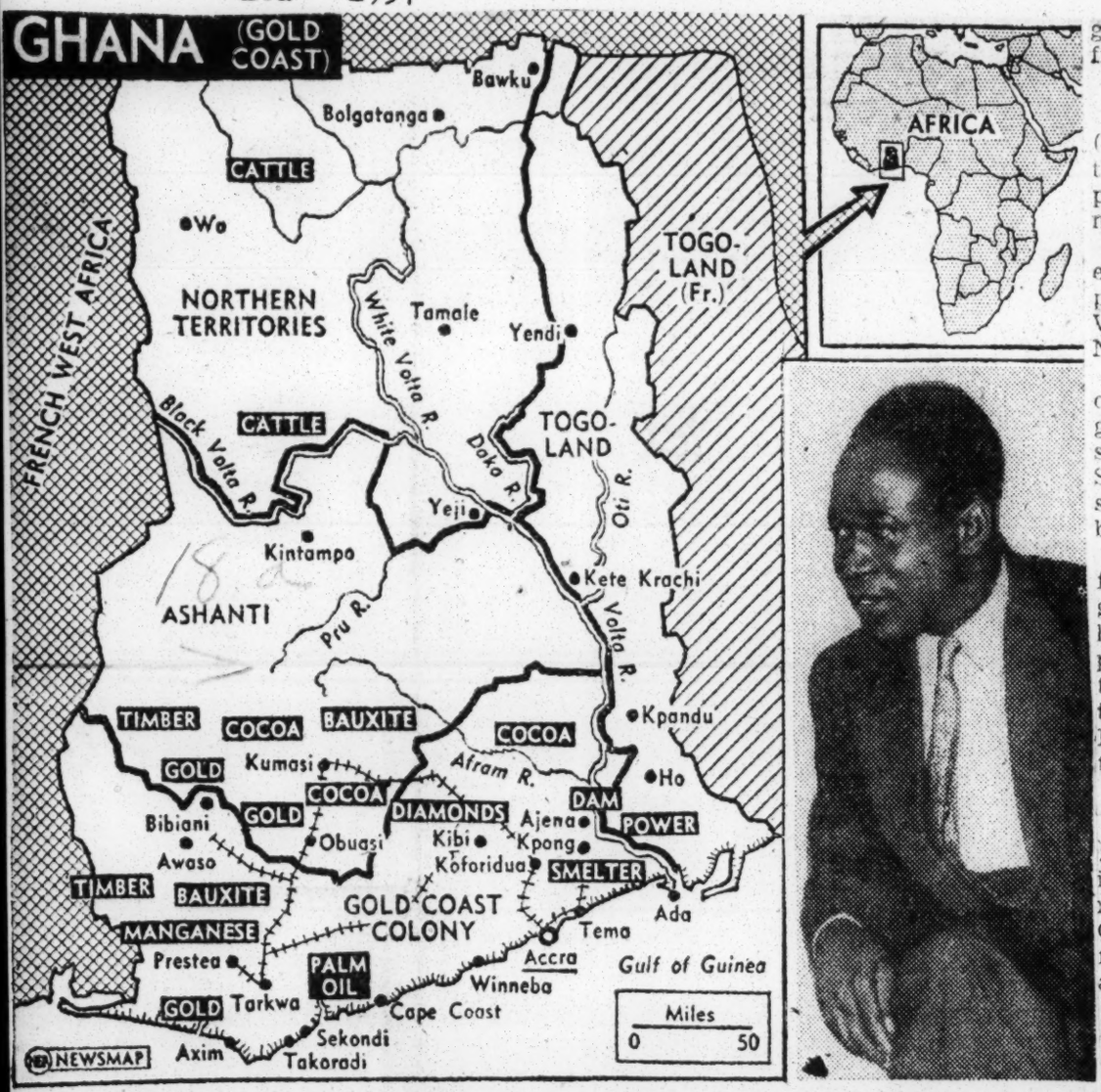
Sees Link Between U. S. Race Relations And Africa

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

ROME, Italy — In reply to a query by this reporter on the probable impact race relations in the U. S. will have on African nations in view of his African journey, Vice President Nixon replied:

"What happens in the U. S. in the matter of race relations can have a serious effect on the success or failure of our dealings in

18a 1957



Ghana's economy and its place in the African land mass are shown in this map and the small inset above. The man is Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of the colony which is about to become an independent nation.

Eyes of World Are on Gold Coast, New Patch of Africa Independence

Ghana Offers Alternative To Terrorism

By HENRY N. TAYLOR,
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Africa, no longer a continent uniformly dark with colonialism, gets a bright new patch of independence Wednesday, when the British Gold Coast colony becomes the self-governing nation of Ghana within the British Commonwealth.

On the map, you'll have to look hard to find this nation, only about double the size of Ohio on a land mass four times as big as the United States.

But this tiny new nation has giant implications.

Second Negro Government.

For, it's the first chunk of Africa south of the Sahara to become independent from white colonialism. And (with nearby Liberia) it's the second government anywhere to be run purely by, of, and for Negroes.

Ghana rises to dominion status within the British Commonwealth, an equal with white-supremist South Africa. Ghana stands for all South African opposes: The notion that black men can adapt themselves to Western traditions and run their own affairs.

Ghana offers, too, an alternative to the bloody Mau Mau technique of getting free. Except for one street riot 10 years ago, this new nation got where it did without shooting, by a gradual take-over of power from a willing Britain.

Eyes on Experiment.

Africa's 200 million natives (and 5 million whites) have their eyes keenly on this experiment. Also watching are most nations outside Africa.

The United States is interested enough to send a high-powered delegation, headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Ghana's independence is an opening wedge in the self-government which most observers (outside the Union of South Africa) agree must sooner or later spread to all black Africa.

They point out that, if the fading colonial powers don't give such areas a helping hand into independence—and promptly — Communist agitators or fanatics like Moscow-trained Jomo Kenyatta, the Mau Mau boss, will have a continental field day.

Gradually Took Over.

Its leadership, including American-educated Prime Minister Kwame (Francis) Nkrumah, 47, is Socialist but not Communist, carfully prepared for self-government by gradual absorbtion of power from British governors since 1946.

A cheerful people, better educated and healthier than most Africans, Ghana's 4½ million citizens dress in bright wrap-around garments which look like a cross between Roman togas and Hawaiian sport shirts.

They regard themselves as the originators of American jazz, and still dance an ancestral version called the "high-life." The bulk of the slaves who came to America during the 1700s were from this area. When Louis Armstrong visited the Gold Coast last year, 20,000 natives welcomed him at the airport and called him "cousin."

Origin of Name.

Uniting with adjacent British Togoland, the Gold Coast takes its name from an ancient African empire, Ghana, said to have flourished 1000 years ago. The population is one-third Christian.

Once known as "the white man's graveyard," because of its wet, malarial climate, the Gold Coast has no color bar and few race tensions because few whites ever settled there. (There are only 7000 today, less than 1/10 percent of the population.)

Encouraging native self-improvement, British saw in the Gold Coast an opportunity to create a "model colony." Political education was pushed and general elections permitted in 1951. Nkrumah's party has been in power ever since.

Here's a run-down on African independence to date:

FULLY FREE: Egypt, Libya, the Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Liberia, the Union of South Africa, and Ghana.

French troops still garrison Morocco and Tunisia, covering the exodus of European residents and supporting the fight against Algerian rebellion next door.

Ethiopia is an ancient Christian kingdom, ruled by people of Semitic, not Negro, origin. Liberia was founded in 1846 by ex-slaves repatriated from the United States; has been independent ever since.

Libya is an Arab kingdom with a political bias toward Egypt compensated by complete dependence on the United States air base at Tripoli for revenue. The Sudan, newly free of combined British-Egyptian rule, is a republic.

ON THE VERGE: Algeria which has tied down a quarter of a million French troops in futile fighting. Also Nigeria, where there has been some unrest, but mostly quiet progress toward self-rule on the Ghana pattern, possibly in two years. A native parliament has functioned since 1954.

BRITISH AFRICA: More than a dozen colonies and dependencies, still including 3 million square miles and more than a quarter of the population of Africa.

In mosquito-ridden West Africa, where few white men ever settled, native groups have been politically astute, semi-educated and have made considerable headway.

Bloody Campaigns.

In pleasanter East and Central Africa—Kenya, Tanganyika and the Rhodesias—education and power have been more restricted to a few thousand whites. Results: Natives have waged bloody campaigns. Mau Mau is subdued in Kenya at present, but the political environment isn't healthy.

FRENCH AFRICA: Dominating the northwest corner of the continent, plus the island of Madagascar off the Southeast Coast, French Colonialists have avoided race prejudice and enjoyed easier relationship with their black subjects than with Arabs. France this month gave semi-autonomous status to 13 Africa territories, but will still appoint governors from Paris.

BELGIAN AFRICA: The steaming Congo, nine times the size of Texas, has half the World's uranium deposits, but few political rumblings so far. Belgium avoids local friction between whites and Negroes by giving power to neither, ruling colony entirely from Brussels.

U. N. Trusteeships.

Scattered Portuguese and Spanish dependencies and United Nations trusteeships account for the other blobs of color on the African map.

How long before all parts of Africa are self-governed? It's anybody's guess. Vast stretches, including rich, undeveloped mineral resources are peopled by tribes little removed from the Stone Age, illiterate, disease-ridden and without aspirations.

But this new nation, Ghana, 300 miles above the Equator, has risen from such beginnings too. As a prototype, Ghana deserves the world attention it's now getting.

Editorials

Independence . . . Here

Courier Sat. 3-16-57

THE COURIER joins with all of the black and most of the white world in hailing the independence of Ghana and hopefully looks forward to the political freedom of other African countries such as Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Uganda, Somalia, etc.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

At the same time, we believe it timely to stress to American Negroes the importance of gaining a greater degree of independence HERE in the United States for our community which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Canada to Key West.

We would like to remind Negro America that all political freedom is based on ECONOMIC freedom; that a dependent people will always find it most difficult to gain independence, even if on paper they have been delegated the same civil rights as others; that, perhaps unfortunately, power largely determines principles.

P. 9

Despite our internal differences and divisions, colored people in this country DO constitute a community because they are, in varying degrees, all heirs of the problems stemming from history and more or less subjected to the same attitudes and restrictions based on race, whether they live in San Diego, Calif., or Springfield, Mass.

Since power is the great determinant of freedom, we believe we must give increasing attention to the development of methods of acquiring and holding power, particularly economic power.

At the risk of stressing what should be obvious to observant people, we should like to emphasize that a group with an income of $16 billion yearly ought to control more retail and wholesale businesses, more banks, more colleges and hospitals, more technical schools, more primary production, and more stock ownership in existing business and industry.

Most of our problems in this civilization have been rendered more difficult of solution because we have lacked adequate control of economic and financial resources when we sought to break the bonds in housing, health, employment, education, politics and culture.

It is our hope that the brilliant example of Ghana will spur us to close ranks similarly and pool talents and resources so that we in the great American democracy may attain a larger measure of independence.

Congressional Group Views African Film

Post and Times Herald Wash. D.C. 3-19-57

WIVES OF Congressmen, who make up the membership of the Congressional Club, watched color movies Friday at the club of the countries in Africa on Vice President and Mrs. Nixon's current itinerary.

P.5

The movies were made and shown by Mrs. Edward C. Sweeney who has made several visits to Africa with her husband, the general counsel for General Services Administration.

THERE WAS much footage devoted to the coronation of Emperor Haile Selassie in his Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, which was attended by the Sweeneys. There were also scenes filmed in Uganda and the Sudan.

Mrs. Sweeney was introduced by Mrs. Everett Dirksen, wife of the Senator from Illinois.

Editorials

Courier Sat. 3-23-57 P. 9

Who Gets African Posts?

We are not sure what "Modern Republicanism" is, but whatever it is, we hope that it means a much more liberal and realistic State Department personnel policy with regard to Negroes.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

So far, that policy has not been sensationally liberal despite the alleged "New Look" in government, for the number of U. S. Negroes representing this government abroad remains pitifully small, especially in the diplomatic and consular corps.

Now that African nations are beginning to regain their independence, we can see no reason why the Eisenhower Administration should not redeem itself by making several top-level diplomatic and consular appointments on that crucial continent.

This would be a wise step in view of the fact that, speaking frankly, the African people today from the Mediterannean to the Cape of Good Hope, are largely anti-white and suspicious of white diplomatic officials who, they feel, are not without colonial complexes.

Ghana is now free and Nigeria soon will be, probably to be followed by Somalia and Uganda, while Morocco, Libya, Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia are colored powers in North Africa, and Liberia has long been a beacon of freedom in West Africa.

Nevertheless, the Eisenhower Administration has seen fit to appoint or assign no diplomatic or consular representatives of color except in Liberia (which every previous administration has done), with one cultural attache in Morocco.

We do not contend that Negroes should be sent only to Africa (all posts everywhere should be open to them), but it would seem to be peculiarly appropriate to send them there in the best American interests.

It would be the best evidence presented to the world that our talk of equality and fair play is not hypocritical.

U. S. to Set Up 7 Africa Offices

Post-Times Herald P. 2-A

By Grant Dillman
United Press

The United States plans to set up seven new consulates in Africa as part of its drive to swing that vital area firmly into the camp of free nations, it was disclosed yesterday.

State Department spokesman Lincoln White revealed the plans as Vice President Richard M. Nixon gave President Eisenhower an "informal report" on his 22-day visit to Africa and Rome.

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said it would be "fair to say" Nixon stressed the need for strengthening United States diplomatic and information activities in Africa.

Nixon plans to make a follow-up written report to the Chief Executive within the next week or 10 days. It presumably will be made public by the White House.

Establishment of the new consulates would be in addition to the State Department's previously disclosed intention of establishing a new post of Assistant Secretary for African Affairs. Congress still must provide funds for the post, however.

Four of the new consulates, to be established during the next few months, would be at Mogadiscio, Somaliland; Abidjan, Ivory Coast; Kampala, Uganda, and Yaounde, French Cameroons.

Three others would be established during fiscal year 1958, which begins July 1. They would be at Tananarive, Madagascar; Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, and either Kano or Kaduna in northern Nigeria.

African Nation Needs $$

Courier Sat. 3-16-57 Pittsburgh, Pa.

U. S. Prestige At Stake in Liberia-Nixon

KAMPALA, Uganda—The prestige of the United States is at stake in Liberia, Vice President Nixon told a press conference here Sunday.

P. 3

Mr. Nixon made this statement in reply to a request for him to compare Ghana, the new independent state formerly known as the Gold Coast, and Liberia, Negro republic free for over a century.

The Vice President said that a comparison of two countries with such dissimilar backgrounds was difficult, but as far as economic aud educational development is concerned, Ghana is in the lead.

Credit goes to local leaders, Mr. Nixon said, and particular credit goes to the British for the development of self-government.

LIBERIA HAS NOT had the assistance that Ghana has had from a wealthy nation. The Vice President was reminded that the United States Government and private capital from the U. S. has been available since 1926 and earlier, Mr. Nixon stated that not since 1944 had the U. S. taken a direct interest in Liberia.

As it is today, Africa is the major target of international communism because of its resources and 200 million people.

Mr. Nixon said it was revealed that Russia, through its London Embassy, had invited Mr. Truman to visit Russia in June.

Significantly, the Soviet gesture came during the Nixon visit in Liberia. Nixon said that increased interest in and help to Liberia must continue. He said that although Liberia is not an American colony, "our close association through the years means that our prestige is at stake unless we take a more active role in this era of Liberia's development."

18a 1957

Washington merry-go-round—

Saudi Arabia king spends freely but people in poverty

BY DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—King Saud of Saudi Arabia is a six-foot-six-inch Arab, 55-years old, wearing a light yellow coat, brown suede shoes, a goatee, and eye-glasses, having 40 sons and a royal household with wives, concubines, slaves, royal retainers, and guards of reportedly around 10,000 people.

He is bringing one of his youngest sons, 5-year-old Prince Manshur, to the United States to see if American doctors can help his crippled hand. He is bringing no wives. Remarked a courtier: "There are beautiful women in the United States."

There are only 200 miles of paved road in Saudi Arabia, but the country has 250 Cadillacs. The king owns quite a few of these elite cars and once gave a tip to the servants in Iran who took care of him on a visit there, two Cadillacs, one Chevrolet, and $80,000.

DREW PEARSON

The king's annual income from the Arabian-American Oil Company is estimated at around $300 million. However, he has budget problems.

Of this huge income, the king spends $36 million on defense, though his country is surrounded by friendly Arab neighbors. He also spends $24 million on what is called internal security, which chiefly goes for payments to Arabian tribesmen to maintain their loyalty. Another $1 million goes for what is called "general development," which reportedly means the improvement of palaces.

Only $10,700,000 goes to health, education, and social services all combined, with the most of the balance going to the king's own far-flung retinue.

Arabian poverty

THIS GETS TO the heart of the most difficult problem facing the United States and President Eisenhower in the talks with King Saud. For, while the king and the president are both anxious to combat communism in Saudi Arabia, the biggest breeder of communism is the poverty of the Arabian people, which today are heavily tuberoular, about 40 per cent syphilitic, and 70 per cent suffering from trachoma.

To combat this, the king has established only 10 primary schools in his entire nation of nearly seven million people, and only two high schools.

President Eisenhower may consider it indelicate to make any suggestions to him about this internal problem; yet disease, poverty and ignorance are always the biggest breeders of communism.

It's reported that the king wants to obtain some American cash because his royalties have dwindled as a result of the Suez stoppage. How far Eisenhower and the State Department will go in suggesting that part of this money be spent on the Arabian masses, will be important to observe.

At one time, Vice President Henry Wallace, then head of the Board of Economic Warfare, required that part of the money for American tin purchases in Bolivia go toward the betterment of Bolivian miners.

So far, however, both the Eisenhower administration and the Arabian-American Oil Co. have shied away from giving too many hints to King Saud about how he should spend either his oil royalties or American aid. In fact, the Eisenhower administration took the unusual stand of declining to sign a United Nations treaty to outlaw slavery, reportedly as a result of the sensitivity of King Saud.

Arab slave trade

THIS IS THE MOST shocking chapter in both the life of Saudi Arabia and to some extent in our relations with that country. The reports of the United Nations and the Anti-Slavery Society of London show that approximately half a million slaves are held in Saudi Arabia, most of them recruited from Africa.

Arab slave traders for years have done a lucretive business carrying slaves from as far away as French Equatorial Africa to Saudi Arabia.

In some cases, Negroes have been traded for guns. In other cases, Moslem Negroes have been promised a free trip to Mecca thereby ensuring that they will have a place in paradise.

They have climbed happily aboard the slave - traders' trucks, journeyed to Arabia, and once there, have been arrested for illegal entry and sold on the slave market.

Female Negroes under 15 sell for anywhere between $400 to $1100, males for $400 to $500. UN reports tell of older slaves set free, because they are a burden on their owners, and allowed to starve in the streets of Saudi Arabian cities.

On the other hand, King Ibn Saud, father of the king who is now visiting the United States, is credited with an edict requiring slave-owners to protect and support their slaves in their declining years.

The question of slavery was debated extensively at Geneva by the United Nations last August and September, and a convention finally adopted abolishing it. The United States, however, took an amazing position. It refused to sign. Russia. Red China, and most of the other important countries of the world signed. But not the United States.

Walter Kotschnig, representative of the United States, explained that while the United States abhorred slavery his government doubted "the efficacy of any new convention." Then he proceeded to give the shocking excuse that to sign such a treaty would interfere with the internal affairs of other countries—in other words, with the right of Saudi Arabia to carry on slavery.

"Many of the provisions of the proposed new convention," said Mr. Kotschnig, "deal with subjects generally conceded to be in the area of domestic jurisdiction.

"Better results might be achieved through public debate which would bring the **weight of world opinion on shortcomings," he said. He also suggested "educational measures . . . and possibly economic or other assistance."**

"On behalf of my government I wish this conference every success," he said. But he abstained from voting for the treaty outlawing an institution over which the United States had fought a long and bloody war.—(c).

African Drummer Beats Way Into Nation's Heart

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Guy Warren, whose artistry in African drumming has captured the hearts and imiginations of many lovers of African music, is currently the most sought after entertainer in America as a result of the coming celebration of the Gold Coast Independence on March 6.

Warren's popularity was revealed last week as dozens of letters and phone calls poured into this city asking Warren's appearence with his sensational African drumming and dances at spots throughout the nation and in Canada.

The latest request for Warren is from the American Committee on African in New York City. The committee is planning a mammoth celebration of Ghana's Independenc celebration of Ghana's Independence in New York and co-chairmen for the event are Dr. Channing Tobias and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Thousands of people are expected to celebrate the Independence of Ghana, a new African nation. Representatives of many nations, including the U. S. and England, will attend the ceremonies.

Warren, who specializes in what he calls "the Talking Drum", was recently the recipient of tremendous acclaim when he performed with his group during a concert here sponsored by Chicago disc jockey.

The noted drummer introduced his "Talking Drum" to this country two years ago when he came to the U. S., and is currently the only drummer of his kind in America.

Africa: North and South

Many organizations in this country are frothing at the mouth over the persecution of minorities by the Egyptians, the intransigence of the Algerian rebels against French "civilization," Arab arms deals with the Russian Reds and alleged slavery in Saudi Arabia.

President Eisenhower is being importuned to give the North Africans their come-uppance and to put down the Arab dictators, but it is distressing to note that none of them has said a word against the terror in South Africa where 8,000,000 natives are in virtual slavery and their principal leaders are about to be tried for treason for advocating human rights.

While we deplore the situation in North Africa, we regret that the attitude toward the South African dictatorship remains conciliatory, with nothing said about slavery, oppression and persecution there.

Eurafrica

European, and especially French statesmen are promoting a plan for some sort of union between Europe and Africa, as yet rather vague defined, under the name of Eurafrica.

Europe and Africa are complementary trade areas, and close economic ties between them are natural. The extent to which political association will be maintained is another matter. Most of Africa is still under European rule, but the natives are restless, and in some areas, happily so far limited, in actual revolt.

European policy in Africa has begun to show an awareness of the need for conciliation—to avoid losing out in Africa as they have in the Far East. The French, for example, have granted independence to Tunisia and Morocco, though they are holding on tenaciously in Algeria, while the British Gold Coast colony becomes the free nation of Ghana next month.

In ancient days, Eurafrica was not a dream but a reality, though the African part embraced only the limited area of the continent north of the Sahara Desert. That part of Africa, along the Mediterranean, is similar in climate and products to southern Europe and

was for centuries a valued part of the Roman Empire. Rome supplanted Carthage in North Africa and extended her sway to include Numidia, the modern Algeria, a great part of Mauretania, the present Morocco, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt.

It was in North Africa that Latin Christian literature took its rise—one source declares that "In the early history of Latin Christianity, Africa holds a more important place than Italy." Africa produced such figures as Tertullian, Cyprian, and Augustin.

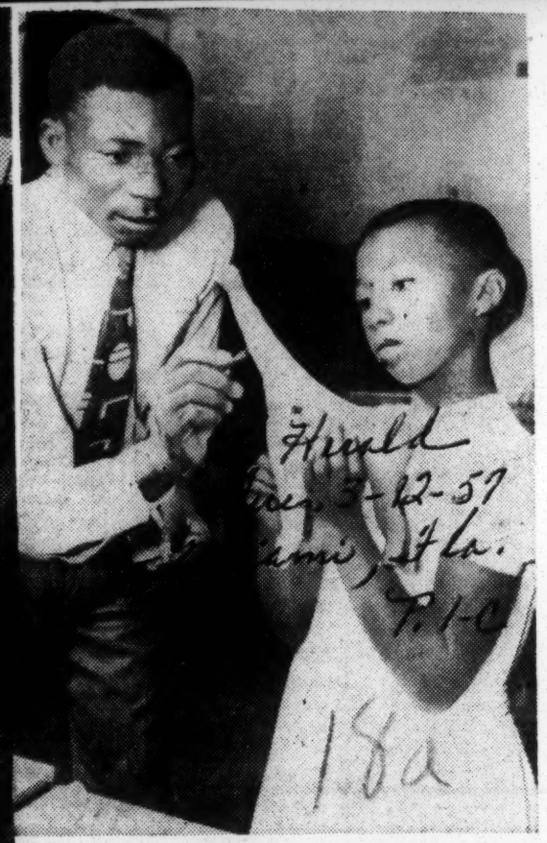
European influence never did extend to Negro Africa, beyond the Sahara. And North Africa was severed from Europe by the Moslem Arab invasion of the 7th Century. Regions that had been among the choicest provinces of the Roman Empire sank to the status of pirate dens. It was not until the 19th Century that France reconquered a great part of Roman Africa for Europe.

The Eurafrica plan today would take in the whole continent, or most of it. The importance of Africa is underlined by the fact that the continent produces an estimated 25% of the world's copper, tin and manganese; half the gold; 70% of the palm oil; sisal, 75%; cobalt, 80%; industrial diamonds, 98%; pyrethrum, all; and a high but undisclosed percentage of uranium. This partial list emphasizes the stake of Europe and the free world in Africa.

Associated Press

Nixon Hailed on Arrival in Morocco

Vice President Richard M. Nixon kneels to shake the hand of a little Arab girl in the crowd gathered for his arrival at the palace for a visit with Sultan Mohammed V in Rabat, Morocco. Crowds at the airport and along the road to the palace gave Nixon an enthusiastic welcome to the country. Story on Page A2.



THE FACE OF AFRICA is reflected in this young girl learning the pleasures and satisfactions of developing a creative skill. The complexities of her race's struggle for equality hold no worries for her.

Islam Capturing Africa

BRUSSELS — In 1931, there were 44,000,000 Moslems in Africa, but by 1951, there were 80,000,000 or about 40 per cent of the population. During the same period, Roman Catholics increased from 5,000,000 to 15,000,000. Of every ten Negro converts in Africa, seven become Moslems and only three become Christians.

A new evangelization drive was started in 1954 by Pakistanis, Egyptians and Arabians, with a Moslem directing committee set up at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika, for coordination of Islamic propaganda, with the slogan "Islam Is the Negro's Religion."

Implementing this objective, Egypt has gone all out to attract Negro students and aid their Koranic studies. The University of Al-Ashar has treated them royally—furnishing them with lodging, food, clothing and five Egyptian pounds monthly. They are taught Arabic and soon prefer it to their mother tongues.

There is an Islamic community at Maniema, Belgian Congo, of about 70,000.

African Setback Dealt To Reds, Nixon Reports

ENTEBBE, Uganda, March 10.—(UP)—Vice President Richard M. Nixon said Sunday international communism has suffered "a very great setback" in the four countries he has visited on his current tour of Africa.

Mr. Nixon made the statement shortly after his arrival here. The all-night flight from Liberia on the West Coast of Africa took the vice president and his party over the heart of the "dark continent."

Mr. Nixon said Africa is a major target of the communists because of its "tremendous resources and 200 million people."

However, he said the Reds have made "relatively small progress" in Morocco, Ghana, Liberia and Uganda.

Mr. Nixon appeared tired when he emerged from the plane at the airport in this British East African protectorate. He has been battling a mild case of influenza for almost a week.

Mr. Nixon was greeted by Uganda Gov. Gen. Sir Frederick Crawford. He made a hurried inspection of the colorful Uganda police guard and shook hands with the welcoming party of British and Uganda notables when heavy rains started.

HANDSHAKING NIXON SPRINKLED BY GLASS

Vice President Unconcerned By Falling Pane—Crowds Are Enthusiastic

By The United Press

CASABLANCA, Morocco, March 2.—A large pane of glass knocked out by excited Moroccans narrowly missed Vice President Richard M. Nixon Saturday while he stood talking and shaking hands with residents outside Casablanca's city hall.

The three-by-four foot pane fell from a second story window and shattered on a ledge, sprinkling glass close to Mr. Nixon. He smilingly went on with his campaign of making friends with the people.

Confers With Sultan

The Republican vice president drove to Casablanca from the capital of Rabat along the road Franklin D. Roosevelt took on his wartime visit to the North African city.

Mr. Nixon left Rabat after conferences with the ruling Sultan, Mohammed V, which resulted in the Sultan's announced support for the Eisenhower Mideast 'Doctrine.'

Triumphant Days

Mr. Nixon, his wife and party went to the big United States Strategic Air Command base at Nousseur for dinner before boarding special airliners for the flight to Accra, the capital of the Gold Coast which will become a new independent nation March 6.

It was a triumphal two days for the Nixons in Morocco.

United States officials were amazed at the effect Nixon's charm had on the people of Rabat and Casablanca. He was cheered as everything from a sultan to a king by the screaming crowds.

18a 1957

MIDDLE EAST CHRONOLGY: EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE PRESENT CRISIS

Times Sun. 2-3-57

The crisis that has developed in the Middle East since the end of World War II resulted from the decline of colonialism, the rise of nationalism and the increasing strategic importance of the area both economically and politically. This is a chronology of the moves that have led up to the situation today.

New York P.4-C

1945

MARCH 22—Arab Pact unites seven Arab states in the Mideast crescent with headquarters in Cairo and the primary purpose of preventing the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine.

1946

MAY 9—Following protest by Britain, U. S. and Iran, Soviet troops finally leave Iran after delaying past time for withdrawal agreed during World War II.

AUG. 22—Turkey rejects Soviet demands for military and naval rights to protect entrance to Black Sea.

1947

MARCH 12—"Truman Doctrine" calls for military and economic aid to Turkey and Greece to prevent Communist infiltration.

NOV. 30—United Nations votes for partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states.

1948

MAY 14—State of Israel proclaimed. U. S. is first to extend recognition. Arab League armies begin invasion of the new nation.

1949

FEB. 24—Egypt signs armistice with Israel and other Arab states follow suit; economic and diplomatic boycotts and border raids continue.

1950

MAY 25—U. S., Britain and France in tripartite declaration say they will immediately take action if any Mideast nation violates frontiers or armistice lines.

JUNE 17—Five Arab League nations sign collective security pact.

JULY 19—Egypt prohibits ships bound for Israel from using the Suez Canal.

DEC. 26—Aramco agrees to a 50-50 share of its profits with Saudi Arabia, setting the pattern for agreements with other Mideast oil-producing nations.

1951

MARCH 15—Iran nationalizes British-held Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

SEPT. 1—Egypt refuses to abide by United Nations resolution calling for end to embargo on Israeli-bound shipping.

OCT. 15—Egypt rejects offer to join in Western-oriented Mideast defense plan.

1952

SEPT. 27—General Naguib becomes Premier of Egypt after army coup forces abdication of King Farouk.

1953

FEB. 12—Britain and Egypt agree on self-determination for the Sudan.

SEPT. 4—U. N. Security Council declines call by Arab-Asian-African states to intervene in Moroccan dispute with French.

OCT. 15—Heavy reprisal attack by Israel for border raids from Jordan draws censure from U. S. and U. N.

1954

JAN. 22—Russia, in the first of a series of vetoes in behalf of the Arabs, blocks Security Council resolution to allow Israel to build a Jordan River power project.

JULY 27—Britain agrees to timetable for withdrawing all troops from Suez.

NOV. 14—Nasser assumes full control of Egypt's Government following seizure of power from Naguib by group of young army officers.

1955

FEB. 24—Turkey and Iran sign defense agreement as the nucleus of Baghdad Pact to prevent Soviet penetration in Mideast.

SEPT. 27—Egypt says she will accept Communist arms offer.

NOV. 22—First meeting of all Baghdad Pact nations (Britain, Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Pakistan) sets up Middle East Treaty Organization.

DEC. 17—U. S. and Britain offer $70 million to start work on Egypt's Aswan Dam.

1956

JAN. 1—Sudan becomes an independent Republic and soon joins the Arab League.

JAN. 25—U. S. says it is not prepared to sell arms to Israel, which sought aid to balance Communist arms shipments to Egypt.

FEB. 1—President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Eden sign Declaration of Washington urging Arab-Israel settlement and reaffirming tripartite declaration of 1950.

MARCH 2—Jordan dismisses General Glubb, British commander of Arab Legion.

MARCH 9—British deports Archbishop Makarios, leader of the opposhition to the British on Cyprus, as she seeks to retain her remaining foothold in the Mideast.

APRIL 19—U. N. Secretary General Hammarskjold, sent to Mideast by Security Council in the wake of increased border raids, announces Egyptian-Israeli agreements to cease attacks.

JUNE 13—In accordance with previous agreement, last British troops leave Suez.

JUNE 16—Soviet Foreign Minister Shepilov arrives in Cairo on visit to Mideast.

JULY 4—Israel and Arab states accuse each other of massing troops on Israeli borders.

JULY 6—U. N. economic report shows trend of Mideast trade is away from West and toward Soviet bloc.

JULY 19—U. S. withdraws its offer to help Egypt build Aswan dam.

JULY 26—Egypt nationalizes the Suez Canal.

SEPT. 16—Nasser rejects recommendation from London conference of canal users for international control of canal.

OCT. 19—Israel launches all-out attack on Egypt, in reprisal for border raids by Egyptian fedayeen.

OCT. 30—Britain and France warn Egypt and Israel to cease hostilities, Egypt rejects British-French demand to occupy Suez in order to protect the canal. Britain and France veto U. N. Security Council resolution, supported by U. S., calling on Israel to withdraw and on all member nations to refrain from force.

OCT. 31—British and French begin bombing of Egypt.

NOV. 5—British and French forces invade Egypt. U. N. votes police force to supervise cessation of fighting.

NOV. 6—Moscow appeals for "volunteers" to aid Egyptian forces. Eden, under U. S., U. N. and Soviet pressure, announces British-French troops will cease fire at midnight.

DEC. 17—U. N. rejects British and French offers to aid in clearing canal because of Egyptian objections.

1957

JAN. 5—"Eisenhower Doctrine" proposed to Congress to authorize use of U. S. troops, if necessary, and economic aid for Mideast to prevent intervention of Soviets.

JAN. 17—Recalling previous resolutions (Nov. 2, 4, 7, 24, 1956) the U. N. General Assembly notes Israel's failure to complete its withdrawal from Egypt and requests Secretary General Hammarskjold to report on the situation.

JAN. 23—Israel says she will not withdraw front Gaza Strip or Gulf of Aqaba strongpoint unless U. N. force supervises these areas to prevent Egypt's using them as bases for attacks against Israel.

JAN. 25—Hammarskjold says present authorization of U. N. force would not allow it to protect Gaza or Aqaba areas.

JAN. 30—House of Representatives approves "Eisenhower Doctrine" by vote of 355-61.

JAN. 30—King Saud of Saudi Arabia gets warm welcome from Eisenhower on arrival in Washington to discuss Mideast problems.

FEB. 1—U. S. introduces U. N. resolutions calling for withdrawal of Israeli troops and stationing of U. N. forces on truce borders.

U. S. SETS HIGH VALUE ON ARABS' FRIENDSHIP

Times Sun. 2-3-57 P.5-C

Strong Appeal Is Made for Support Of the Eisenhower Doctrine

New York

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—The United States is trying now to win as much of Arab friendship as can be won.

It is doing this not merely for the sake of the oil and strategic geography of the Middle East. It is motivated also by realization that what the United States does in the Arab world will affect relations with newly sovereign peoples all the way from North Africa to the Far East.

In the case of the Arabs, every State Department officer knows that positive Arab friendship in this year 1957 can be won only by sacrificing Israel. And every State Department officer—and many an Arab, too—knows that no matter what party is running the White House, the most unlikely of all possible turns in United States Middle East policy would be the abandonment of Israel.

Hopes and Prospects

What the United States can hope for is to win Arab respect, understanding and confidence. These are three immediate objectives the United States can hope to achieve:

(1) To gain the Arab governments' cooperation in economic development and in raising standards of living throughout the area, on the assumption that this is long-term insurance against Communist penetration.

(2) To persuade the Arab governments to refrain from flirting with the Communist powers, on the assumption that this can lead only to Communist penetration of the area.

(3) To prevent fighting between Arabs and Israelis in anticipation of eventual moves toward Arab-Israeli settlement, on the grounds that the Communists are the only gainers from Arab-Israeli friction.

The respect, understanding and confidence of the Arabs the United States has to some extent succeeded in gaining since those October and November days when the British and French and Israelis invaded Egyptian territory. Until then, the Arabs had not believed the oft-repeated statements of American diplomats that the United States would oppose aggression from whatever quarter in the Middle East.

Relation to Saud

Now the United States is moving on to its immediate objectives.

It is preparing to proclaim the so-called Eisenhower Doctrine, which holds out to the Arabs the prospect of both economic and military assistance.

The visit of King Saud of Saudi Arabia to the United States offers American officials a unique opportunity to expound the doctrine (in so far as possible in anticipation of Congressional action) to an Arab chief of state.

Like most Arab chiefs of state, King Saud is more interested in military than in economic aid, and he will undoubtedly get some satisfaction. But the talks will also give United States officials a chance to drive home the point that, if the Arab states would lay aside their conflict with Israel, the United States could be much more generous with arms.

King Saud—who abruptly ended the operations of an

American technical aid mission in his country in 1954—will also be given to understand that in the long run the survival of his dynasty will depend on the economic development of his realm. The prospect is that he will agree.

Treaty Unlikely

Of course, the United States Government would like nothing better than to draw Saudi Arabia into a treaty of alliance. But that is scarcely attainable right now. It does seem, however, after three days of the Saudi visit to Washington, that the United States has a fair chance of working out a special relationship with Saudi Arabia and of weakening the Saudis' ties with neutralist Egypt.

Next comes Crown Prince Abdul Illah of Iraq, whose Government is the most pro-Western Arab regime in the Middle East. A member of the Baghdad Pact alliance, Iraq is at odds with Egypt. The Crown Prince will be here in the coming week and may see King Saud. Washington officials hope that he will influence the King.

What does all this mean for the Arab-Israeli conflict?

It implies, for one thing, maintenance of balanced nonpartisanship as between Israelis and Arabs. But it does not imply indifference. Behind-the-scenes maneuvers to try to start both sides moving toward a settlement are going on apace.

On the one hand, the United States is telling the Israelis they must withdraw to the 1949 armistice lines before anything can be done about the issues outstanding.

But on the other hand, United States relations with Egypt are also in the balance. President Nasser is in deep trouble economically, and Uncle Sam could help him out, under the Eisenhower Doctrine or otherwise. But Uncle Sam will not help him out, much less contribute to long-range schemes to develop the Nile, unless President Nasser helps solve the Suez and Arab-Israeli problems.

State Department officials seem determined not to be panicked into altering this attitude by Egyptian threats to take from the Soviet Union the help Egypt needs.

New Center of Power

One way of putting the Middle Eastern problems into perspective is to regard the Middle East as one of the emerging centers of power in the belt of newly independent nations that stretch all the way from Morocco on the Atlantic Ocean to the Western Pacific.

There is a well-documented thesis that Britain and France, possibly all of Europe, are declining power centers. By contrast the nations of the Arab world, of south and southeast Asia and the Far East, are growing power centers.

The United States does not want to replace the British and French in their former role there because American ideas of how to deal with these peoples and governments differ from the European tradition.

The United States wants to deal with them as independent sovereign nations, by mutual agreement. It does not want to dominate.

Some American diplomats like to cite the settlement in Iran as an example of the business-like, mutually advantageous arrangements favored by the United States.

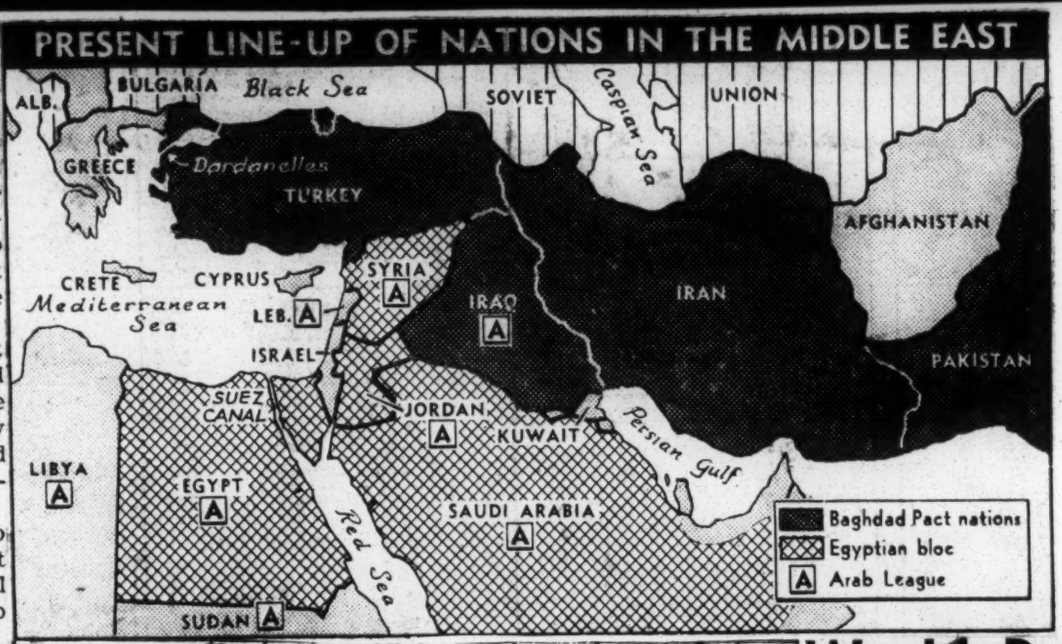
Good Business

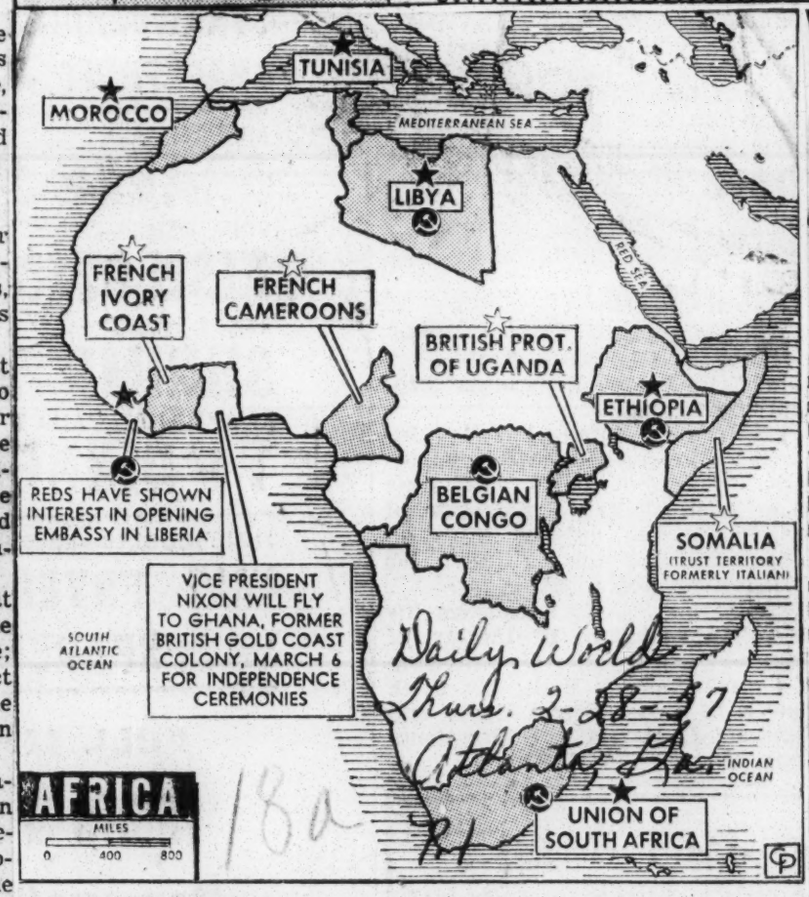
This may sound like the Rover Boys Abroad. American diplomats say it is just good business, in fact, the only way for this country to do business.

This is the kind of idea that President Eisenhower tried to put across to Prime Minister Nehru during their long dialogue on the sun porch at the President's Gettysburg farm. The same sort of thing was conveyed to President Sukarno of Indonesia during his earlier visit.

King Saud is being told that this attitude is fully reconcilable with the Eisenhower Doctrine; that the United States would act under its terms only with the consent of the Middle Eastern nations affected.

In the light of these considerations it seems plausible that in the long see-saw struggle between advocates of the European colonial powers and the Asian and African anti-colonial powers, the balance of United States policy is gradually shifting to the latter.





POINTS OF CONCERN to the U.S. State Department caused by stepped-up Communist diplomatic activity in Africa are illustrated in this map. The Reds recently established diplomatic missions in states marked with hammer and sickle symbols—Russia in Ethiopia and Libya, and Czechoslovakia in the Belgian Congo and Union of South Africa. The United States now intends to send delegations to the French Ivory Coast, Cameroons, Uganda and Somalia (white stars) to counter the Communist move. U.S. missions are already established (black stars) in six of the vital African states. (C. P.)

Wealth Buried By Tribal King In 1892 Sought

Star P. 11-A
Art. 2-23-57
Washington D.C.
Daily World
Thurs. 2-28-57
Atlanta, Ga.

BULAWAYO, Southern Rhodesia, Feb. 23 (NANA).—Buying real estate in the environs of this city has the element of "trying to hit the jackpot," for somewhere in the wilds beyond, the last king of the Matebele nation buried millions in gold and diamonds about 65 years ago.

In 1892, Lobengula, warrior foe of diamond king Cecil John Rhodes, believing the advance of the white man to be inevitable, decided the white man would never take away from him his hoarded treasure, said to be worth about $6,000,000. He proposed to bury it.

The hoard was stored in two heavy iron boxes, one of which was purchased in Kimberley, South Africa. A record, purported to be a bill of sale for the strong box, still exists. Lobengula ordered his white interpreter, Joe Jacobs, to supervise the loading.

Warriors Killed

On the expedition were the king, his interpreter, four native chiefs and 14 warriors who were to dig the hole and guard the party. When Lobengula decided on the "place of burial," it was secreted and the 14 warriors later were killed. Two years later the king died.

Mr. Jacobs made several attempts to find the spot, but becoming persona non grata with the government, he was deported from the territory. Legends, of course, have sprung up about the treasure but perhaps the most intriguing is the one concerning Lloyd Ellis, of Johannesburg.

In the 1920's Mr. Jacobs is supposed to have told Mr. Ellis the name of the only one of the four chiefs still alive who saw the treasure buried. As the chief then had been close to 60, Mr. Ellis knew the chances of finding him were remote. Persistence paid off and Mr. Ellis did find him. But here nature stepped in with a touch of whimsy—the chief had lost his memory.

Unsolved Riddle

Through the years treasure hunters also searched for Lobengula's grave. This location had remained one of Rhodesia's unsolved riddles for the native chieftains who had been with the king when he died and went to their own graves without revealing the whereabouts of the king's burial place.

Fascinated by the stories of wealth which have sprung up about the king, prospectors have kept their eyes peeled for a trace of the grave. Finally it was discovered officially during the war, and Rhodesian officials made a beeline to the spot, a cave. They determined the remains were those of Lobengula.

The officials also discovered that at least one party had been in the cave before them. The officials found no trace of any treasure, if there had been any there. They sealed off the cave and proclaimed it a national monument, November 12, 1943, less than six weeks after it had been discovered.

18a 1957

BRITAIN LOOSING TIES OF HER OLD COLONIES

New York Times

Gold Coast Gains Its Independence; Other Possessions May Follow

Sun. 3-3-57

By DREW MIDDLETON

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 2—The long, difficult process of changing the British Empire into the British Commonwealth will reach another of its many milestones this week when the African colony of the Gold Coast becomes the independent Commonwealth state of Ghana. Its 5,000,000 inhabitants will thus be added to the 500,000,000 to whom Britain has given independence in the last twelve years, a period which saw the Soviet Union wipe out the freedom of 100,000,000 souls.

Empires have fallen since the dawn of history because they would not alter their relationship with subject peoples. Therefore Britain must alter this relationship if she is to survive as an influential international power. This is the harsh syllogism that lies behind British thinking. Often change has been too slow in coming, as in Cyprus. Sometimes it has been premature, which may be the case with Ghana's poor and illiterate citizens. Once, in the case of Burma, the change did not result as Britain hoped. Burma opted to withdraw from the Commonwealth. But change there will be.

Accurate Timing

It is Britain's responsibility to insure so far as is possible that the timing is accurate. With Soviet communism on the prowl in Africa, there are weighty arguments against awarding independence to populations imperfectly trained in democracy and vulnerable to Communist infiltration.

On the other hand, Britain's possession of colonies makes her an easy target for Soviet propaganda and for attacks of her critics in the United Nations. Sometimes an attack launched by members of the Afro-Asian bloc in the world organization appears to the British to be inspired only by malice and ignorance.

Sharp Differences

Naturally British Governments and colonial peoples have differed sharply about the rate of progress. But Britain's precarious economic position, the approaching liquidation of some overseas garrisons and her success in maintaining economic ties with the newly established nations of the Commonwealth make it self-evident that the United Kingdom, in its present circumstances, must eventually grant independence inside or outside the Commonwealth to the vast majority of her colonial holdings. The pace is governed both by the readiness of the peoples involved to establish and preserve democracy and in some cases by the politico-strategic importance of an area like Cyprus or Singapore.

Beyond Egypt, where the Soviet Union is firmly entrenched, lies Black Africa. The British believe it is Russia's next target. Consequently, they are making intensive efforts to prepare the peoples for independence, a task made more difficult by their illiteracy and ignorance of democratic forms.

Of African territories the Colonial Territory of Nigeria with a population of 32,000,000 is the most important. Nigerians and British will meet in London in May to determine the basis for the constitution that would give Nigeria independence.

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland already has a large measure of self-government but it is not an independent member of the Commonwealth. Negotiations for this status went on last year and broke down. Both parties will try again.

Demand in Uganda

Uganda, a protectorate in the heart of Africa, is clamouring for independence. The Legislative Assembly of its largest and most advanced province, Buganda, voted last month to petition Queen Elizabeth for the development of a government policy insuring self-government for Uganda at a fixed date.

The situation in other important colonies and dependencies is as follows:

Singapore: New negotiations on independence between the United Kingdom and representatives of the Government of Singapore will begin this month.

Federation of Malaya: Independence has been promised for August of this year and conferences in London on the future constitution of this economically and strategically important area will take place in London this spring.

Caribbean Islands: In approximately five years the islands of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, the Windward Islands and the Leeward Islands will become a new nation known as the British Caribbean Federation. Constitutional differences among the islands are being composed in the meantime.

Malta: People of the island want greater self-government and a position within the United Kingdom somewhat similar to that of Northern Ireland. Proposals have been put forward by both parties.

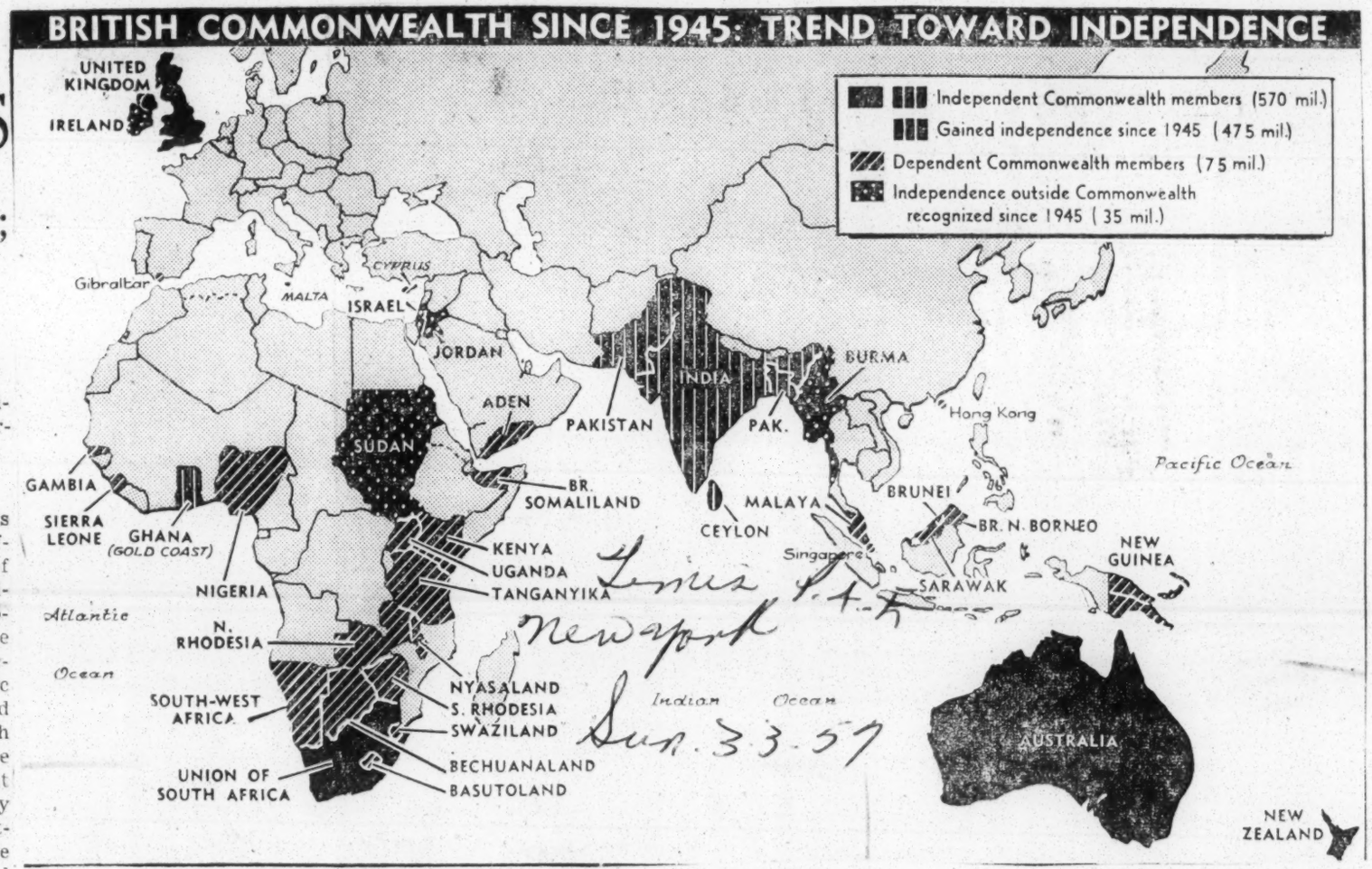
Cyprus: Three Governments—Britain, Greece and Turkey—are involved in settling the island's future. British proposals for eventual self-government, under which certain powers would be retained by the British, have been put forward.

There are dozens of other colonies and dependencies, some fairly large, others quite small. Each has its own peculiar problems. Britain's Colonial Development and Welfare Fund is helping to improve their economic status. At the same time those approaching independence have been tutored in self-government.

Proof of Ability

The guiding principle of the British Government is that independence be given those peoples who can run a democratic government and protect their sovereignty. The argument fashionable in left-wing circles that it is better to give peoples their independence and let them make their own mistakes in establishing democratic government makes little impression in Whitehall.

Once Britain goes, officials say, she will not return. The only power to benefit from the mistakes of the newly independent peoples would be the Soviet Union.



Nixon Leaves Today For Tour of Africa

New York Times

By RUSSELL BAKER

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Vice President Richard M. Nixon leaves tomorrow on a three-week goodwill mission through the awakening new nations of Africa.

Sun. 2-28-57

The trip, Mr. Nixon's first major assignment of the second Eisenhower term, is regarded as of first importance in international and domestic political implications.

During much of the trip the Vice President will be south of the Sahara in the non-Moslem, Negro central belt of the continent, where twentieth century nationalism is beginning to stir. The trip constitutes a dramatic gesture of United States realization of this new mood in Africa.

The tour will take the Vice President also into the newly independent states of Tunisia, Morocco and Libya in Moslem North Africa and southeastward into the ancient kingdom of Ethiopia.

Times

This manifestation of deepening United States awareness of Africa's importance complements a move within the State Department to give greater attention to the continent. The plan is to split the Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs and create a new bureau concentrating exclusively on Africa.

Sun. 2-28-57

At present African affairs are handled by the same division that deals with lands from Turkey through the Middle East to India.

Aside from what it signifies for United States foreign policy, the Vice President's trip is important domestically for what it signifies for Mr. Nixon. He is clearly the leading Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1960. President Eisenhower has indicated a desire to give him an increasingly widening role in Government.

First Term Tours Noted

The African mission follows several Vice Presidential goodwill tours during the President's first term.

Political observers agree that such assignments will increase Mr. Nixon's prestige in the Republican party and in the public eye, and thus enhance further his chances of getting the 1960 nomination.

On Friday he is scheduled to open his tour in Rabat, Morocco, which gained independence from France just a year ago. On Sunday he will arrive at Accra in the Gold Coast for five days of ceremonies in which that former British colony will achieve independence under the new name of Ghana. (The new names derives from an ancient African kingdom that survived for nine centuries in the West African interior.)

The balance of the schedule will take him to Monrovia in the free state of Liberia; to Entebbe, in the British protectorate of Uganda, for a rest stop, and to Addis Ababa for talks with Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia.

Khartoum to Tobruk

From Ethiopio he will fly to Khartoum, in the newly independent Sudan; then to Tobruk and Tripoli in Libya; to Rome for a two-day rest stop; and finally to Tunis for the first anniversary of Tunisia's independence from France.

When Mr. Nixon returns to Washington he will have flown a total of about 17,800 miles.

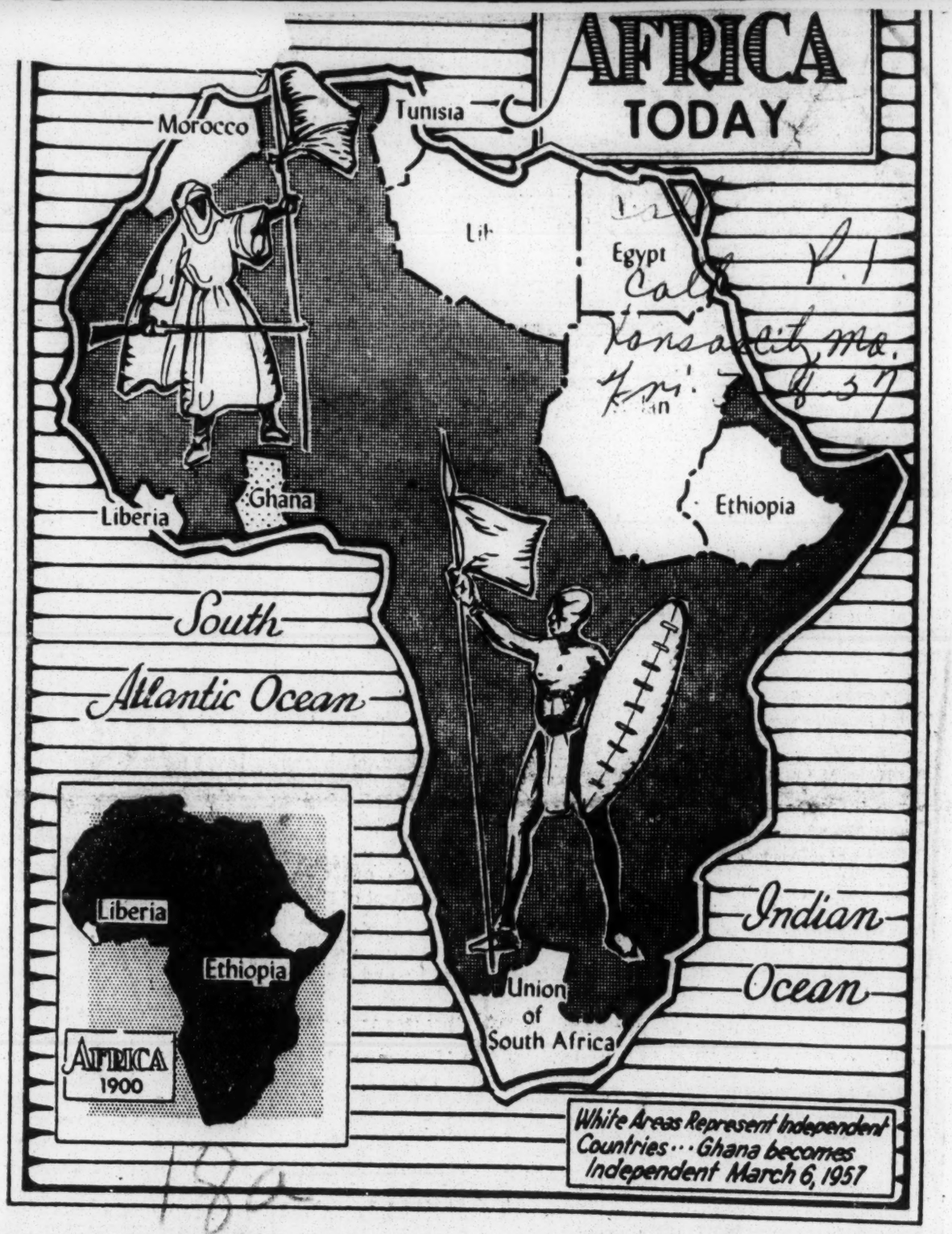
Reports from Africa are that some of the host countries would be happy if the Vice President's visit provided something more concrete than goodwill.

Premier Abdullah Khalil of the Sudan, for example, will take the occasion to ask for economic and military assistance for his under-developed land. Haile Salassie has served advance notice that he is less than satisfied with what is regarded as the slight amount of attention his country has received from the United States.

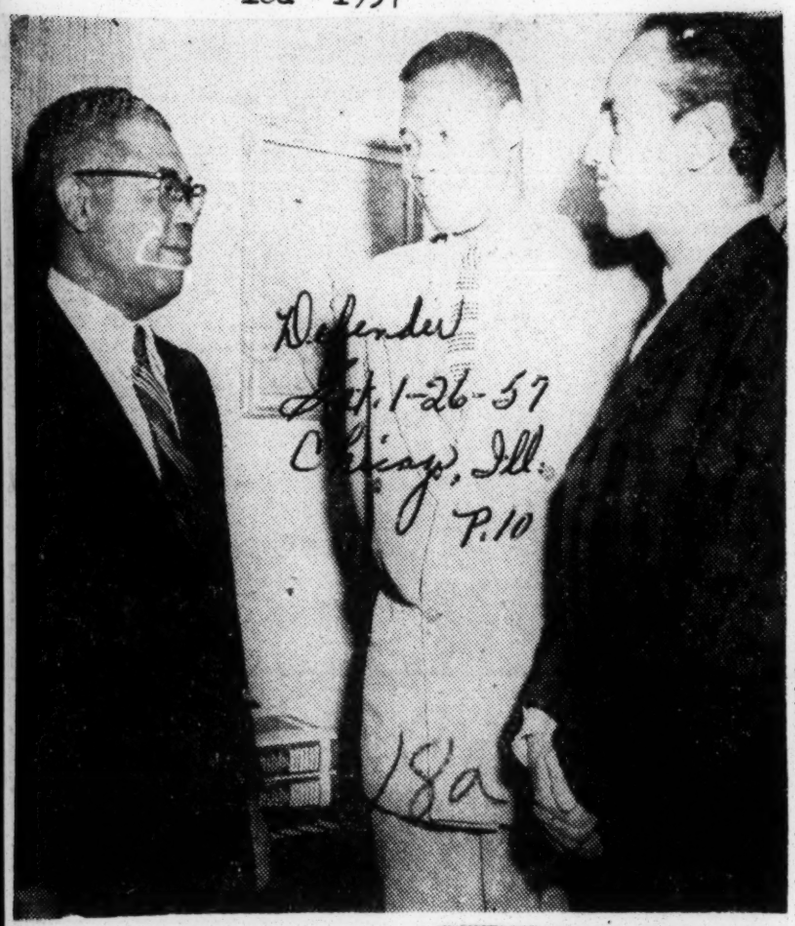
Among the Vice President's party will be Joseph Palmer, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs; Representatives Frances P. Bolton, Republican of Ohio, and Charles C. Diggs, Democrat of Michigan; and Walter A. Gordon, Governor of the Virgin Islands.

Today Mr. Nixon talked for thirty minutes with the President about what the White House called problems of mutual interest to be discussed with the various African leaders.

The President also gave Mr. Nixon personal, verbal messages to be delivered to Pope Pius XII and the heads of state the Vice President will visit.



INDEPENDENCE SPREADING OVER AFRICA.—This map shows how the light of independence is spreading over the face of Africa. A half century ago, there were only two independent countries—Liberia and Ethiopia (white on inset map)—on the whole continent. Today, there are eight—Liberia, Ethiopia, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, Sudan and South Africa (white on main map). And in five days (March 6) there'll be a ninth—Ghana, which becomes independent within the British Commonwealth. Others may soon follow. The surge of native nationalism in the post-war years has led to stronger demands for self-rule which are getting results. Prestige losses in the past decade by England and France, the two greatest colonial powers, have hastened the setting up of a new and faster independence timetable for their former colonies.



GUEST AT MORGAN State college, Baltimore, Md. is Isaac Kalonji (center) a member of both the Provincial and General governments of the Belgian Congo. At left is President Jenkins of Morgan and at right is Marcel Vandenbulcke, Belgian exchange teacher at Morgan this year.

LIFE IS CHANGING IN AFRICAN REGION

Farm Revolution in Ruanda-Urundi Gives Even the Hills a New Look

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

BUKAVU, Belgian Congo, April 20—Like meandering rivers stepped side by side, the freshly terraced fields wind endlessly across the thousands of green hills in Ruanda-Urundi.

They are visible marks of a planned revolution that has changed the face of the land and is trimming even the horns akimbo on the sacred cows. The country's ancient feudal society is being reorganized from top to bottom.

Ruanda-Urundi, a United Nations trust territory administered by Belgium as a province of the Congo, has 4,000,000 Negroes, nearly 1,000,000 cattle and about 2,000,000 sheep and goats crowded into an area half the size of Kentucky.

This population, profuse for southern Africa, is still growing by 100,000 a year. Famine, erosion and poverty ruled fifteen years ago in a system in which 15 per cent of the population owned all the land and cattle and the rest did the work.

Aristocrats Put to Work

Since 1940 the Belgian administrators have been putting the aristocratic Batutsi to work alongside their Bahutu serfs. With pressure and persuasion both are building a hopeful future.

The first step was to introduce a peasant farming system, and a concomitant spirit of frugality for every foot of redish brown arable earth. The process is now nearly complete and the land is being divided into individual plots.

More than 1,000,000 have been terraced and ditched against erosion; 200,000 acres of swamp have been drained for scientific cultivation; 217,500 acres have been opened by irrigation. More is available for European settlement.

Wherever the soil was suitable, African farmers were constrained to plant coffee trees or cotton. These two cash crops, 18,000 tons of coffee and 5,000 tons of cotton yearly, account for the bulk of the country's exports. There is also a small amount of tin and wolfram mining.

The next step, now being taken, is to reform the cattle system. The herds have been divided, two-thirds for the herdsmen and one-third for the feudal owners. The pasturage is being improved and divided into individual farms.

The most difficult task is to change the traditional attitude toward the cow. For three centuries her usefulness has been limited by veneration and taboos. Native cattle produce not much more than two quarts of milk a day and are not slaughtered for meat.

The Africans are proud of their progress on the land. But even more they love and admire their cattle. They take pleasure in the exaggerated length and parenthetical sweep of the nonproductive horns. Especially the older generation refuses to change.

Education Takes Hold

The Belgians pin their hopes on the youth. Mort than half the country's 500,000 school-age children are now in primary classes, although only 5,000 are in the secondary school and only one in a university.

The policy in economics as well as politics is to train the masses first, and then the leaders. One result is the all but complete absence of political ferment at present.

Belgium is spending 600,000,000 fraces (about 12,000,000) a year on Ruanda-Urundi. A 3,000,000,000-franc development program is improving roads, electric service and the chief port at Usumbura on Lake Tanganika.

A 10,000-kilowatt hydroelectric station is planned at Ntaruka Falls, near Lake Bulera, in the north, to serve Ruanda. Urundi will get power from a plant now under construction on the Ruzizi River near here in the neighboring Kivu Province of the Congo.

"Ruanda-Urundi is a bad business for us," an official said a few days ago, meaning that Belgium gets little in return for her effort but prestige and a limited market. "But," he said with a Gallic shrug, "We go on because it is our duty."

AFRICA'S PIGMY TRIBE FIND INDEPENDENCE

Epulu, Belgian Congo, June 11—The Pygmy hunters in this great rain-forest region of the northeastern Congo have discovered an entirely new social concept-independence.

Instead of hunting and paying tribute in ivory to the local Negro chiefs, who virtually own the Little Ones, the Pygmies are hunting animals for zoos and keeping the profits themselves.

The man who brought about this social revolution in an age-old caste system is a famous Portuguese animal trapper, Jean de Medina.

M. de Medina is employed by the Belgian Congo Game Department to catch and tame rare giraffe-like animals, known as okapis, for sale to zoos overseas.

First Negro Mayors To Hold Communes In African Cities After Vote This Month

Big Change Is Due In Belgian Congo

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Dec. 2.—A quiet yet far-reaching political change will occur in the Belgian Congo this month when the colony's first Negro mayors head newly created communes, or boroughs.

On Dec. 8, literate Africans in Leopoldville, the Congo capital, and in Elizabethville and Jadotville, the two main cities of the southeastern mining province of Katanga, will go to the polls.

Together with white residents, they will elect panels of urban councilors to act as advisers to the local Belgian authorities. From among these councilors, the Congo Governor General, Leo A. M. Petillon, will select both Negro and white burgomasters to govern, respectively, over African and white communes.

The African voters represent a little more than 10 per cent of the native populations of these communities.

In the near future, other Congo cities and towns are expected to follow suit in a succession of local elections.

11 Boroughs In Leopoldville

So far, no Congolese mushroom towns, many of which have doubled or trebled their population and area since the war, have had the status of a city. Each has been run as two separate administrative units—the European residential and business quarters, and the native town rapidly growing on its outskirts.

Under the new "city status" decree, Leopoldville has been divided into three European communes for its population of nearly 30,000 whites and eight native communes. There a total of 350,000 Africans live in dwellings ranging from mud huts and shacks huddling under manga trees to ultra-modern bungalows and villas lining smart avenues.

These eleven Leopoldville boroughs are to be headed by a city council in which both African and setters' interests will be represented. Also in the council Negro and white burgomasters, whose pay will be on a basis of 240,000 Belgian francs ($4,800) a year for a commune of 50,000 persons, will meet and be paid on an equal footing.

The urban reform and the December election are a milestone in the history of the Congo. Hitherto the colony has been placed by the Belgians under the sign of "enlightened paternalism," which has lavished social benefits and material welfare on the Congolese but denied them, and even European settlers among them, all political rights.

The economy of the Belgian Congo, one of the world's most valuable mineral treasure houses—producing uranium, copper, cobalt tin, zinc and industrial diamonds—has expanded with staggering speed since World War II.

In 1956, the value of exports increased by nearly 7 per cent over 1955, to a total of 27,000,000,000 Belgian francs ($540,000,000). This was a 50 per cent increase over the 1949 figure.

Kept busy during this period of steady expansion, the population had few thoughts about politics. The position has changed, however, in the last two years.

Observers here believe that paternalism is doomed because of the increased well-being given to Africans by the Belgian state and the big mining combines, which own the colony's mineral riches. Africans now want more than their "bread and butter", these observers say.

Prominent Americans Elected To National Committee On Africa

New York, Oct. 14 — More than fifty prominent Americans have been elected to membership on the National Committee of the American Committee on Africa. Their acceptances came in response to an invitation from author John Gunther, himself a National Committee member of the organization, it was revealed at American Committee on Africa headquarters today.

The American Committee on Africa is a non-partisan, non-political organization of American citizens seeking to inform their countrymen of the historical ferment which characterizes Africa and to relate the importance of African events to American life.

"This organization," Mr. Gunther stated, "in the past two years has been the central agency for accurate and up-to-date information on African affairs. It is also the force seeking an American policy toward Africa designed to help the African peoples achieve national independence, justice and equality."

Among the new National Committee members are four U. S. Senators, two state Governors, sixteen Members of the House of Representatives, two university presidents, eight national religious leaders, and eleven authors and scholars. The new members include Gardner Cowles, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Robert L. Johnson, Hon. Francis B. Sayre, Oscar Hammerstein II, U. S. Senators Dennis Chavez, Hubert Humphrey, Irving Ives, Wayne Morse; former Ambassadors Edwin E. Stanton and Angier Biddle Duke; Jackie Robinson, Sidney Poitier, Rt. Rev. Henry W. Hobson, Very Rev. James A. Pike, Reinhold Nieburh, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Dr. Ralph Sockman, Rev. Robert McCracken, Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., Dr. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Governors Edmund S. Muskie and George M. Leader.

Mr. Gunther, author of many books including "Inside Africa," noted that the new members represented a cross-section of American political, social and economic backgrounds. "This underscores our view that a broad and representative section of American leadership subscribes to the goals of national independence, justice and freedom for the African people," he said.

"In the interests of American security and world peace," Mr. Gunther emphasized, "U. S. policy must be more enlightened in respect to Africa. We must stand unequivocally for African freedom or we weaken our own. The American Committee on Africa is an instrument of substantial potential in achieving such a policy."

18a 1957

ETHIOPIA'S DUKE OF HARAR KILLED IN AUTO ACCIDENT

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, May 20.—The Duke of **Harar**, second son of Emperor Haile Selassie, was injured fatally last week in an automobile accident on a mountain road 50 miles south of Addis Ababa.

The 34-year-old Duke was on his way to visit his father, who was touring in an outlying province. The chauffeur of the Duke's car tried to pass a truck, saw an oncoming car and drove off the road in an attempt to avoid a collision.

The Emperor returned to Addis Ababa by plane. Government offices were closed for three days and the Emperor and his court went into a month's mourning.

The Duke of Harar, second son of Emperor Haile Salassie of Ethiopia who was killed in an automobile accident last week.

Ethiopia Colonel Touring Benning

FORT BENNING, June 29 (AP)—The commandant-designate of the Ethiopian infantry school, Lt. Col. Tessema Shefferon, is at Fort Benning until July 2 to view instructional methods at the U. S. Army infantry school.

On June 25 and June 26, the allied officer will visit the infantry school's Florida ranger camp, where he will witness a seaborne commando raid being staged for the first time by the school's ranger department. Personnel from the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard will participate in the raid.

Ethiopia Called Strangest Of All America's Allies

By SMITH HEMPSTONE

ADDIS ABABA, June 1.—Ethiopians are the Texans of Africa. Fifty years ago they believed that the whole world beyond their steep mountain passes was desert. Their maps of Africa claimed half the continent as Ethiopian territory. The last Emperor, when adjusting the boundary between Kenya and Ethiopia, said all the land south to Mombasa was his.

Ethiopians have a penchant for eating raw meat and drinking a sickeningly sweet intoxicant made of fermented honey. They regard themselves as

This is the first of three articles on Ethiopia, the Texas of Africa, a land of wide contrasts.

"white" conquerors from Asia Minor, although many are black as tar, and believe that their Emperor is descended in the direct line from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

Ethiopia has a tribe of black Jews, known as Falashas, who can speak no Hebrew but celebrate a Judaic rite and are commonly believed to be able to change themselves into hyenas at night. And they have tribes such as the Dankali, Gudree, and Borano, whose warriors may not marry until they have murdered a man. As a certificate of their success, the killers wear grisly trophies of their victims as costume jewelry.

They are a "Christian" nation and have been for over 1,500 years, but the priests—and one out of every six or seven Ethiopian males is a member of the clergy—dance and beat drums during their "mass" and more than half of the inhabitants are subject Muslims. The church celebrates more than 200 fast days each year, and only recently has been freed from Egyptian domination.

Cadillacs in Muddy Street

Cadillacs jam Addis Ababa's muddy streets by day and hyenas roam them by night. As late as 1930, the British complained about Ethiopians raiding for slaves into Kenya and the Italians claimed they liberated more than 400,000 slaves when they conquered the country in 1935.

The grass huts of Addis Ababa's native population lean against modern office buildings and the slums are hidden from the visitor's eyes by 10-foot screens of corrugated metal erected by the government. There is a Parliament which has no power and a pretentious pair of college gates behind which no college exists.

An Ethiopian official will accept an invitation for a seated dinner and fail to show up—or he will bring several friends with him. If your car is broken down in the country, a peasant will give you his only blanket and share his last bit of food with you.

Ethiopians are among the most arrogant, rude, hospitable, and kind people in the world. Their land is a grotesquely twisted jumble of towering mountains, baking plains, and steaming jungle.

Ruler Typifies Ambivalence

This empire, bizarre, flamboyant, strangely appealing in its tawdry grandeur, stands with one foot planted in the 20th Century, the other in the Middle Ages. Fifty miles outside of Addis Ababa, the asphalt roads end and history drops back 500 years.

Its ruler, Haile Selassie I, typifies the Ethiopian ambivalence. He is known to the world as the kindly little man in the cloak and pith helmet who believes in collective security and likes to give schools to his country's children. Behind that benign smile is one of the most ruthless, dedicated, energetic, and intelligent rulers in the world today.

Haile Selassie is not the son of the old emperor. He took the throne by force in a brilliant coup d'etat, ousting Lij Yasu, the old emperor's grandson who had embraced Mohammedanism. Ras Tafari, as he was then known, played his political cards with consummate skill, outwaited and outplayed two other claimants to the throne of the Lion of Judah, imprisoned Lij Yasu in chains of gold, as befitted his rank, and won the world to his side when Fascist Italy invaded Ethiopia. Lij Yasu disappeared when the Italians invaded. He is rumored to be at the bottom of a lake in eastern Ethiopia.

Against his bid to bring his country overnight into the 20th Century, Haile Selassie finds many powerful and reactionary groups arrayed. Rulers are made and unmade in Ethiopia by three powerful groups: the Church, the Nobles, and the Army. The Emperor has insisted upon church reform, has failed to create any new princes (Ethiopian titles are not hereditary), and has to some extent curbed the power of the Army by building up a tough and efficient 4,000-man Imperial Guard. No man can seize a whole country by the scruff of its neck, shake it and still not make enemies.

No Delegating of Power

You are either devoted to the Emperor or you hate him. There is no in-between. The latter group either keeps its own counsel or its members find themselves confined to a mountain top in one of the untamed provinces. Haile Selassie rules 15 million wild mountaineers with a gentle smile and a fist of iron. His gnome-like shadow falls across every part of the life of this land. He will scrutinize the contract of a palace cook or settle the fate of thousands with the same intensity. He will officate at the opening of a new service station, then dash back to the palace through streets lined with prostrate tribesmen to receive a foreign dignitary. No power is delegated, no responsibility is shunned.

He has added Eritrea to his empire and seeks to join Somalia to his East African lands. He is the first black imperialist, expanding as the tides of white colonialism recede. He has obtained financial and military help from the United States and seeks—and will probably get—more.

This is no half-penny dictator, no comic-opera emperor. This is a ruler combining the subtle nuances of the Oriental mind, the strength of a half-divine dynasty and the technical knowledge of the West. This is a ruler in the tradition of the Tudors and the Mings.

Expands His Territories

And only such a man as this could rule in Ethiopia, could keep its primitive warring tribes in peace, expand its territories and bring it, staggering and re-

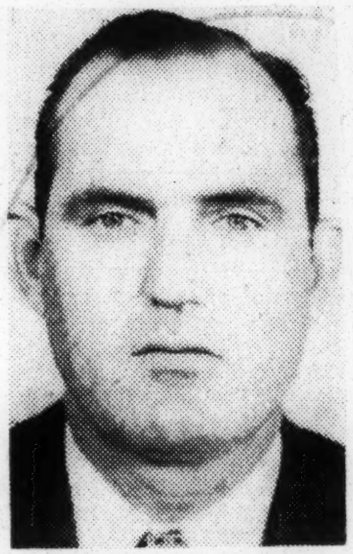
HAILE SELASSIE

luctant, to the brink of civilization. Others have only reigned Haile Selassie rules.

Others Reign, He Rules

He, like his wild and beautiful country, his arrogant and kind people, is a study in contradictions. No European or American can really understand Ethiopia or the Ethiopians. He can only feel it. It is something out of the past, something still to be born in the future.

This is perhaps the strangest ally America has ever had. This is Ethiopia.



ROBERT M. HOUSE
Victim of Ambush

Point 4 Official Shot in Ambush

Texan Left as Dead At Ethiopia Border

By EARL H. VOSS

An American Point Four official in Ethiopia has narrowly escaped death after being ambushed, shot three times and left for dead by tribesmen in the sabana country along the British Somaliland border.

International Co-operation Administration and State Department officials here told the story today as it has been cabled to them by American Ambassador Donald Bliss from Addis Ababa.

Robert Miller House, 39, well driller from Higgins, Tex., was working with an Ethiopian team digging 600-foot water wells in the eastern part of the country July 23, when he was felled by a shot from ambush as he tried to repair a stalled supply truck.

He rose and tried to take cover but fell again. The tribesmen then came closer and shot Mr. House twice through the right jaw, according to reports made available here. His Ethiopian companions fled.

Unconscious Five Hours

The American well driller lay unconscious from 5 p.m. until about 10 p.m., when he recovered enough to get into the truck and drive to the nearest settlement. His jaw had been shattered and he could not speak or swallow.

How Mr. House was able to operate the supply truck in his condition, after it had stalled earlier, is not explained in

dispatches from Ethiopia.

He was flown to Addis Ababa by an Ethiopian air force plane July 4 and hospitalized overnight in the Seventh-Day Adventist Hospital there under the care of an American.

He was sent next to the Kagnew Station Hospital in Asmara, then to the United States military hospital in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

Finally, he was taken by air to Germany. ICA officials still do not have a complete report on his condition. At Asmara doctors described it as "serious but not critical" and from Wiesbaden comes word that he is "much better." Where Mr. Touse was hit by the first bullet is not known, except that it was "in the body."

Regrets Expressed

Ethiopia's Acting Foreign Minister immediately called on Ambasador Bliss to express Emperor Haile Selassie's "deep regret" over the incident. The official assured Mr. Bliss that a "prompt and full investigation" of the incident will be made and "the culprits will be punished."

No word that the ambush party has been captured has reached Washington yet.

Mr. House's assailants are believed to have been members of the Shifta tribe, a band of nomads among whom are many bandits and brigands who operate on both sides of the Ethiopia - British Somaliland border.

Caravans Held Up

In the past, groups of bandits from this tribe have held up caravans traveling in the plateau area northeast of Jiggiga. Americans from air bases in Ethiopia and the ICA missions often travel through the area on hunts for wild game.

Because of the danger of attack by bandits, these caravans do not travel at night.

Mr. House is one of about 10 American well diggers in Ethiopia, working as instructors with 12-man teams of Ethiopians. Before going to Ethiopia for ICA early this year, he had worked as an oil-well driller in Oklahoma.

Drillers had been harassed by tribesmen in the area before, but Mr. House was the first casualty.

Ethiopia Holds First Elections

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — (ANP) — The first Western style election in this ancient African kingdom headed by Emperor Haile Selassie, got underway here Wednesday when more than 3,000,000 voters began a trek to the polls to make their pick out of 2,500 candidates for 250 seats in the house of representatives.

The election will last for one month, because of the difficulties of travel and communications. Many voters will have to make a four-day trip to the nearest ballot box.

One ingenious feature of the election is that the voters will cast "picture" ballots in the ballot boxes. This is because only two of every 10 can read or write. Their choice of ballots bears the picture of their preferred candidate.

This election, part of Selassie's education program to push his people toward democracy, will give the country its first legislature.

Ethiopia has been ruled by the Emperor as an absolute dictatorship. However, the Selassie has been a kindly ruler and the people apparently revere and love him. A total of five million people have qualified for the vote in this country of 19 million.

Illiteracy Hinders Ethiopia's First Western-Style Vote

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Aug. 31.—This ancient African kingdom's first Western-style election gets underway tomorrow when voters go to the polls to choose among some 2000 candidates they largely have never heard of.

At stake are 250 seats in the lower house of Parliament, but main interest lies not so much in the results of the general election, but in the experiment itself.

A total of five million persons have qualified to vote in this country of 19 million, of whom 90 percent are illiterate.

But special problems created by the high illiteracy rate drew attention from the issues and from the candidates themselves, some of whom had to make arduous, two-day journeys back into wild hill country inhabited by half-naked tribesmen.

The government has conducted an energetic program to explain procedures of the month-long election to qualified voters.

For the less than 10 percent of voters who can read and write, the government has distributed pamphlets explaining the election setup. For the remaining 90-odd percent, there are lectures and illustrations.

Many of the 2000 candidates —some of whom are expected to be dropped from the rolls in the government's final sifting of application — are unknown to their future constituents.

The 250 deputies who will take their seats in the lower house about one month from now will be elected for four-year terms. They campaigned as independents, but will form political parties once member of parliament.

Their duties will include approval of the annual budget, drafting of legislation, and ratification of treaties and royal proclamations. Emperor Haile Selassie will continue to appoint members of the Senate and Cabinet, as called for under Ethiopia's 1954 constitution.

Ethiopia launches first election-western style

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Ethiopia Coffee Prices Drop

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Ethiopia's economy was hard hit this year by the lower price which its coffee brought on the world market, reports the November issue of Foreign Agriculture, a publication of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The price of its coffee dropped three cents a pound because of the coffee's somewhat lower quality resulting from inadequate storage facilities during the Suez crisis. Ethiopia usually counts on coffee to bring 50 percent or more of its export earnings.

U.S. Helping Ethiopia in Two Fields

Giving Military, Economic Aid

ADDIS ABABA, (AP). — The United States is quietly building up Ethiopia's military and economic strength. This East African country might become a base for military operations if the Middle East came under Communist control.

Ethiopia could become a rear staging base for air and naval purposes. Massawa is an excellent and highly mechanized port, Italian-built. If an Allied fleet could not move through Suez, there is alwtys the open Idian Ocean.

Gets Point 4 Aid, Too

Aside from the potential military importance of Ethiopia, Point 4 is spending $15,000,000 in the country, mainly for agricultural development.

Americans also are working on the highways, originally splendid roads built by Italy, but greatly deteriorated after the British liberated the country and turned back control of the highways to the Ethiopians.

The World Bank gave Ethiopia a loan of $20,000,000 to help put the roads back in order, and Americans are running the Ethiopian highway authority.

Swedes Staff Air Force

A fairly large American military mission is training the Ethiopian Army. Much American surplus hardware is arriving in the country regularly.

The small Ethiopian air force is Swedish staffed. But the American military mission has a sharp eye on this air force, and it would seem to be a matter of time before the American mission takes over from the Swedes.

Emperor Haile Selassie seems to be very pro-American, although some of his young men, educated in America, show signs of anti-Americanism. This is a Negro country.

Campbell in Ethiopia to map U.S. show schedule

Afro-American Sat. 1-19-57

Baltimore Md.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—Dick Campbell, field consultant for the American National Theatre Academy, and Division of Cultural Affairs of the U.S. State Department, arrived here this week to discuss with Emperor Haile Selassie's government the type of stage attractions most suited for this area.

Campbell is currently making a survey of theatre facilities, accommodations and potential sponsors of American attractions preparatory to an all-out cultural program directed to the African continent.

Campbell, a producer, director and actor himself, was talent coordinator for USO-Camp shows during World War II and was instrumental in supplying the U.S. and Allied Military Forces with entertainment units throughout the world.

MORE RECENTLY he has been active as a concert manager and theatrical representative and is the husband of Muriel Rahn, singing star of the Broadway and concert stage.

His three-month tour which will end February 1 will carry him to the Belgian Congo, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Angola, Mocambique, Sudan, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco, Cameroons, French West Africa and the Island of Zanzibar among others.

Twenty-two countries and 36 cities will comprise the tour which is said to be the most extensive ever made of the African continent by a State official. The result of the survey will supply ANTA and the State Department with information needed to carry out the huge cultural project.

Ethiopia receives $12 million in aid

Afro-American Sat. 1-19-57

Baltimore Md.

LONDON (ANP)—The Ethiopian embassy here announced last week that Ethiopia has received $12 million in U.S. aid for defense and technical assistance purposes.

A joint communique issued at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's capital city, said the money was alloted for the Ethiopian Ministry of Defense and Department of Marine and Air Force Academy.

The dispatch added that the money was also for "technical assistance to develop education, town planning, national health, water supplies, and agricultural projects."

U.S. IS REGAINING ETHIOPIA'S FAVOR

Times P.2 New York

Selassie, Angered by Slights, Mollified by Dulles Shift

Mon. 2-18-57

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Feb. 17—United States prestige in Ethiopia is on the upsurge again after a long, bleak period during which Emperor Haile Selassie nearly took the road to neutralism.

Ethiopia is a fiercely proud country that can never be taken for granted. The Emperor's pride was deeply hurt when Secretary of State Dulles announced in December, 1955, that the United States would help President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt build the Aswan High Dam on the Nile.

The Emperor was incensed because the United States had not bothered to consult Ethiopia. This kingdom in East Africa is the source of the Blue Nile. Since the Blue Nile provides 70 per cent of the lower Nile's floodwaters, on which Egypt is desperately dependent, Ethiopia naturally regards herself as a power with considerable rights in the matter.

The Emperor summoned the United States Ambassador Joseph Simonson to the palace and administered a classic dressing down. The Emperor earlier had been disenchanted at the paucity of United States military aid.

For one thing, he was acutely disappointed when the mlitary aid mission sent here in 1953 turned out to be considerably smaller than the British mission it replaced.

Times P.4 C

Ethiopia expected at least a hundred United States officers. About twenty-five showed up. It was clear that the United States rated Ethiopia near the bottom of the list, Addis Ababa concluded.

Mon. 2-18-57

The burden of the Emperor's complaint to the Ambassador was this: What goes on?

He recalled that Ethiopia alone among African nations had contributed fighting men to the United Nations forces in Korea. He noted that Ethiopia had supported the United States on key issues before the United Nations General Assembly. Yet the United States heaped aid in neutral powers such as India while ignoring a trusted friend. It did not make sense to the Emperor.

Secretary Dulles' pronouncement on the High Dam was the last straw, the Emperor indicated.

Soviet Followers Move In

Soon thereafter, Ethiopian foreign policy took a noticeable neutralist tack. A big theatrical troupe from Communist China appeared at the Haile Selassie Opera House. Trade missions were let in from East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia came and stayed a month.

But what really rocked Washington was Ethiopia's decision to withdraw her final unit from Korea.

Eager to maintain a broad international character in the Korean command, the State Department entreated Ethiopia to keep a token force. But the last company of Ethiopians was withdrawn last summer.

Meanwhile, Ambassador Simonson, a Lutheran minister who usually opens staff meetings with a prayer (he gave the invocation at the 1952 Republican convention) had managed to apprise Washington of the full extent of the Emperor's wrath.

To arrest further deterioration, Washington announced it would support a small Ethiopian navy. A $2,000,000 submarine chaser was given outright to Ethiopia. It is now at Bremerhaven, Germany, awaiting the full reopening of the Suez Canal before starting a shake-down cruise to Ethiopia's new naval base at Massawa.

The subchaser and another patrol vessel that Ethiopia is about to receive will enable the Emperor to halt gun-running and erase possible vestigial traces of the slave traffic across the southern end of the Red Sea.

Dulles Reversal Helped

Secretary Dulles' reversal on the dam went far in thawing relations. An Ethiopian swing to the West was noted last September at the Suez talks in London. There was a final ticklish moment when the Emperor, angered at a newspaper dispatch implying that Ethiopia would vote under United States direction, summoned the Ambassador for another sharp scolding. The Emperor is extremely sensitive to any derogation of Ethiopian sovereignty.

In November, Ethiopia ousted the Egyptian military attaché. Finally, last Friday, the Emperor publicly accused Egypt of attempting to subvert his country's Moslem minority.

Much has been written about Soviet "penetration" of Ethiopia, but there is little evidence of it. The medium-sized Soviet Embassy has full colonels as military and assistant attachés but their activities have been curbed by recent restrictions on visits to military installations.

The Soviet Union and its satellites did make a mild gesture at economic penetration, but no dramatic deals have resulted from last year's visits of the trade missions.

The New York Times

ACCUSES EGYPT: Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia. He said Egyptians were trying to cause subversion among Moslem minority in his country.

Times New York Sat. 2-16-57

Selassie Accuses Nasser Of Subversion in Ethiopia

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Feb. 15—Emperor Haile Selassie accused Egypt today of fomenting subversion in Ethiopia. The Emperor said President Gamal Abdel Nasser's Government was trying to stir up the large Moslem minority in Ethiopia with a view to dismembering this Christian kingdom on the lofty strategic roof of East Africa.

There has been considerable slackening of Egyptian propaganda since the Suez crisis, "but it still continues," the Emperor said.

Last November, Ethiopia demanded the recall of the Egyptian Military Attaché, Lieut. Col. Ahmed Abd el Aziz Hilmi. The colonel was alleged to have sought recruits for the Egyptian Army from among Ethiopian Moslems. He has not been replaced.

Alleged Mismanagement Cited

Ethiopian officials say Cairo propaganda stresses the alleged mistreatment of Moslems. The long-range aim of the subversive program, the Ethiopians charge, is detachment of heavily Moslem areas in southeast Ethiopia and incorporation of these areas with a "Greater Somalia" subservient to Egypt.

Somalia, the former Italian Somaliland, will be fully independent in 1960 when the United Nations trusteeship ends. Rather than see Ethiopia outflanked by an independent and probably hostile Moslem state, Emperor Haile Selassie has proposed federation of Somalia with his kingdom.

Despite the recent toning down of Egyptian propaganda, the Emperor fears the subversive campaign will be resumed with full vigor as soon as President Nasser is less preoccupied.

U. S. Envoy Hears Plea

The Emperor appealed today for vastly increased United States military aid to preserve Ethiopian independence.

The Emperor received this correspondent in presence of the United States Ambassador, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Simonson. While the latter sat silently by, the Emperor said he had tried to impress on the Ambassador, and on two United States generals the urgency of obtaining more arms quickly.

New York

He was referring to Gen. George Becker, deputy commander of United States forces in Europe, and Lieut. Gen. Clyde Eddleman, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations. General Decker had an audience with Emperor Haile Selassie Feb. 5, and General Eddleman was received by Defense Minister Ras Abebe Aregay Feb. 6.

Both generals received a lenghty list of equipment wanted by Ethiopia, including jet fighters and tanks.

The Emperor is unlikely to get everything on his shopping list. Jets, for example, would be fantastically expensive to operate from high altitude fields where take-offs require excessive fuel. But there are indications Ethiopia's priority rating is undergoing upward revision in Washington as a result of Suez developments.

The United States has agreed to provide the nucleus for an Ethiopian Red Sea fleet. A submarine chaser is to be turned over to Ethiopia in March.

Ten Ethiopian naval cadets are now aboard it at Bremerhaven, Germany. United States naval officials want to bring it through the Suez Canal as the route around Africa is considered too long for a shakedown cruise.

The submarine and another patrol vessel Ethiopia will receive later will be employed for coast guard duties and will be based at Masawa. The submarine chaser, valued at $2,000,000, was an outright gift.

In all, Ethiopia has received $14,000,000 in military aid and $23,000,000 in economic and technical help in the last five years.

The amount of military aid the Emperor wants would run to about $80,000,000, according to informed sources. Although the generals may have found it fanciful in some respects, it was

regarded a generally well reasoned and considerably more justifiable than previous Ethiopian requests.

Ethiopia's military requirements, the Emperor said with a smile, "would form a sizable pamphlet."

Small Throne Chair Used

The Emperor was sitting in small throne chair in his office at the Palace. Before him on a small table was a silver globe of the world. Sunlight streamed through high windows behind him. A little brown and white dog trotted gravely up and down in the corridor outside.

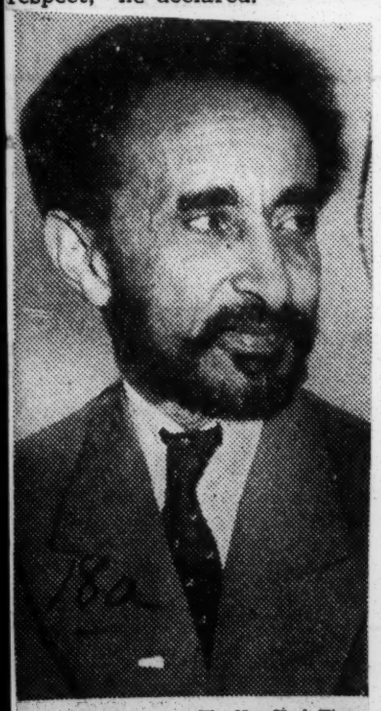
The Emperor was wearing the khaki uniform of Commander in Chief with scarlet tabs and many rows of ribbons. The Ambassador, formidable in morning coat and striped trousers, bowed three times—at the threshold, halfway across the large room and before the Emperor's table.

The same procedure was followed at the end of the audience while walking backward. Happily, chairs and other impedimenta had been removed, and the dog was not underfoot.

Although the Emperor understands English, he prefers to speak Amharic. Interpreting was done by the Minister of the Pen, Tsahafe Tezaz Tafarra Worq, who acts as Secretary of State.

The Emperor said that President Eisenhower's program of military and economic aid for the Middle East "was received with great relief by Ethiopia" and that "it is our intention to collaborate with that plain."

Ethiopia is determined to see that peace is maintained in the Middle East, he added. "Eisenhower's plan will assist in this respect," he declared.



The New York Times

Knows the value of friends

Lion of Judah

Emperor Haile Selassie I

Man in the News

WHEN, in 1954, the small, wiry Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia made his first trip to the United States, he went to Yankee Stadium to see his first baseball game. As he left, he was asked what he thought of a first-inning embroglio in which Casey Stengel, the Yankee manager, had been ordered out of the game by the umpire. The Emporer touched his beard and replied, with a smile: "Each man was trying to help his own side."

Ever since boyhood, Selassie has been trained to work by diplomacy or force for his side, Ethiopia.

In his rise, fall and return to power, the "Negus Negusti [King of Kings], Lion of Judah, Defender of the Christian faith, Chosen of God," has experienced hand-to-hand combat, palace conspiracy, quiet negotiation and oratory broadcast the world over.

Born into a primitive society, he has learned to understand the advantages of machinery, in peace as well as in war. Educated in a mission, he prays regularly at sunrise. But he also watches carefully the mundane forces that concern his country.

League of Nations Plea

In 1936 he stood before the League of Nations, a tragic figure pleading for his country, which had been overrun by Italy. His Coptic Christian beliefs were evident when he said:

"Apart from the Kingdom of the Lord, there is not on earth any nation superior to any other. Are the states going to set up the terrible precedent of bowing before force? It is international morality which is at stake."

Yet in winning for himself the throne of Ethiopia, he conspired, fought, and negotiated with foreign agents from 1913 to 1930. He triumphed as Haile Selassie, which in translation means Power of the Holy Trinity.

He was born July 24, 1891 and named Ras Tafari Makonnen. His father was viceroy to the throne. At the age of 6, the boy was privately tutored in French. At 18, shortly after his father died, he became governor of a province.

In World War I the future emperor supported the British though his country's rulers at that time were convinced the Germans would win.

During the Twenties, as Regent, he indicated his awareness of the need of a small country to win friends among powerful nations, particularly those with possessions within striking distance of his homeland.

Ascend Throne in 1930

Consequently he traveled throughout Europe. He was received by top officials of France, by the Pope and by the British Royal Family at Buckingham Palace.

At the same time, he strengthened his position at home. In 1928, he led troops that defeated and killed the Empress' husband, who was not of royal blood. Two days later the Empress died.

The soldier-diplomat with the piercing eyes, full lips and aquiline nose became Emperor on Nov. 2, 1930.

He gave his nation a Constitution providing for a two-house legislature. The same constitution declared his person to be "sacred" and his power "indisputable."

Emperor Haile Selassie sent promising youngsters to Europe and the United States for study, imported machinery and tried to encourage foreign capital investment.

His efforts were interrupted by the foreign policy of Mussolini. The Italian dictator's troops invaded Ethiopia in 1935 and completed the conquest the following year. The Emperor lived in exile in England, where he deposited his crown in a bank vault.

He was restored to his throne early in World War II by British troops and thereafter accelerated his program to westernize the nation. His country was admitted to the United Nations Nov. 13, 1945.

During the Korean war he sent a battalion to fight with the United Nations forces. He granted to the United States rights for military bases in his country.

In his personal life he continued to show leanings toward Western culture. He added a motion picture hall to the twenty-four-room palace at Addis Ababa, which he shares with the Empress the former Princess Woyzero Menen, and their four children. He uses modern, expensive cars. He maintains a keen interest in music, history and biography. But always, he is helping "his own side."

Ethiopian Sidelights

The way foreign countries are watching one another and us—like hawks, to see that we do not do better by one of them than by their rivals, is indicated by news from Ethiopia. That country is reported to be turning to the United States—not in appreciation of our many good deeds, but because we canceled aid to Egypt for Aswan Dam.

It should be noted, however, that Ethiopia's position is not as negative as it might seem at first glance. One of the two main branches of the Nile, the Blue Nile, which furnishes 70% of the lower Nile floodwaters on which Egypt depends, has its source in Ethiopia. So Haile Selassie considers that he has a stake in the Nile, and his feelings were hurt, not just because we planned to help Nasser build the dam, but because we did it without consulting him. Now the Aswan deal is off and Ethiopia is acting amiable toward us again.

Haile Selassie is described as an enlightened ruler, who instead of trying to cling to supreme power, is pushing his people toward self-government. Ethiopia's first elections will be held this fall.

The country's capital, Addis Ababa, is undoubtedly backward by some standards—its unique garbage disposal system is evidence of that. We read that "large spotted hyenas invade the capital after dark and take charge of garbage disposal. They are quite harmless, but their whooping and chuckling sometimes disturb tourists."

That may not be as bad as it appears at first glance. Presumably Addis Ababans pay no garbage fees, and the hyenas don't knock off from work on the Ethiopian equivalent of the anniversary of Washington crossing the Delaware, or the firing on Fort Sumter.

Emperor Of Ethiopia Gives $10,000 To Hungarian Refugees

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (ANP) — A check for $10,000 for assistance to Hungarian refugees was presented to the United Nations on behalf of Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia at a brief ceremony Friday in the office of Philippe de Sayness, under-secretary for economic and social affairs.

The check, which is to be passed to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was handed to Mr. de Seynes, acting on behalf of the secretary-general by Ato Yilma Deressa, chairman of the Ethiopian delegation to the General Assembly.

Denies Slight To Negroes

WASHINGTON — The Ethiopian government called charges that it would not accept an American Negro soldier as a military attache at the Embassy in Addis Ababa, an "out and out untruth."

Behanou Dinke, the minister-counsellor at the embassy here, expressed indignation to Franklin L. Orth, deputy assistant Secretary of Defense, who said he was referring the matter to the State Department.

An unidentified major on his staff had given this explanation to Congressman Adam C. Powell after Powell showed them a bulletin from an Army post. The circular asked asked for volunteers to go to Ethiopia to serve on the Embassy staff, but specified "caucasian only."

The Army explained that the Ethiopian government had stated that only white personnel would be acceptable and there followed the official denial.

ETHIOPIAN THRONGS WELCOME 'NEEXON'

Vice President, Selassie Plan State Talks

Picture on Page Seven

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, March 11. —(AP)— Emperor Haile Selassie, Ethiopia's King of Kings, warmly welcomed Vice President Richard Nixon at his Imperial Palace Monday after an estimated 50,000 Ethiopians cheered the Vice President's arrival.

Mr. Nixon arrived at the start of a tropical rainstorm. He handed Selassie a personal message from President Eisenhower during an audience in the huge red-carpeted throne room.

The Vice President arranged to begin talks at a formal state dinner Monday night on American military and economic aid. The talks were requested by Selassie.

Wearing a top hat and striped pants, Mr. Nixon stepped from his air force DC-4 at Addis Ababa air terminal to a greeting from an estimated 3,000 flag-waving Ethiopians.

Crowds, including thousands of school children, also lined the five-mile route to the palace, applauding and chanting rhythmically "Neexon, Neexon."

Mr. Nixon stopped the motorcade twice to get out and shake hands with the children, men and women, most of whom bowed their head and said nothing when he held out his hand.

Ethiopia Seen Favoring U.S. Request for Bases

Evening Star P.3-A
Washington D.C.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Mar. 13 (AP).—Emperor Haile Selassie is reported favoring a United States request for Ethiopian bases flanking Egypt—provided Ethiopia gets more American aid.

During his current visit, Vice President Nixon has presented the American request for an Air Force communications base and anchoring facilities at the Red Sea port of Massawa. Word of the American aims brought immediate reaction from Moscow yesterday, and the Vice President was understood to have gone over the question of American bases.

Post 3-13-57

Russia was said to have warned Ethiopia it might get embroiled in a major war, alleging the United States wants to store atomic and hydrogen bombs on Ethiopian soil.

Egypt's President Nasser sent a special envoy to Addis Ababa before Mr. Nixon arrived, reportedly with an urgent request for the Emperor to visit Cairo. Col. Nasser views the Vice President's African tour as part of a concentrated United States attempt to isolate Egypt from her neighbors.

Port Rights Asked

The American request, according to well-informed sources, included the right to anchor three warships at Massawa in peacetime and more in any common was effort. Warships there would be in a strategic position to back up American and Israeli claims to navigation rights in the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba, some 600 miles to the north.

The United States has already promised support of Israel's contention that the gulf—which leads to the Southern Israeli port of Lath—is an international waterway open to all ships. Egypt contends the Strait of Tiran at the entrance to the gulf if Egyptian territorial water and barred Israeli-bound shipping from it, as she does from the Suez Canal, until Israel occupied the Sinai Desert in her lightning invasion last fall.

There has been considerable speculation that the United States would force a showdown by trying to send ships through the gulf after Egypt reoccupied the Gulf of Aqaba coast. The closest other bunkering port open to the Americans is the British colony of Aden, 300 miles south of Massawa and just outside the Red Sea.

Confer Two Hours

Mr. Nixon and Haile Selassie conferred for almost two hours yesterday, and the Vice President was understood to have gone over the question of American bases.

Mr. Nixon told newsmen he and the Emperor had discussed increased "United States activity." He declined to go further on security grounds.

The Vice President lauded Ethiopia as "one of the United States' most stalwart and consistent allies." He expressed confidence the country would not succumb to Red blandishments, even though it was a "major target of Communist influence."

Haile Selassie received American newsmen for 20 minutes in his throne room. Asked about the possibility of granting base rights, he said:

"Ethiopia desires to collaborate with the United States, but only on an equal footing.

"To have a seaport without the necessary facilities is not much benefit to a country," he added in an obvious reference to hopes of American aid in developing Massawa.

Sees Need for Aid

Haile Selassie said, "Ethiopia needs much greater assistance if she is to develop her natural resources and water resources to raise the standards of her people."

The Emperor cautiouly parried questions about relations with Egypt, a problem he is known to have discussed with Mr. Nixon. He said "it will be regretted" if Cairo radio resumes broadcasts to incite Ethiopian Moslems, who make up half the population. The rest, including the Emperor, are Coptic Christians.

Haile Selassie said a fair Suez Canal settlement should be reached which respects Egypt's rights as well as those of other countries. Mr. Nixon said he and his host had discussed Ethiopia's "great stake" in the reopening of the 103-mile waterway.

Ethiopia "suffered tremendou-ly because 70 per cent of her commerce normally passed through this waterway," Mr. Nixon declared.

Asked if Ethiopia would share in the Eisenhower plan's $200 million aid program for the Middle East, Mr. Nixon said that answer must await the arrival of a special Eisenhower mission dealing with the aid question.

"I am confident," he added, "aid furnished Ethiopia, both military and economic, will be

Emperor, 50,000 Ethiopians Extend Nixon Warm Welcome

Advertiser Tues. 3-12-57
Montgomery Ala.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, March 11 (AP) — Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia warmly welcomed Vice President Nixon at his imperial palace today after an estimated 50,000 Ethiopians cheered his arrival.

lassie a personal message from President Eisenhower ruling an audience in the huge red-carpeted throne room.

The vice president arranged to begin talks at a formal state dinner tonight on American military and economic aid. The talks were requested by Selassie.

Wearing a top hat and striped pants, Nixon stepped from his Air Force DC4 at Addis Ababa air terminal to a greeting from an estimated 3,000 flag-waving Ethiopians.

Crowds, including thousands of school children, also lined the five-mile route to the palace, applauding and chanting rhythmically "Neexon, Neexon."

Nixon stopped the motorcade twice to get out and shake hands with the children, men and women, most of whom bowed their head and said nothing when he held out his hand.

Bearded Selassie wore an Ethiopian marshal's uniform with red color tabs. He stood in front of a gold and blue satin-lined throne chair with the Empress at his side as he received Nixon.

With 50 American newsmen and photographers standing within a few feet, Nixon in chatting with Selassie said:

"President Eisenhower is very well. At his inauguration he looked just as good as he did four years ago."

Nixon Gives Haile Selassie Ike's Greeting

Post Times Herald P.3-A
Tues. 3-12-57
Washington D.C.

By Grant Dillman-U.P.

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, March 11 (UP)—Vice President Richard M. Nixon raced a thunderstorm into this mile-high mountain capital today to begin a tour of ancient Ethiopia.

Storm clouds had veiled Mt. Zuquala, on the outskirts of Addis Ababa, when the Vice President's special plane landed at the airport. Drenching rain started to fall before the welcoming ceremonies ended.

Despite the downpour, some 50,000 Ethiopians lined the streets to cheer Nixon and his wife as they drove through the city to pay their respects to 65-year-old Emperor Haile Selassie, who claims direct descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

The Nixons' car made several stops during the six-mile drive to Haile Selassie's palace so that the Vice President could greet well-wishers in the crowd.

Nixon relayed greetings from President Eisenhower to the Emperor, and told him the President "looks as good as he did four years ago"—when Haile Selassie visited the United States.

In response to a question, the Vice President said his African tour has been "not too tiring," except that—like Mr. Eisenhower—he has been troubled by a persistent cold.

During his stay here, Nixon will lay wreaths on the tombs of Ethiopians killed in two wars —those who fell fighting Fascist invaders in the 1930s and those who died in battle against the Communists in Korea.

Addis Ababa is the closest approach the Vice President has made so far to the troubled Middle East. His next stop—Khartoum, in the Sundan—will bring him even closer to the crisis area.

Ethiopia Sets Picture Vote

Herald P.5-A
Wed. 9-11-57

ADDIS ABABA — (UP) — More than three million persons start voting today in Ethiopia's "picture" elections, the first general elections ever held in this ancient northeast African kingdom.

Miami Fla.

Only one out of every five voters can read and write. Consequently, the voters will cast ballots by dropping them into boxes bearing the pictures of their chosen candidates.

The voting will be for 2,500 member of the House of Representatives and will continue for a month.

Previously Emperor Haile Selassie has nominated members to both the Senate and the House and then picked his cabinet from among members of the Senate.

There are no political parties. Candidates had to be independent, although they may form into political groups after the elections.

VICE PRESIDENT GETS FEZ—Vice President Nixon receives a chief's title robes and fez from Chief Trowoh Voinjame in ceremonies at Monrovia, capital city of the West African republic of Liberia. The Vice President and his wife now are in Ethiopia.—AP Wirephoto

Groucho Marx admires the headdress of Prince Ras Monolulu, who claims to be a member of Ethiopian royalty, his guest at 8 o'clock tonight on Channel 3.

Nixon, Ethiopia Leaders Meet

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, March 12—Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Emperor Haile Selassie today discussed political, economic and military problems.

Nixon, on an African tour, also conferred with other Ethiopian officials.

Topics included American military and economic aid, American bases in Ethiopia and the kingdom's relations with Egypt.

Nixon declined to say at a news conference what decisions, if any, were reached dur- his series of meetings.

[The United States today inaugurated full diplomatic relations with the new African state of Ghana when American Charge d'Affaires Donald W. Lamm presented his credentials to Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah at Accra.

[Among troubles the nation faces is dissatisfaction in Togoland, a pre-World War II German colony. Half of Togoland is in Ghana, while the remainder is administered by France.

[Ghana troops now have joined police in searching bush areas in Togoland for trouble makers.

["The military forces have not been employed in any towns or villages, nor have they taken part in any incidents between malcontents and security forces," the Ghana Ministry of Interior said today.

["All incidents have been dealt with by the police, who have at all times been fully in control of the situation."]

UN Hears Adjei Outline Policy

Ghana Concerned About Welfare of All Africans

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—In the Assembly Hall of the United National, with 81 members present in plenary session, Aka Adjei, Minister of Justice of Ghana and chairman of this new West African State's Delegation to the UN, told the world about the policy of his nation.

"Our Prime Minister has always stated," said Mr. Adjei, "that we consider our independence to be meaningless unless it is closely linked up with the freedom and ultimate liberation of our brothers and sisters in other parts of the African Continent who are still struggling to free themselves from colonial domination from foreign powers.

"In this regard, we consider that Ghana has a special responsibility and obligation towards all African peoples or peoples of African descent throughout the world who are still struggling to free themselves from foreign rule, or even who, by the mere reason of their color, are denied the enjoyment of the very elementary civil and political rights which the constitutions of their their own states guarantee to all their citizens.

"I should like to request all members of the United Nation to take note that the new State of Ghana is concerned with the freedom of all African people and also with the treatment that is meted out to all peoples of African descent, wherever they may be in any part of the world. We appeal to the conscience of the nations, great or small, to join in the crusade for the observance of fundamental human rights and freedoms which are enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

"In the view of my delegation, certain incidents or situations which sometimes appear to be, or are described as, the internal affairs of individual states, can be a potential danger and threat to international peace and security.

"We consider that there can be aggression against humanity even where, within any state, fundamental human rights and freedoms are denied to any section of the national community on the ground of race and color, as it is the case in some countries in the world today. Perhaps within the framework of this reasoning, it may be necessary for us to reconsider and redefine our approach to the whole theory of aggression as a concept in international relations.

"It is the hope of the Government of Ghana, that by cooperation with the other independent States of Africa, an African personality in iinternational affairs can be evolved. It is this hope that has prompted the desire to arrange a conference of the representatives of the independent States of Africa.

"This conference, which it is expected will take place in Ghana early next year, is intended to provide a much needed opportunity for the representatives to meet to exchange ideas and to discuss matters of common concern and interest to all the peoples of Africa. We hope that the deliberations of the proposed conference would be useful not only to the independent states which take part in it, but also to other millions of our fellow African . ."

Ghana Opposition Groups Are Named

P. 6 - Mon. 10-14-57

Faction Threatened with Ban Lists Aims

ACCRA, Ghana, Oct. 13 (AP)—The new national opposition party to be formed here next month to challenge the ruling Convention Peoples party will be called the United Party. The name was adopted at a conference today of six regional opposition groups threatened with a government ban.

Prof Kofi A. Busia, leader of the parliamentary opposition and chairman of today's conference, declared the United party will "fight relentlessly for the establishment of a true democracy in our country." He declared the new party is being formed "as the only alternative left for us" and asserted that, "whether the government likes it or not the new party has come to stay and will flourish and will form the next government."

The government headed by mah, will introduce a law in Parliament next month to outlaw the regional opposition groups, the only organizations opposing the Convention Peoples party.

The conference declared the aims of the United Party would be "to build on the foundations of our traditions and culture a ture parliamentary democracy and to see that it is practiced by whichever party is in power; to see to it that the country's constitution as laid down by law is established, is upheld, and is strictly adhered to; to make our contributions toward the liberation of colonial territories to full independence and to cooperate in schemes for the rapid development of Africa in general and West Africa in particular; to maintain the position of Ghana as a useful and active member of the British Commonwealth and the United Nations; to build up a high prestige for Ghana in the community of nations; to dedicate ourselves to the services and happiness of humanity; and to preserve the indepence of the judiciary and uphold the rule of law."

Ghana Will Drop "God Save The Queen" Officially

Wed. 10-23-57

ACCRA, Ghana—(NNPA)— The Ghana Government has decided that in the future "God Save the Queen" will not be played in Ghana at official affairs even when the Queen or her special envoy is present.

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the Prime Minister, said Tuesday:

"The Government decided sometime ago that 'God Save the Queen' should not be played except when her Majesty or a special representative of her Majesty was present.

"Since then approval, has been given to the adoption of the following royal style and title in relation to Ghana: 'Elizabeth II, Queen of Ghana and her other realms and territories, head of the Commonwealth.

"In consequence of this the Government does not consider that it is necessary to play 'God Save the Queen,' in addition to the Ghana national anthem at official functions in Ghana. It has been decided, therefore, that at all official functions in Ghana in future only the Ghana national anthem should be played."

Ghana Subscription To World Bank $15 Million

By SAMUEL P. PERRY

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) —Officials of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development have announced that Ghana became the 64th member of the Fund and Bank.

The Articles of Agreements of both institutions were signed here on behalf of the Government of Ghana by His Excellency K. A. Gbedemah, Minister of Finance of Ghana.

The quota of Ghana in the International Monetary Fund is $15 million and its subscription to the capital stock of the Bank is 150 shares with a total par value of $15 million.

(It was subsequent to the signing of the Articles of Agreement and attendance at the annual meeting of the Fund and Bank that Mr. Gbedemah encountered racial discrimination at Dover, Delaware at a privately franchised Howard Johnson restaurant. Howard Johnson, head of the national chain, personally apologized to the Ghana diplomat. Ruffled feelings were smoothered over by an invitation from the White House for breakfast with President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon.)

Ghana Visitor Gets Ike Breakfast Bid

By Morrey Dunie
Reuters

The Finance Minister of Ghana, denied service in a Dover, Del., restaurant Monday because he is a Negro, was invited to breakfast with President Eisenhower today.

The extraordinary invitation was extended yesterday by the White House after the Chief Executive read of the racial snub to K. A. Gbedemah, considered one of the most powerful men in the newly in-

dependent African country.

Gbedemah reported he was told by a waitress in a Howard Johnson restaurant in Dover that "colored people are not allowed to eat in here."

The story received front page publicity yesterday morning and events moved swiftly as official Washington reacted to the incident.

In announcing the Presidential invitation White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty was asked whether it was prompted by the Dover incident.

"Of course," Hagerty replied.

Gbedemah, 45-year-old former newspaper editor, canceled plans to return home yesterday in order to attend the White House breakfast. Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who lunched with Gbedemah at the Ghana official's home last March, also is expected to be present at the breakfast.

Meanwhile, the State Department issued a statement on the incident, although the Embassy of Ghana did not protest the snub. The Department said it "greatly regrets that this incident has occurred involving a great friend and a distinguished visitor."

"Exceptional . . . Isolated"

And in Accra, the capital of Ghana, United States Ambassador Wilson C. Flake was quoted by Reuters as apologizing in a statement that described the Dover affair as "an exceptional and isolated incident that does not reflect the view of the United States Government, nor of the vast majority of the American public."

Gbedemah said that after he and his secretary, Bill Sutherland, an American-born Negro, ordered orange juice in the restaurant they were told to drink it outside. Gbedemah protested and the manager told him, "Well, I'm sorry, but you can't eat or drink in here."

The Finance Minister said any feelings he might have had about the incident were removed by President Eisenhower's invitation. He added that the "gentleman who turned me away from a wayside pub must now be feeling very sorry for himself."

Gbedemah emphasized that the fact he was "turned out" is beside the point. "The fact that a Negro should be turned out is the point."

Owners Explain

Jack Cooke, 28, who together with his brother Harry, 37, owns the Howard Johnson restaurant franchise in which the incident occurred, told The Washington Post:

"I believe we will extend a written apology to the gentleman. I don't believe it is his fault."

Cooke said it has been the "custom of the area" not to serve Negroes. However, he added Negroes have been served in his restaurant when they were in mixed groups, mostly servicemen from a nearby Air Force base.

United Press

K. A. GBEDEMAH
. . . he gets apologies

Asked whether this policy has been changed because of the Gbedemah occurrence Cooke said he would not decide until he could consult with his brother, who was in Philadelphia.

Cooke said he was not present when the incident occurred. Harry Cooke was quoted by United Press as saying he was not consulted at the time of the incident.

Aide "Should Know"

According to the younger Cooke, Gbedemah was a "victim of circumstances." He said the African leader should "have had a proper official escort" and that Gbedemah's American aide, Sutherland, "knows the situation."

"It looks like a test case to me," Cooke said. He added that he thought "this should be played down because of the international situation."

Sutherland told The Post he returned to the United States three weeks ago after working four years for Gbedemah in Ghana. "I found a lot of changes," Sutherland said, "and I saw no reason to think that in Delaware things hadn't changed as well."

Victor Nelson, vice president and general manager of Howard D. Johnson Co., explained yesterday that the company owns slightly more than half of the 550 restaurants bearing the name in 33 states.

Franchise Policy

The privately-owned restaurants, such as the Cooke eating place in Dover, are franchised by the company based in Wollaston, Mass. Each private operator agrees to build, furnish and equip a restaurant according to company plans and to buy certain products such as ice cream, candy, syrups and many others from Howard D. Johnson Co.

Snubbed Ghanan Has Breakfast With Eisenhower

K. A. Gbedemah, Finance Minister of Ghana, bids good-by to the President and Mr. Nixon

Associated Press Wirephoto

By W. H. LAWRENCE
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—A Negro who was refused service by a roadside restaurant in Dover, Del., was an honored White House breakfast guest today. President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon both apologized to the guest, K. A. Gbedemah, Finance Minister of the new republic of Ghana, and sat down with him to a breakfast of bacon and eggs. Mr. Gbedemah, attired in a multi-colored African costume, told about the breakfast after posing with his hosts for pictures on the North Portico of the White House. He said the President had been "a little worried" over the incident in the Dover branch of the Howard Johnson restaurant chain. The restaurant refused to allow Mr. Gbedemah to drink orange juice on the premises, saying that Negroes could not be served in the establishment. The Dover area is considered as pro-segregationist as many areas in the Deep South.

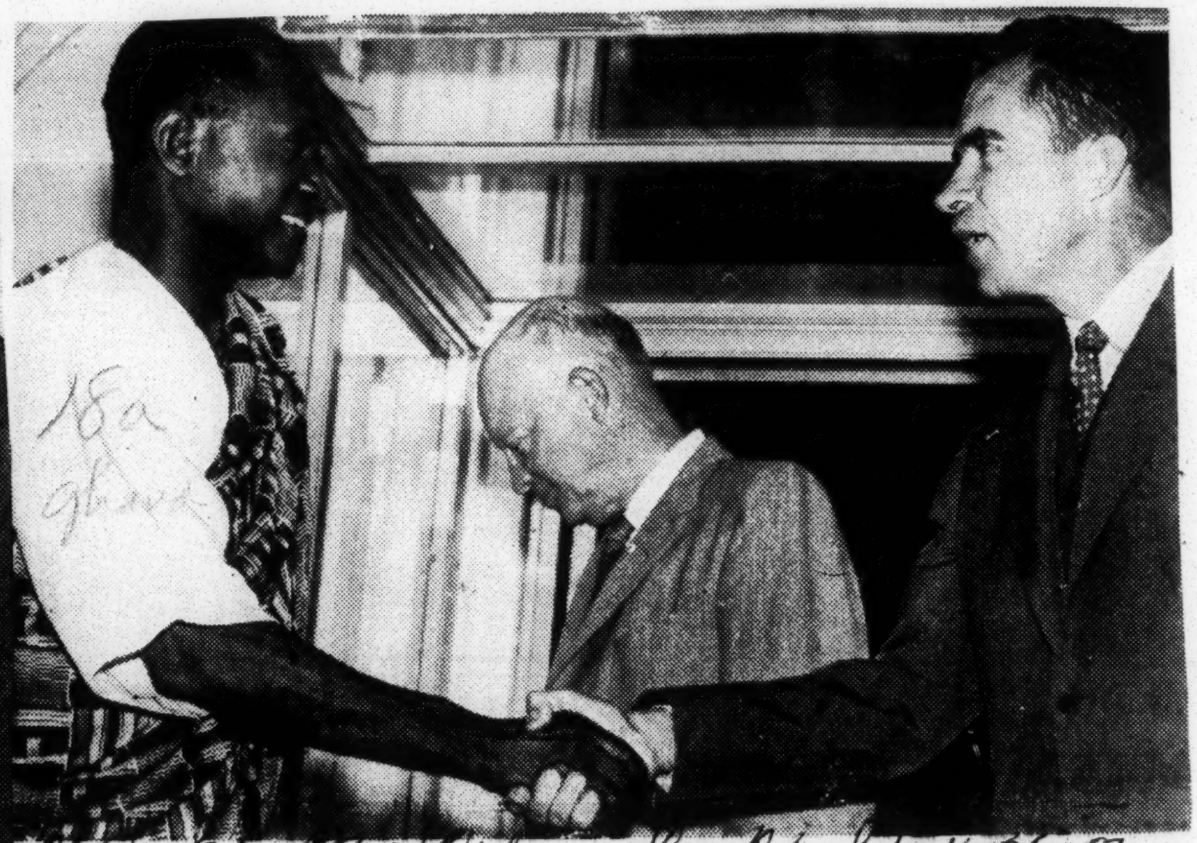
The President said that "little things" like this were happening "all over the place" and one never knew when one of them was "going to blow up," according to Mr. Gbedemah.

"But I think that invited me to breakfast made up for all I went through the other day," he added.

Mr. Gbedemah said he thought the President deliberately skipped orange juice on this morning's menu because it was this juice the Delaware establishment had declined to allow the Negro leader to drink on its premises.

After breakfast, the President showed Mr. Gbedemah through the White House before posing for pictures at the front entrance. Mr. Gbedemah wore a toga type of kenti, a gold-colored cloth with a varied colored block design, and leather sandals.

He flew back to New York after breakfast. He had intended to leave for London yesterday but delayed his departure to accept the White House invitation.



INSULT FORGOTTEN—K. A. Gbedemah, Finance Minister of the republic of Ghana, is shown (left) shaking hands with Vice-President Nixon outside the White House after having breakfast with President Eisenhower, center. Ike invited the visitor after he was refused service in a Delaware restaurant, and apologized to the African leader, who decided to forget the whole thing. (Newspress Photo).

Ghana Official Invited To Dine at White House

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP).—President Eisenhower today invited the Finance Minister of Ghana, who was snubbed at a roadside restaurant in Delaware, to breakfast with him tomorrow at the White House.

Mr. Eisenhower extended the surprise invitation a few hours after learning that the visitor, K. A. Gbedemah, had not been allowed to eat in a Dover, Del., restaurant because of his race.

The restaurant is operated by Howard Cook under a Howard Johnson franchise.

HE'LL FORGET IT

Gbedemah told a luncheon audience in New York today he had contemplated filing protests with the U. S. Government and the Howard Johnson restaurant chain, but that since the President stepped in, "I think I will forget all about it."

He said that since the incident he had received numerous messages from people of all types "particularly from the first American, President Eisenhower."

Gbedemah added he didn't think the Dover incident would affect Ghana-American relations "in any manner whatsoever."

He postponed his departure for Ghana to accept the invitation to Washington. The White House said Vice President Richard M Nixon would attend the breakfast Nixon and Gbedemah have dined in each other's homes in the past.

APOLOGIES GIVEN

The State Department swiftly followed up the President's invitation by apologizing formally to the embassy of the newly independent West African nation.

"The Department of State greatly regrets that this incident has occurred involving a good friend and distinguished visitor," said an announcement.

Department officials also telephoned Howard Johnson, head of the restaurant chain. The incident was called to his attention, said a department spokesman, with the hope such occurrences would not happen again.

Later Johnson telephoned a personal apology to Gbedemah and announced that "it has never been our policy to bar anybody from our restaurants."

Ghana Official Is Ejected by Delaware Cafe

NEW YORK, Oct. 8. — K. A. Gbedemah, Finance Minister of Ghana, who had vice president Richard M. Nixon in for lunch at his home in Africa last March, was ejected from a restaurant in Dover, Del., last night because "colored people are not allowed to eat in here."

The soft-spoken official, regarded as the most powerful man in the Gold Coast nation next to its Prime Minister, Kwame Nkrumah, said tonight he was planning an official protest to the State Department.

SHOCKED BY TREATMENT

"If the Vice President of the United States can have a meal in my house when he is in Ghana, and if Adlai Stevenson can come into my home, then I cannot understand why I must receive this treatment at a roadside restaurant in America," Gbedemah declared.

In flawless English, but obviously upset and shocked by his experience, Gbedemah said the incident took place at 6:30 last night while he was driving to Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Md., to attend a meeting in his honor.

"I stopped at a restaurant at Dover, Del., with my private secretary, Bill Sutherland," he said. Sutherland, an American citizen, also is a Negro.

'COLORED NOT ALLOWED'

"We went in and ordered two glasses of orange juice at the counter. The waitress brought it —all wrapped up. "I said 'We want to drink it here.' "

"Colored people are not allowed to eat in here," Gbedemah quoted the girl as saying.

"I said, 'What, in America? I'm amazed to hear this'."

The Finance Minister then said the girl "seemed embarrassed" and called the manager, who repeated that "colored people are not allowed in here."

Gbedemah said he then pulled out a card identifying himself, but that it made no difference. He was still to leave.

COUSINS CONTEST GHANA TRIBE RULE

Government Aide Vies With Chief Over Sacred Stool, Old Symbol of Power

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Oct. 11— Cousin against cousin, an old man on a gilded throne and a young man in a swivel chair are struggling for supremacy over the sacred stool of Akim Abuakwa.

At his capital in Kibi, the Paramount Chief sits amid the trappings of his ancient office, a leopard skin under his feet and a self-winding watch on his arm, vowing to defend his traditional powers and cling to the leadership of his people.

In his office at Accra, the Minister of Local Government hunches over a desk piled with papers, insisting that the old Omanhene must keep out of politics and give way to the new Ghana of mass movements and ballot-box democracy.

Their dispute is typical of many going on in this young country as Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's Government tries to reduce the chiefs to ceremonial roles and replace them in politics with party secretaries and members of Parliament.

Many observers feel there is a danger point somewhere ahead in these struggles.

Cultivated young men, sipping tea over a white tablecloth in an air-conditioned hotel, will tell a visitor that there would be civil war if the Government were, for example, to lay a hand on the Asantahene Paramount Chief of 700,000 tribesmen.

Custodian of Sacred Stool

As the second most powerful chief in Ghana, the Omanhene of Akim Abuakwa, Nana Ofori Atta II, is the central figure in a situation with similar if less extensive possibilities. He is the spiritual father of 300,000 people and custodian of the sacred stool that is the symbol of their state.

No one ever sits on such a stool, and only the chief may consult the ancestral spirits hovering around it. Its custody gives him prestige, but still he is only the executive of the will of his people, according to the traditional tribal democracy. He can take no major action without the consent of his council, and he can be abruptly dismissed for failure to heed the popular mandate.

Old though his customs are, the Omanhene is far from backward. He greets guests with highballs and fine cigars and talks about economic development. A stout man graying at the fringes around his bald head, he wears gold-spangled sandals and a richly woven toga.

The Omanhene has been a gold miner and a builder; he did most of the electrical wiring around his palace. One of his feminine cousins is a distinguished physician and another cousin is studying for the bar. Yet another is the London-educated Minister of Local Government, Aaron Ofori Atta.

Minister Accuses Chief

The minister, a voluble, bespectacled little man, maintains that the Omanhene has used his influence to try to swing elections contrary to the custom and will of his people.

To this the old chief retorts: "As soon as the Government recognizes that you are an opponent, they try to replace you." He does not deny his hostility of Prime Minister Nkrumah's party, but proclaims his willingness to cooperate with the Government.

Already the Omanhene has been deprived of £45,000 in annual revenue from tribal lands, and the functions of his court have been curtailed. Soon the Government will appoint a regional commissioner to take over administration of the chief's territory from a holdover British civil servant.

The next step for the Minister probably will be to deprive the Omanhene of official Government recognition, thus stripping him of all but his title. Only the Omanhene's own people can take that away, a privilege they are likely to defend jealously.

That leaves Minister Ofori Atta with the essential problem still unresolved: if the Omanhene's people persist in following him, how can the Government keep him out of politics?

REGIME IN GHANA WARNS OPPOSITION

Reprisal Talk Is Held Device to Avert Chaos—But Foes See Dictatorship Trend

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Oct. 5 — Seven months after independence, Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's government feels it must threaten its political foes with reprisals to avoid bloodshed and authoritarianism in Ghana.

This is the explanation being given today in circles close to the government for the recent spate of warnings that any outburst of violence could lead to suspension of the Constitution and wholesale imprisonment of leaders of the opposition.

The Prime Minister is portrayed as being eager to keep Ghana on the path of parliamentary democracy. To do so, it is said, he sanctions threats as a means of heading off a situation that, he feels, would require the sternest measures.

The nature of these measures is indicated in the preface to his autobiography, published this year, in which he said: "Even a system based on social justice and a democratic Constitution may need backing up, during the period following independence, by emergency measures of a totalitarian kind."

Interior Minister Krobo Edusei was even more specific this week. He said at a rally of the governing Convention People's party that any attempt to assassinate the Prime Minister, a Cabinet minister or a party leader, would be "the beginning of a dictatorship in this country."

Government Held Vague

Amidst all this the Government is being vague about what it fears. Assassination and violence are alluded to, but no specific charges have been leveled and there has been no attempt to amplify Government's version of the situation.

In the camp of the opposition, however, it is said that "there would have been a bloody revolution" a year ago except for the intervention of Mr. Krumah's parliamentary foes. These sources blame the Government for having revived bad feeling recently in the deportation of two leaders of the Moslem community at Kumasi, the upcountry center of the opposition.

Kumasi is the capital of the Ashanti people, the cocoa-farming sons of some of the fiercest warriors in Africa. Around their beloved king, or asanthahene, they form the core of loyalty to a traditional tribal political organizations.

With those under the influence of other great upcountry chiefs there is perhaps a body of 1,000,000, or roughly a quarter of Smana's population, that has not yet been won over to the kind of Western political organization exemplified here by Mr. Nkrumah's party.

In a strange alliance with this group are a number of intellectuals, who contend that Mr. Nkrumah is only trying to find an excuse to establish the dictatorship that has always been his objective.

One of these is Joseph Appiah, a member of the Ghana Parliament, who for six years was Mr. Nkrumah's personal representative in London during the struggle for independence from British rule. Mr. Appiah, who is a son-in-law of the late Sir Stafford Cripps, once British Laborite Chancellor of the Exchequer, broke away from convention People's party about three years ago.

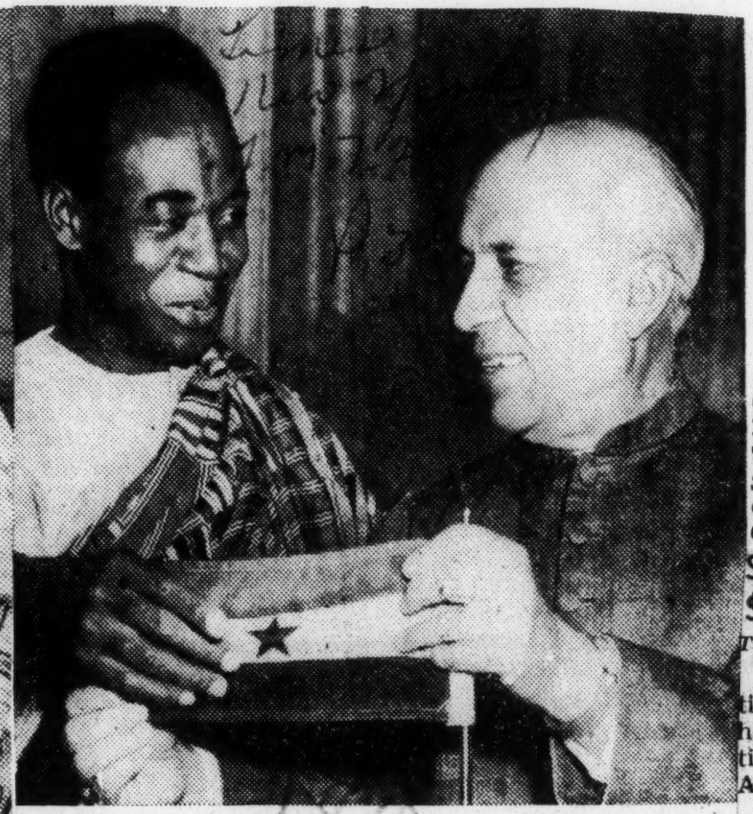
To Fight Authoritarianism

Speaking with that special vehemence of an old comrade in arms who has gone over to the other side, Mr. Appiah told this correspondent that Mr. Nkrumah for years had been "always thinking in terms of the police the army and taking the salute."

Mr. Appiah declared that his group would fight with all the constitutional means at its disposal to prevent authoritarianism. To this end six opposition parties and two independent M. P.'s will join forces at Kumasi tomorrow in a new unified opposition, probably to be called the National Progressive party. It will have thirty-three M. P.'s against the Government's seventy-one.

Another party leader said it was hoped that this new organization could crystalize opinion throughout the country and force the Government to continue the observance of democratic principles. It was denied, however, that the opposition would do anything to precipitate an emergency.

PRIME MINISTERS MEET — Kwame Nkrumah, right, Prime Minister of Ghana, takes leave of British Prime Minister Harold MacMillan after recent call at No. 10 Downing Street. Dr. Nkrumah then went to Buckingham Palace to be presented to Queen. He was in London for Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference which was held recently. (European Photo)



Associated Press

IT'S REALLY QUITE NEW: Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana shows his flag to Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India. Ghana, formerly the Gold Coast, a British colony, achieved her independence in March. Mr. Nkrumah and Mr. Nehru are attending London conference.

U.S. will accept 100 immigrants per year from Ghana

WASHINGTON President Eisenhower Thursday issued a proclamation fixing the annual immigration quota of 100 for Ghana, the newly independent West African state.

The proclamation abolished the annual immigration quota of 100 established in 1952 for the United Nations trust territory of British Togoland, which was incorported in the new state of Ghana.

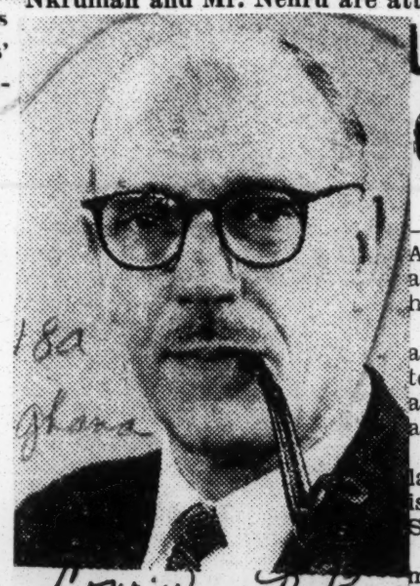
Says Educated Negroes Should Leave for Ghana

To the Editor:

Negroes with good educations should go to Ghana and help them by showing the natives America's mistakes and America's successes.

LILLIAN FRANKLIN
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRIME MINISTERS MEET—Canadian Prime Minister John Diefenbaker calling on Ghana's Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, in London yesterday where they are to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers conference which starts today.



Prof. R. H. Stoughton of the University of Reading has been appointed principal of the University College of Ghana at Achimota effective Oct. 1.

U. S., Ghana Sign Agreement On Technical Cooperation

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — The International Cooperation Administration has announced that a technical cooperation agreement has been signed with Ghana.

The bilateral agreement provides a framework for United States technical assistance for such fields as agriculture, technical education and community development.

Actually the agreement was signed last June 3 at Accra by Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah and the U. S. Charge d'Affairs, Peter Rutter.

An International Cooperation Administration liaison officer will leave shortly for Accra to provide a local point of contact for discussions on the type of technical cooperation projects which the Government of Ghana may requesta.

INDEPENDANCE GIFT

One of the first technical cooperation projects under the new agreement will provide a 2000-volume technical library previously announced by Vice-President Nixon at Ghana's Independence Day ceremonies as an independence gift from the United States.

According to Ghana sources, the library will be attached to the Kumasi Technical Institute at Kumasi, but will be maintained as a separate collection.

The books to be selected for the library will be principally in the fields of agriculture and vocational training, including technical engineering.

Ghana Student in USA Finds Several Disturbin Conditions

Eagle Thurs. 7-11-57 Tulsa, Okla.

P. 1-a

COLUMBIA, S.C., (ANP) — When the Rev. Richard D. Ansah landed in America three months ago from his native Ghana, first student from the new state to arrive in this country, he had an opinion about racism, not quite what he has today.

On arrival at Allen university in April, Mr. Ansah t[illegible]porter that he liked Americ[illegible]d not encountered racial [illegible]erences since landing a week before at New Orleans.

But this week, the 48-year-old ministerial student, completing his seminary training in this country after raising his boat fare from the sale of pigs, was baffled and frustrated.

Confused "By Experiences"

The Rev. Mr. Ansah related three experiences which have confused him, all occurring late in June.

On that day:

"I decided to get a sandwich and a cup of coffee while waiting for my bus to Winnsboro, S.C., at the Columbia bus terminal," he said.

Attired in his clergy raiment, Mr. Ansah entered the cafe section of the station, an exclusive lily-white arrangement, and placed his order.

"The woman (waitress) told me they didn't have any cups for coffee," the minister said, adding:

"I saw several white men sitting at the counter drinking coffee from cups. and many other cups ready for use. I asked her what she meant there were no cups. I asked her what were not being used for."

Mr. Ansah said that by this time whites at the counter were noting the episode. The white waitress told him that she could serve him in the bus terminal's kitchen.

"My Wife Not in Kitchen"

"I say to her, 'why should I go in kitchen. My wife, she's not in kitchen to prepare my food. I have no business in kitchen,'" he said he told the woman.

"Are you under race prejudice," Mr. Ansah said he asked the woman, who made no reply. Finally, she brought him a sandwich, but no coffee.

He left the sandwich untouched and later, boarded his bus for Winnsboro.

Returning after church services that night, he said he had sat down, still in his ministerial garb, on the third seat from the front, in the aisle opposite the driver.

Refers to Nixon

A white passenger (male) instructed him to take a back seat.

"I asked him what did he mean 'back seat'," Mr. Ansah said.

"I told him I paid the same fare, this seat was empty and I preferred it. I told him that your American Vice President Nixon had come to our country and had bowed before our rulers and that if necessary I'd call on him to get people straight about my status in Ghana," Mr. Ansah said.

He posed several questions to the unidentified passenger, who did not answer further. Mr. Ansah took the seat. The bus driver remained silent.

Two Sunday nights later, on another bus schedule from Winnsboro to Columbia, Mr. Ansah said he encountered a similar experience with another white passenger.

His remarks were similar, but this passenger surrendered his seat for the 26 mile run into Columbia.

"What I do not understand," he said, "is why some Americans try to suppress the colored man."

The Law and Our Country

"They told me that this was a free nation of people, like our Ghana is. There we rub shoulders with all races and colors. It's the law of our country."

In the latter case, as in the first, the bus driver made no comment nor did he pretend to be aware of the matter.

Mr. Ansah has been filling preaching engagements in Winnsboro and other nearby churches. Income from these help cover incidental expenses connected with his training at Allen university.

Two-Month-Old Sierra Leone Election Repercussion Felt

Defender Thurs. 7-25-57

Louisville Ky.

Freetown (ANP) — The general election held in Sierra Leone two months ago is still having repercussions. So far nine petitions have been presented against elected candidates. Two have already succeeded.

P. 3

The second verdict announced Monday unseated the minister of health, Rev. Paul Dunbar. He was charged with, among other things, ordering the arrest of Joseph Torto, the election agent of his opponent. Torto claimed to have been beaten and chained up during his detention.

Not all charges were held to have been proved but the evidence was enough to unseat Rev. Dunbar.

This loss will further weaken Dr. Margai's government, which is already weakened by the prime minister's quarrel with his brother, as well as by the loss of several other members of his previous administration. This is not the only family quarrel in Sierra Leone politics. Rev. Dunbar is also related to the paramount chief of the area in which they clashed.

It would seem that, as all observers seem to have agreed, Sierra Leone is moving too fast too soon. The country is committed to an Africanization of the civil service, but the number of people with the educational qualifications for the majority of these posts will have to come from other parts of Africa if Africanizations is to take place within tthe foreseeable future. At the moment, there are not enough schools — two-thirds of the children have to stay at home while one-third go to school. The political leaders with no tradition or expericene of political institutions are so busy quarrelling that they have not got the time to pay attention to the ills of Sierra Leone.

GHANA BEAUTY QUEEN Monica Amekoafia leaves Brompton Oratory, London, with her bridegroom, Henry Marrah, of Bayswater, following their colorful marriage ceremony. The bride, whose vital statistics are 43-36-41, is wearing white veil and a Ghana gown of peacock blue and gold stripe. INP Soundphoto

She's a First— Miss Mabel Love is the first woman to sit in the Gold Coast (Ghana) Legislative Assembly. Daughter of a lawyer, she studied in native schools, then finished her education in England. She is a short-story writer, and some of her works have been broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

18a 1957

It's Not Enough

Kimla A. Gbedemah, finance minister of Ghana, traveling by car to Maryland State College on the state's Eastern shore, was refused service in a Howard Johnson Restaurant at Dover, Delaware last week.

Stung by the insult, Mr. Gbedemah, who has been termed the best administrator in Africa and a powerful influence in the Asian-African bloc of nations, protested.

"If the Vice President of the United States can have a meal at my house when he is in Ghana, and if Adlai Stevenson can come into my home, then I cannot understand why I must receive this treatment at a roadside restaurant in America."

President Eisenhower, in an effort to rectify the harm done by the incident, quickly invited Mr. Gbedemah to be his guest at breakfast Thursday at the White House.

While the President's act was a gracious gesture, it still was not enough.

Breakfast at the White House is not America. The sneering manager of a Howard Johnson restaurant is America. So are nine courageous children escorted by troops into a Little Rock high school. And so is a minister beaten to his knees with a heavy chain in Birmingham.

The United States has already lost to Russia the race to launch an earth satellite.

Russia has already won the race in launching the world's first earth satellite. A few more ugly incidents like the Gbedemah affair and America might well forget her desperate bid to win the friendship of the uncommitted colored peoples of the world.

Ambasador To GHANA U S

AMBASSADOR TO U S - In the United States since October 30 as permanent representative for Ghana to the United Nations, Daniel Ahmling Chapman has been named Ghana's ambassador to the United States. The former secretary of prime minister Kwame Nkrumah is married and has five children.

(Newspress Photo)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Daniel A. Chapman, Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's former secretary and Ghana's new Ambassador to the United States, who also is serving his country in the capacity of permanent representative for Ghana to the United Nations, is a man "on the go."

Mr. Chapman was born 48 years ago at Keta, a coastal town in the Trans-Volta region of Ghana. After attending the Bremen Mission School there, he continued his education at Achimota College (where Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah was also a student) and at St. Peter Hall, Oxford, England.

Later, he came to the United States for post-graduate studies at the Universities of Columbia and New York.

IN 1937, Mr. Chapman was appointed senior Geography Master at Achimota College and became a member of the College Council.

From 1946 until 1954 he served in the United Nations Secretariat in New York as Area Specialist and First Officer in the Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

In June, 1954, he returned to the Gold Coast, as it then was, on being appointed Secretary to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.

As the principal official adviser to Dr. Nkrumah for the past three years, Mr. Chapman played an important role in the active period that preceded Independence. His duties also included responsibility for the Cabinet Secretariat and the handling of the very heavy correspondence addressed to the Prime Minister.

■

MR. CHAPMAN is married and has five children—four girls and a boy.

The eldest daughter, 15-year-old Nyamafo, is at school in Britain.

Mr. Chapman is one of the most widely travelled officials of the Ghana Government.

Apart from his studies and work in America and the United Kingdom he has undertaken several tours in Europe and has visited the Belgian Congo and Portuguese Angola.

Ghana's Ambassador To U. S. 'Man on Go'

DANIEL AHMLING CHAPMAN

. . . from the Trans-Volta to Washington

18a 1957

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Ghana's Ambassador To U. S. 'Man on Go'

DANIEL AHMLING CHAPMAN
... from the Trans-Volta to Washington

Ghana's Crusade

Last March 6 Ghana became a free, independent and sovereign State. Two days later, March 8, the new State of Ghana was admitted to membership in the United Nations.

Before becoming independent Ghana was a colonial territory known as the Gold Coast and had been ruled by Great Britian for nearly 120 years.

The independence of Ghana was achieved under the guidance of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, without bloodshed and through peaceful negotiation, tolerance, mutual understanding and cooperation between the people of Ghana and the people of Britain.

Last week, Dr. Nkrumah's representative to the United Nations, Ako Adjei, minister of justice, told the 81 members present in plenary session about the policy of his nation.

He said: "We consider our independence to be meaningless unless it is closely linked up with the freedom and ultimate liberation of our brothers and sisters in other parts of the African Continent who are still struggling to free themselves from colonial domination from foreign powers."

He also stated that the new State of Ghana is concerned with the treatment that is meted out to all people of African descent, wherever they may be in any part of the world.

"We appeal," Mr. Adjei declared, "to the conscience of the nations, great or small, to join in the crusade for observance of fundamental human rights and freedoms which are enshrined in the charter of the United Nations."

Ghana's appeal is a new, but welcome, note within the great assembly of nations. The words are sweet music to the ears of millions of colored people throughout the world, including those of the United States.

Let us hope that the pleas of Mr. Adjei and Dr. Nkrumah, who is a graduate of our own Lincoln (Pa.) University, do not fall upon barren ground.

Ghana Passes Bill Curbing Political Acts

Reuters

ACCRA, Ghana, Dec. 11 Parliament today passed on second reading a bill that would prohibit the formation of political parties based on race, tribe or religion.

It rejected by a 40-to-7 vote an opposition amendment to Owusu Ansah, of the opposition United Party, said there was no need for the bill now that all opposition parties had united. He added that the measure sought to suppress political activity.

Interior Minister Krobo Edusei said he hopes to introduce a bill empowering the government "to imprison without trial any person suspected of activities prejudicial to the state's security."

He told newsmen the bill would cover "local deportations" of Ghana citizens and said it was intended that such people should be brought before the courts.

U. N. NAMES GHANA AIDE

Briton to Be Resident Official to Coordinate Assistance

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 7—The United Nations Technical Assistance Board will establish a field office in Ghana late this month to coordinate international aid given under the United Nations.

Wilfrid Benson of Britain, an authority on the African region and a senior official of the United Nations Secretariat, has been named resident representative. He is scheduled to arrive in Accra on Dec. 20 after briefings in Paris, Geneva and Rome at the headquarters of agencies participating in the program.

Ghana, the thirty-first country to request the services of a resident representative, has received a steadily increasing volume of international aid. Before independence in 1956, $68,168 was budgeted by the expanded program for advisory services to what was then the Gold Coast. An expenditure of about $113,000 will be involved by the end of 1957. It is expected that this amount will be more than doubled for 1958.

GHANA ADOPTING MODERATE POLICY

Radicals in Regime Set Back by Decision on Handling of Security Problems

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Nov. 18—The Government of Ghana appears to have settled on a course of moderation for the immediate future in dealing with problems of internal security.

The decision reflects a temporary setback for the more radical elements within Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's Cabinet and circle of foreign advisers, led by the fiery Interior Minister, Krobo Edusei. It has brought an atmosphere of calm over a country that was seething only a few weeks ago.

However, independent observers here are adopting a wait-and-see attitude. They feel the Government has yet to face some difficult political decisions that could bring discontent or new threats of disorder.

The moderate view prevailed with the introduction at the current session of Parliament of a new emergency powers bill enabling the Government to take measures to repress disorders. The bill contains no powers that are not provided in existing laws passed under British colonial rule.

Emergency Session Required

In addition, it provides the new safeguard that Parliament must be summoned within ten days of a declaration of a national emergency, and a provision that elections may not be suspended during an emergency period.

Mr. Edusei has attempted to get the Cabinet to accept his own "wider powers bill," which would have empowered him to send a large number of persons into exile at his ministerial discretion without any declaration of emergency.

He also has sought power to proscribe political parties based on religion, tribe or region. This proposal has been modified into a bill purporting to prevent racial, religious or political discrimination.

It will be possible for the minister to proscribe a party only when individuals within it and speaking for it have been convicted of exposing other groups to hatred, contempt or ridicule. Action will be subject to the consent of the Attorney General. Opposition politicians now merged into the United party believe they can live with such a measure.

The area of doubt about the Government's future course centers on the wide divergences of the Prime Minister's advisers within and outside the Cabinet.

Two Ministers Are Rivals

Within the Cabinet, for example, there is intense rivalry for influence and position between Mr. Edusei and Kofi Baako, the youthful and capable Minister of Information. It is common talk here that each attempts to outstrip the other in proving his usefulness to the ruling Convention People's party and the Government.

Another kind of rivalry may occur between the two West Indian advisers closest to Mr. Nkrumah and the Britons who have the most influence in the Government, as well as across these lines of nationality.

Mr. Nkrumah has recently

SUFFERS A SETBACK: Krobo Edusei, leader of more radical elements in Ghana Cabinet. Government appears to have adopted a moderate policy on matters of internal security.

added to his staff Prof. W Arthur Lewis, a highly respected and conservative economist from the West Indies. The Prime Minister also is expected shortly to announce the appointment of George Padmore, another West Indian, as adviser on Pan-African affairs.

Mr. Padmore, who is likely to take charge of the plans for a proposed conference of independent African states, is well known as a former Communist and onetime agent of the Communist International. He has strong views on Africa for the Africans. He should not be confused with another George Padmore, who is at present Liberian Ambassador in Washington.

18a 1957

GHANA

First six months of Ghana scanned

ACCRA, Ghana (NNPA) — Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, in a speech in the House of Assembly Thursday, reviewed the first six months of independence and announced these changes:

1. A secret service is to be formed and will be directly responsible to the Prime Minister.

2. There will be compulsory national service, a voluntary Territorial Force, and a National Builders' Brigade.

OUTLINING HIS secret service plan, Dr. Nkrumah said a chief of external intelligence would be appointed to provide "honest and reliable information on the reactions of the outside world to the policies adopted by Ghana."

The chief, a Ghanian, would be attached for intelligence training to a "friendly (British) Commonwealth country." It is believed that the country will probably be India.

Dr. Nkrumah also announced that Krobo Edusei was to be moved from the Ministry of Communications to the Ministry of the Interior.

DR. NKRUMAH made polite references to the Commonwealth of Prime Ministers held in London earlier this year. He said he anticipated a conference of African states early next year in Accra.

He defined his foreign policy as one of special relationships with Britain, France and the United States, but normal relations also with Soviet Russian and Red China.

The Prime Minister, in reviewing economic affairs and social services, referred to the plans for the Builders' Brigade and national service.

* * *

HE SAID he believed that an African way of doing things would emerge. When there was such a way, he stated, there was no reason why it should be any less effective than the techniques employed by other peoples in the world.

He welcomed criticism but said he did not like inaccurate and malicious speculation. He appealed to foreign correspondents to bear these things in mind when reporting on Ghana's affairs.

Dr. Nkrumah warned the House that many countries in history had been forced to abandon liberty and democracy to achieve economic progress and spoke of harmful opposition talk that was deserting foreign capital from investing in Ghana.

* * *

HE SAID he wanted Ghana to become an asylum for all Africans suffering persecution or inteolerance, but, if that and economic progress were both to be achieved, there must be more self-discipline.

"The Government is determined to deal firmly and effectively with any group indulging in subsersive activities," he said.

* * *

DR. NKRUMAH also announced that the Ministry of Justice would be separate from the Ministry of the Interior.

The Attorney General's Office, at present separate, will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice, he said, "to the extent provided in the Constitution."

Ako Adjei becomes the Minister of Justice; Weibeck, Minister of Labor, and Mr. Asare, Minister of Communications.

Dr. Nkrumah closed with an appeal for national unity.

* * *

DR. BUSIA, leader of the opposition, asked for debate on the policy statement. He took strong exceptions to the suggestion that the opposition would all be in jail if the truth about the deportations was known.

He repeated his demand for an open inquiry.

Three persons, one of them a newspaper man, and the other two Moslem leaders, were recently deported from Ghana

Will Ghana Accept Russian Aid?

(Special to The Courier)

ACCRA, Ghana—Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah has yet to make a public statement on whether or not this newly independent West African nation will accept Soviet Russian offers of economic assistance.

• The Prime Minister's silence on the subject has given strength to strong rumors that Ghana was still interested in the Soviet bids.

Adding to the conjecture was the significant statement of the Minister of Trade, K. A. Gbedoo, who asserted in "his opinion" that "Ghana would much prefer, as a member of the British Commonwealth, to have economic assistance from Britain toward the Volta River project which would permit the development of bauxite and aluminum, but if it is not forthcoming we shall have to look further afield.

"If Russia offers to help in these circumstances, I do not think we should refuse."

KWAME NKRUMAH
. . . a friend in need?

IKE BREAKFAST EASES INCIDENT

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Ghanan Gets Apologies for Delaware Ban

By D. HAROLD OLIVER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—President Eisenhower smoothed over an international incident today with a breakfast of bacon and eggs.

P. I. S. Fri. 10-11-57

Eisenhower's guest at the White House meal was K. A. Gbedemah, who was refused service at a Dover, Del., restaurant Monday evening because he is a Negro.

Gbedemah, who is the finance minister of Ghana, the new African Negro republic, told reporters after having breakfast with Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon:

"The President expressed personal apologies over all that was done in Delaware."

'Makes Up' for All

Gbedemah added Eisenhower was "a little worried" about the snub. He went on to say that the invitation to breakfast "makes up for what happened" in Delaware.

Further quoting the President, Gbedemah said Eisenhower told him there are "little things like that all over the place and you don't know where they're going to blow up, or when."

The White House had nothing to add to the Ghana official's statement to newsmen. It was made on the front portico of the White House after an hour's breakfast meeting followed by a tour of the lower floor of the executive mansion with Eisenhower conducting his guest around.

Flying to London

Gbedemah then flew to New York where he planned to take off later in the day for London.

Nixon was invited to the White House breakfast because Gbedemah had entertained the vice president in his Ghana home last March when the former British Gold Coast colony celebrated its independence. Last month Nixon entertained Gbedemah in his home here.

The President and Nixon posed for cameramen with their guest as the latter left the White House.

The 44-year-old Gbedemah was dressed in his native costume—a robe of gold cloth and sandals.

He told reporters in excellent English that he enjoyed the breakfast of bacon and eggs.

No Orange Juice

He laughed when he was asked whether he was served orange juice—which the Dover restaurant declined to let him drink on the premises, and told reporters that probably orange juice was left off the White House menu on purpose.

Gbedemah's personal secretary, Bill Sutherland, told newsmen that Howard Johnson, owner of the restaurant, had called personally on Gbedemah at his New York hotel last night and apologized for the incident.

The State Department previously had expressed this government's regrets to the Ghana Embassy here.

Sutherland, an American Negro from Glen Ridge, N. J., said "there is a great reservoir of good will toward America in Ghana and I don't think one incident like this will offset it."

He said there will be no formal protest over the incident by Gbedemah.

GHANA DROPS SUIT NAMING REPORTER

Nkrumah Acts to Reassure Critics That Civil Freedom Will Be Preserved

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Sept. 24—Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah called a halt tonight to a political rumpus that has been causing concern over the future of civil liberties in Ghana.

Mr. Nkrumah assured his countrymen and foreign critics that basic rights of the individual would be preserved in this infant nation. But he declared, subversion from within and meddling from without will not be tolerated.

For several weeks political life in Ghana has been in a ferment because of the deportation of two prominent Moslems who opposed Mr. Nkrumah politically and because of the ensuing feud between two Cabinet ministers and Conservative London newspapers.

In an address broadcast in English and repeated in five African tongues, Mr. Nkrumah did his best to smooth over the situation without giving any ground. For the first time he gave the official reason for the deportations.

He charged that the two Moslems, Othman Larden and Amadu Baba, had been behind attacks on policemen and civil servants and had organized disturbances here and in Kumasi, the up-country center of opposition to Mr. Nkrumah's Convention Peoples party.

The two men were sent to Nigeria during a court proceeding in which they were attempting to prove they were citizens of Ghana. But the deportations did not end the affair.

A newspaper correspondent, Ian Colvin, of The London Daily Telegraph, was charged with contempt of court because of a dispatch on the case. The Government later brought a criminal charge of incitement.

Re-entry Denied Lawyer

Mr. Colvin and his London lawyer, Christopher Shawcross, went to Nigeria for a short visit. Permission to re-enter Ghana was denied Mr. Shawcross and Mr. Colvin declined to come back without him.

Hence it was charged that the Government had interfered with the freedoms of the press and courts. Mr. Nkrumah sought to meet that criticism tonight by announcing that the charges against Mr. Colvin would be dropped and that therefore he would not need a lawyer.

However, Mr. Nkrumah said, it would "be in the best interests of all concerned not to allow these two gentlemen to re-enter Ghana until some time has passed and a sense of proportion has been restored."

African Leader Makes Visit to White House

—Associated Press WIREPHOTO.

GHANA'S FINANCE MINISTER, K. A. Gbedemah talks with President Eisenhower at White House door Thursday. Gbedemah, barred from eating in a Delaware restaurant because of his color, was a breakfast guest at the executive mansion. The invitation was extended after the President learned of the incident.

GHANA'S ACTION IRKS LAWYERS IN BRITAIN

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 19—An organization representing Britain's leading lawyers expressed "anxiety and concern" today over the barring of a British Queen's Counsel from Ghana.

The Executive Committee of Justice, the British section of the International Commission of Jurists, said in a message to the Bar Association of Ghana that it welcomed the action of the association in protesting the step taken by the Ghana Government.

The Ghana authorities refused to readmit to the country Christopher Shawcross, attorney for The London Daily Telegraph, who has been accused of contempt because of reports he has written about events in Ghana.

Special to The New York Times.

LAGOS, Nigeria, Sept. 19—Ian Colvin, Daily Telegraph correspondent, left Lagos by plane for London today. He was to have appeared in the Kumasi Divisional Court in neighboring Ghana on charges of contempt of court.

Christopher Shawcross, Mr. Calvin's attorney, will remain in Nigeria for a few days.

Ghana Bars British Lawyer Seeking to Defend Reporter

Reuters

ACCRA, Ghana, Sept. 18 British lawyer Christopher Shawcross was refused permission today to enter Ghana where he was to defend a fellow Briton and two Moslems.

Shawcross arrived by plane from Lagos, capital of neighboring Nigeria, and was questioned at the airport by police, and 30 minutes later he was on his way back to Lagos on the same plane.

He told reporters he was banned under an ordinance covering "the prevention of undesirables from entering."

Shawcross was seeking re entry to represent Londor Daily Telegraph reporter Ian Colvin and two Moslem leaders deported from Ghana las month, Alhaji Baba and Alhaj Lalemie. He had flown to Nigeria on Saturday to consul with the Moslems, who wer deported under a special law last month.

On Sunday, Ghanaian Interior Minister Krobo Edusei ordered that Shawcross' entry permit should not be renewed "in order to maintain peace and stability in the country."

On the preceding Thursday, Shawcross had successfully pleaded to an Accra divisional court that contempt charges against Colvin had been brought to the wrong court. Colvin was awarded 250 pounds ($700) costs.

Both Colvin and Shawcross left on Saturday for Nigeria, but Colvin was ordered to appear in a Kumasi court Friday to answer charges that articles he wrote for the Telegraph were designed to "excite popular prejudice" against Ghanaian ministers.

On Tuesday night, the Telegraph ordered Colvin not to return unless his attorney, Shawcross, wes permitted to return also.

The Washington Post

Map shows the new nation of Ghana, where controversies now rage over deportation and civil rights.

Ghana Firm on Right To Oust 'Undesirables'

Reuters

LONDON, Sept. 18 — The government of Premier Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, which attained independence last March, has repeatedly insisted on its right to deport any person it considers "undesirable."

The minister of the interior, Krobo Edusei, said in a statement to a press conference on Sept. 5:

"I am determined to deal firmly and effectively with any individual or group who indulges in subversive activities calculated to undermine or coerce the government in any shape or form."

On July 31, the first deportation orders were served on a reporter, Bankole Timothy, deputy editor of the Daily Graphic, and the two Moslem leaders Alhaji Baba and Alhaji Lalemie. No charges were specified in the orders, either at that time or since.

Ghanas Amazed As Lawyers Battle Over Deportation Case

Bare Legged Africans Jam Court As Wigged Lawyers Argue Case

KUMASI, Ghana., Oct. 8. — A crowd of Africans, bare legged and baffled looked on in wonder while two Englishmen in woolen wigs fought out the meaning of law and liberty in Ghana.

Under whirring fans in a crowded little Supreme Court chamber, they heard arguments on constitutional challenge that will decide, among other things, the supremacy as between Parliament or the courts in this seven-month-old nation.

To the throng in toga-like clothes and Moslem smocks, however, the real issue was personal and political: Whether the Government would be forced to reverse the deportation of two influential Mohammedan leaders.

Ghana has been in the clutches of a deep-seated political debate since the two-Lardan Lalemie and and Amadu Baba—were hustled to Nigeria six weeks ago. Here, in the stronghold of the opposition to Prime Minister Kwame Kkrumah's Government, there was no doubt about the sympathies of the common man.

An Excited Muttering

Comprehending little but quick to catch the tone of voice, they muttered in excitement whenever a point was scored by Geoffrey Bing, portly attorney general, who is defending the Government's action.

Mr. Bing told the court that Parliament had the right to pass a law deporting the two Moslems and forbidding an appeal on whether they were citizens of Ghana. That point remains to be established, he added.

Parliament, he argued, is vested with "absolute and complete power to legislate on any subject whatsoever," and a court cannot review any act not specifically forbidden by the Constitution.

The hero of the moment to the throng was Phineas Queass, London lawyer who arrived in this country only six days ago to argue his case for the Moslems. Mr. Queass, a bird-like little man, contended that it was "absolutely unprecedent" for any civilized sovereign country to deport its own citizens.

Mr. Queass insisted that citizens must have access to the courts and that the courts must have power to decide whether the specific acts of Parliament lay within its legislative powers as defined by the Constitution.

The decision on this first major constitutional case is expected to have a strong bearing on the future of Ghana. Moreover, the decision of Justice H. C. Smith is likely to have a ripple effect throughout the legal structure of British territories.

Makarios Case Cited

As Mr. Bing noted, a decision in favor of Mr. Queass might be taken as indicating that the British Government had acted illegally in deporting such persons as Archbishop Makarios from Cyprus, the Kabaka of Buganda in Uganda and Tseretse Khama, former ruler of Bechuanaland.

There is more direct concern for Ghanaians. Last week the Prime Minister found it desirable to deny that the Government had a list of political opponents whom it intended to deport. His interior Minister, Krobo Edusei, had been implying that such was the case but denied having said so outright.

The question goes straight to the heart of Ghana's present unrest politically. The Government gave no official reason for the deportation of two Moslems, but numerous officials can be found to say privately that the two had been financing strong-arm squads for what is known in Ghana as political action.

Supporters of the deported men maintain that the two were innocent and harmless elderly gentlemen who were thorns in the side of the Government because they consistently opposed Mr. Nkrumah's Convention People's party and were a powerful influence in the Moslem community here.

SHARES BREAKFAST

Ike Comforts Negro Ousted By Restaurant

WASHINGTON (UP) —K. A Gbedemah, finance minister of the new African nation of Ghana, is having breakfast with President Eisenhower today, apparently soothed about a Delaware restaurant's refusal to serve him.

Eisenhower invited Gbedemah, a Negro, to breakfast at the White House after reading in the newspapers and hearing from the State Department of the incident at Dover, Del.

Vice president Nixon, who was the African official's guest during a visit to Ghana and who has entertained Gbedemah at his home here, was also invited to the early morning affair.

Gbedemah had announced he would file an official protest with the State Department over the incident. But his spokesman told the United Press the finance minister now "feels better" and will not make the complaint.

"Compared to the invitation to have breakfast with President Eisenhower, and the honored treatment he has received elsewher in this country, he doesn't feel too bad any more about the restaurant affair," his private secretary William Sutherland, said.

The State Department expressed regret over the racial snub to "a good friend and distinguished visitor." It said officials had discussed the affair wth Howard Johnson, head of the restaurant chain involved. A spokesman for Nixon said the vice president also planned a note of apology.

The President rarely dines with visiting dignitaries except ranking chiefs of state or foreign ministers. He decided to make an exception in Gbedemah's case after hearing of the Dover incident. Eisenhower has entertained other Negro officials in the White House, includig Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and others.

Ike Invites Ghana Fiscal Chief After Negro Is Turned Away

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—President Eisenhower today invited the Negro finance minister of Ghana, who was snubbed at a roadside restaurant in Delaware, to breakfast with him tomorrow at the White House.

Eisenhower extended the surprise invitation a few hours after learning that the visitor, K. A. Gbedemah, had not been allowed to eat in a Dover, Del., restaurant because of his race.

The restaurant is operated by Howard Cook under a Howard Johnson franchise.

Gbedemah told a luncheon audience in New York today he had contemplated filing protests with the U.S. government and the Howard Johnson Restaurant chain, but that since the President stepped in, "I think I will forget all about it."

He said that since the incident he has received numerous messages from people of all types "particularly from the first American, President Eisenhower."

Gbedemah added he didn't think the Dover incident would affect Ghana - American relations "in any manner whatsoever."

He postponed his departure for Ghana to accept the invitation to Washington. The White House said Vice President Nixon would attend the breakfast. Nixon and Gbedemah have dined in each other's homes in the past.

Eisenhower's breakfast invitation demonstrated the chief executive's reaction to the restaurant incident which occurred Monday night, the White House said.

The State Department swiftly followed up the President's move by apologizing formally to the embassy of the newly independent West African nation.

"The Department of State greatly regrets that this incident has occurred involving a good friend and distinguished visitor," said an announcement.

Department officials also telephoned Howard Johnson, head of the restaurant chain. The incident was called to Johnson's attention, said a department spokesman, with the hope such occurrences would not happen again.

In Quincy, Mass., where the restaurant chain has its central offices, a spokesman said the company believes in serving anyone.

He went on to say the company "employs many fine colored people . . . We have 25 years . . . We don't inquire about creed or color."

12 ARE JAILED IN GHANA

Government Backers Said to Have Kidnapped 4

ACCRA, Ghana, Nov. 5 (Reuters)—Twelve Government supporters were jailed Tuesday on charges arising from the kidnapping of four opositionists.

The kidnap victims were members of the Ga Shifimo Kpee, a tribal organization merged in the new United party.

The defendants, members of the Convention People's party, pounced on their victims at a bus stop Aug. 22.

Eight of the men were sentenced to jail terms of eight to twelve months on charges of assault and unlawful detention. Four others were imprisoned for four months on assault charges. A thirteenth man was found guilty of aiding and abetting.

GHANA TO OUST 2 MORE

Regime Orders Deportations, Bringing Total to 7

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Oct. 30—The Government ordered today the deportation of Hamidu Moshie, tribal head of a community near Kumasi, and Laremba Gao, a Kumasi porter.

Kumasi is a stronghold of parties opposed to the governing Convention People's party.

The two men, French nationals, are being exiled to French territory because their continued presence in Ghana is "not conductive to the public good," it was said.

This brings the number of those deported since Ghana gained independence in March to seven.

Earlier this year the Ghana parliament adopted a bill enabling the Government to order deportations.

President to Be Host To Snubbed Ghanan

By PETER KIHSS

The Finance Minister of the new African republic of Ghana received a telephoned invitation here yesterday to have breakfast with President Eisenhower at the White House today.

The Minister, K. A. Gbedemah, said the invitation had been coupled with State Department regrets for the indignity he suffered Monday night in Dover, Del. A restaurant there refused to let him drink some orange juice because he is a Negro.

A key leader in his country's independence drive, Mr. Gbedemah said the President's invitation "makes amends" and "satisfies me." He called the President "the first American" and "the greatest American of his day."

"I'm sure this incident will be forgotten," he added.

Mr. Gbedemah postponed for a day is planned departure for London yesterday afternoon to accept the White House invitation.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon also planned to send the Ghana official a note of regret. Mr. Nixon dined at Mr. Gbedemah's home in Accra, Ghana, last March. The Vice President also gave a cocktail party for him in Washington

while Mr. [illegible] tending meet[illegible] the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Monetary Fund.

Ambassador Apologizes

In Accra, Wilson C. Flake, the United States Ambassador, apologized in a statement for the "exceptional and isolated incident." He said it had reflected neither the view of the United States Government nor that of the vast majority of Americans.

Howard D. Johnson, president of the Howard Johnson restaurant chain, said here he was trying to reach Mr. Gbedemah to express his personal regrets and to assure him that the organization's policy was to serve everyone without discrimination.

Mr. Johnson said his office had called up Harry Cook, who operates the Dover unit under a franchise arrangement, to "criticize him" and to inform him he had no right to assume a discriminatory policy in the organization's name.

In Dover, Mr. Cook said he regretted the incident, which occurred while he was away. He said that under "an unwritten community custom," Negroes are not served in the restaurant.

He said "we do make exceptions on certain occasions and have served mixed parties and colored alone." A waitress did give Mr. Gbedemah and his American Negro secretary, Bill Sutherland, orange juice to take out, Mr. Cook added.

The Associated Press reported that James C. Hagerty, President Eisenhower's press secretary, had been asked if the President had ever owned stock in the restaurant organization.

Mr. Hagerty said no, he believed the President had an interest in another chain. When the reporter said he recalled that General Eisenhower had had a partnership in a Howard Johnson franchise sometime between the end of the war and the time he became President. Mr. Hagerty said he would check but would not guarantee that newsmen would get an answer.

Gbedemah Feted Here

Mr. Gbedemah was guest of honor at a long-scheduled luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday given by Theodore W. Kheel, president of the National Urban League. At thi[illegible] both Mr. Kheel and the Re[illegible] Donald Harrington, chairma[illegible] of the American Committee on Africa, decried the incident in Delaware and said it did not represent American sentiment.

Mr. Gbedemah told the forty persons present that "I am sure there are many prejudices to be broken down." But he added: "The greater goodwill of the American people toward all peoples and nations is enough cover for the stupidity exhibited at certain times."

Later the Ghana official told reporters that the White House apology had been telephoned by Joseph Palmer, Assistant Secretary of State, at 9:30 A. M.

Mr. Gbedemah said this was his seventh visit to the United States and the first on which he was discriminated against because of his color. He said, however, that the incident had showed that prejudice exists in varying degrees in other parts of the country than Little Rock, Ark., and "We do hope the American people do their best to put it away."

Mr. Gbedemah added he had received apologies from Americans in many walks of life. Mr. Sutherland, his secretary, said Ernest S. Wilson Jr., a former Delaware legislator, had reported several Dover residents wanted to extend their hospitality to Mr. Gbedemah.

Among messages he received was a telegram from the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the Montgomery, Ala., crusade against bus segregation. Mr. King said millions of white and Negro Americans were determined to end undemocratic practices by "a minority of segregationists and bigots."

Nixon Also to Attend

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—Vice president Nixon also will attend President Eisenhower's breakfast tomorrow for Mr. Gbedemah.

The President issued the invitation for the 7:45 o'clock breakfast to make amends for the exclusion of the Negro leader from the Dover restaurant.

Jameson Parker, State Department press officer, said that the department "greatly regrets that this incident has occurred involving a good friend and a distinguished visitor."

In a somewhat similar incident the airport restaurant in Houston refused to serve Indian Ambassador G. L. Mehta in the main dining room in August, 1955. The United States Government apologized, but Ambassador Mehta declined an invitation from the Mayor of Houton to visit his home.

'Deepest Regret' Expressed

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Oct. 9—Ambassador Flake today expressed "deepest regrets" over the incident.

The Ambassador said he sincerely hoped the incident "will be construed in the light of what it surely was—an exceptional and isolated incident that does not reflect the views of the American Government or of the majority of Americans."

The League of Ghana Patriots, a youth movement within the governing Convention Peoples Party, protested the incident to the Ambassador. Eric Heyman, league secretary said "Incidents such as this are likely to weaken friendly ties between Ghana and America."

Ghanan Man of Affairs

Times New York 4-23-57

Komala Agbeli Gbedemah

Ghana. 10-10-57

KOMLA AGBELI GBEDEMAH (pronounced BED-eh-mah)—like other leaders of the new African nation of Ghana—on occasion wears a cap with the letters "P. G." They stand for "Prison Graduate," and Mr. Gbedemah says his six months' imprisonment during British colonial rule of the old Gold Coast enhanced his qualifications for leadership. Now Ghana's Minister of Finance, Mr. Gbedemah scored a blow yesterday against discrimination against Negroes in the United States. President Eisenhower invited him to a White House breakfast today to make amends for the refusal of a restaurant in Dover, Del., to let him drink orange juice on its premises.

Man in the News

The jovial, round-faced, six-foot-tall Ghanan is a renowned host and mixer himself. At parties for United Nations delegates here, he has made a striking figure in the brilliant-colored robes of his country, although for a more mundane luncheon yesterday, he wore a well-cut gray business suit. He is regarded as one of the United States' best friends among Ghana's leaders.

But Mr. Gbedemah is also a redoubtable and skillful man of affairs, both economic and political. He is regarded as one of the three key leaders in Ghana's drive for independence, achieved last March 6, along with Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah and Kojo Botsio, now Minister of Trade and Development.

An Early Prison Graduate

Mr. Gbedemah preceded his other present government colleagues to imprisonment at James Fort, in Accra. He was sentenced Oct. 17, 1949, to six months for alleged "publication of false news likely to cause alarm."

This was in the rather strident Accra Evening News, founded by Mr. Nkrumah as the organ of the Convention People's party, which demanded "self-government or death." Mr. Gbedemah was the paper's business manager. Following Mr. Gbedemah's imprisonment, Mr. Nkrumah wrote an editorial saying that h e"followed the imperishable footsteps of renowned martyrs for their country's freedom."

As Mr. Gbedemah came out of custody, he met Mr. Nkrumah, who was being locked up. His chief entrusted to him full responsibility for running the party and the paper. Prisoners were allowed to write only one censored letter a month—to near relatives. But Mr. Nkrumah managed to smuggle messages to Mr. Gbedemah on toilet tissue.

In his autobiography, Mr. Nkruma wrote that Mr. Gbedema "managed to keep my name alive in the minds of the people and encouraged them to carry on their struggle under his guidance, until the day that I would be once more able to lead them."

Mr. Gbedemah reorganized the party for general elections held Feb. 8, 1951, in which both he and Mr. Nkrumah won seats in the new legislative assembly. Four days later, Mr. Nkrumah was freed to form a new government.

The New York Times

Good friend of the U. S.
(Mr. Gbedemah here yesterday

Since then, Mr. Gbedemah has served as Minister of Health and Labor, in 1951 and 1952, Minister of Commerce and Industry, in 1952 to 1954, and Minister of Finance, the post he now holds.

He served with a British delegation in United Nations negotiations that joined the former British Togoland trust territory to the new nation. He has discussed in London, Canada and the United States a proposed $840,000,000 Volta River power and aluminum project.

Member of Ewe Tribe

Last August, he was elected international president of the Association of World Federalists.

Mr. Gbedemah is a member of the Ewe tribe. He was born June 17, 1913, at Keta, and was educated at Adisadel College, Cape Coast, and Achimota College, near Accra. He then ran a candy business; taught science and mathematics at Accra Academgy from 1939 to 1943, and operated a passenger transport and road hauling business, contracting with builders and the United States Army, from 1943 to 1948.

Entering politics in 1948, he joined with Mr. Nkrumah and Mr. Botsio the following year to break away from the old United Gold Coast Convention party, with its merchant and lawyer membership. They formed the Convention People's party, seeking a mass movement.

His personal secretary for the last year has been Bill Sutherland, a 38-year-old American born in Glen Ridge, N. J., who formerly operated a school at Tsito in the Trans Volta region. Mr. Gbedemah speaks excellent English with broad British "A's."

He and his wife Adelaide have two sons and three daughters. All are now in Ghana, except the oldest son, Bisesu, 13, who is studying in Switzerland.

Ghana Finance Minister Has Breakfast With Ike

Apology Made For Restaurant's Lack of Courtesy

Washington, Oct. 10 (AP)—President Eisenhower smoothed over an international incident Thursday with a breakfast of ham and eggs.

Eisenhower's guest at the White House meal was K. A. Gbedemah, who was refused service at a Dover, Del., restaurant Monday evening because he is a Negro.

Gbedemah, Finance Minister of the new African Negro republic of Ghana, told reporters after having breakfast with Eisenhower and Vice-President Nixon:

"The President expressed personal apologies over all that was done in Delaware."

Ike Reported Worried

Gbedemah added that Eisenhower was "a little worried" about the snub. He went on to say that the invitation to breakfast "makes up for what happened" in Delaware.

Gbedemah said Eisenhower told him there are "little things like that all over the place and you don't know where they're going to blow up, or when."

The White House had nothing to add to the Ghana statement to newsmen. It was made on the front portico of the White House after an hour's breakfast meeting, followed by a tour of the lower floor of the Executive Mansion with Eisenhower conducting his guest around.

Gbedemah then flew to New York where he planned to take off for London.

Nixon was invited to the White House breakfast because Gbedemah had entertained the Vice-President in his Ghana home last March when the former British Gold Coast colony celebrated its independence. Last month Nixon entertained Gbedemah in his home here.

Gbedemah was dressed Thursday in his native costume—a robe of gold cloth and sandals.

He laughed when he was asked by reporters whether, he was served orange juice—which the Dover restaurant declined to let him drink on the premises—and told reporters that orange juice probably was left off the White House menu on purpose.

His personal secretary, Bill Sutherland, told newsmen that Howard Johnson, owner of the restaurant chain—the Dover restaurant was operating under a Howard Johnson franchise—had called personally on Gbedemah at his New York hotel Wednesday night and apologized for the incident.

Sutherland, an American Negro from Glen Ridge, N. J., said "there is a great reservoir of good will toward America in Ghana and I don't think one incident like this will offset it."

Little Rock School Crisis Goes on In Silent Deadlock

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 10 (AP)—The Central High School racial-integration crisis subsided Thursday into a silent deadlock.

Governor Orval Faubus stood firm on his stand that no compromise is in sight unless nine Negro students are withdrawn from Central classrooms.

President Eisenhower has refused to withdraw Regular Army troops and federalized Arkansas National Guard units from the school until he is satisfied that the court-endorsed Central High integration plan will be inforced by local authorities.

Both of them reaffirmed their positions Wednesday.

Ike's Breakfast Erases Ghana Slur

Official Gets U.S. Apology

By LEE NICHOLS,
United Press Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—President Eisenhower personally apologized to Finance Minister K. A. Gbedemah of Ghana today for the refusal of a Dover, Del., restaurant to serve him Monday because he is a Negro.

White House Tour.

The incident prompted Gen. Eisenhower to have Mr. Gbedemah come to the White House for breakfast with him this morning. Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who visited Mr. Gbedemah's home during his tour of Ghana last March, also was present.

Mr. Gbedemah later told reporters Gen. Eisenhower expressed an apology for the restaurant incident.

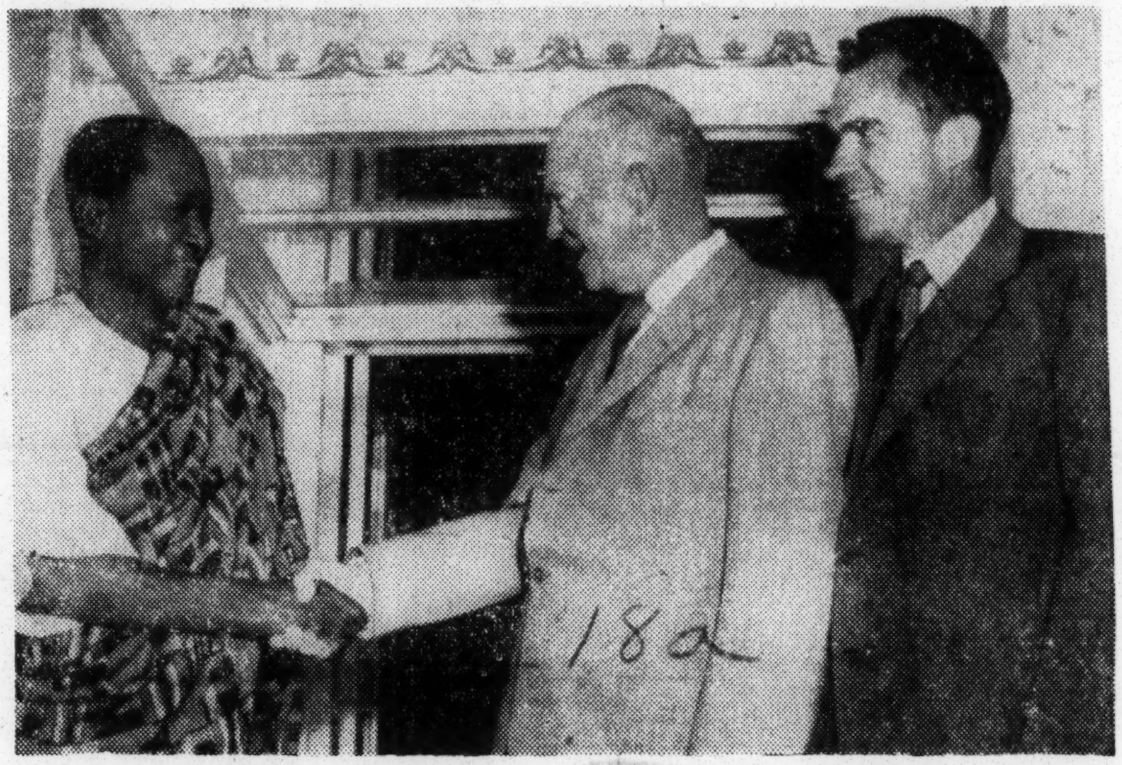
Following the breakfast, Gen. Eisenhower took Mr. Gbedemah on a brief personal tour of the White House. The President and Mr. Nixon then escorted Mr. Gbedemah to the north portico entrance and shook hands with him in farewell.

No Complaint.

Mr. Gbedemah wore a native costume of a toga-type Kenti gold-colored cloth with a vari colored block design and leather sandals. He planned to fly back to New York this morning and leave there by plane for London. He has been in this country since Sept. 20 for the World Bank and International Monetary Fund conference.

Mr. Gbedemah's spokesman told the United Press the finance minister now "feels better" and will not make a formal complaint to the State Department.

The State Department expressed regret over the racial snub to "a good friend and distinguished visitor."



K. A. Gbedemah, finance minister of Ghana, wears his national costume to breakfast with President Eisenhower at the White House today. Vice President Richard M. Nixon is at right.

Ghana's Ban On Attorney Is Protested

ACCRA, Ghana, Sept. 18 (AP).—The Ghana Bar Association protested yesterday against the government's barring of a British lawyer from re-entering Ghana.

Simultaneously, the lawyer, Christopher Shawcross, booked an airline ticket at Lagos, Nigeria, on a plane bound for Accra today.

Mr. Shawcross, a queen's counsel, was banned from Ghana after successfully defending a British news correspondent in an Accra court last week.

He is a brother of Hartley Shawcross, British attorney general in the last Laborite government.

In booking airline passage, Mr. Shawcross sent an appeal to Ghana's Attorney General Geoffrey Bing asking to be allowed to re-enter the country to represent two Moslem clients deported from Ghana.

Krobo Edusei, the Interior Minister, said previously that Mr. Shawcross was banned because he had "abused the Ghana government."

A rally in Accra yesterday of the Ghana Peoples' Association urged the government to reconsider its ban. It said the decision was bound to strain relations between this newly independent African nation and the rest of the commonwealth.

The correspondent who was defended by Mr. Shawcross, Ian Colvin of the London Daily Telegraph, was told by his newspaper not to return to Ghana to face a new trial on a charge of "writing with intent to excite public prejudice."

He has been accused of writing attacks on Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah. In the previous court action, Mr. Shawcross was upheld in his contention that the court was not competent to try the contempt case brought by the government against Mr. Colvin.

Mr. Colvin is at present in Nigeria with Mr. Shawcross.

The Telegraph announced in London that Mr. Colvin would return to Ghana only if the government there lifted its ban on Mr. Shawcross. The newspaper said Mr. Colvin's defense had been "intolerably handicapped" by the ban.

Christian Women Of Africa Hold Key InGhana, 700 Church Women Told

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — The principal of a middle school in Ghana, Africa, last week told seven hundred church women from over the nation here that Ghana "will not become a new nation today if Christianity with its outcome does not prevail."

"And whether it prevails depends greatly upon the Christian woman of Africa," said Miss Alice Mallet, Peki, Ghana. "Already the social position of women in Ghana is such that women not only lead, but also command where necessary and at times are expected to say the final word."

Miss Mallet, native Negro principal of the government subsidized Evangelical Presbyterian Middle School for Girls, Transvolta, Togaland, was brought to the U. S. by The Woman's Guild of the Evangelical and Reformed church specifically to appear at its quadrennial banquet.

The dinner in the Hotel Statler ballroom highlighted the four-day quadrennial meeting of the Guild which continued through Friday. Miss Frances Kapitzky, Stransburg, Pa., was toastmistress.

The African visitor's address centered a dramatic speech and choral presentation written and directed by another Negro, Dr. Zelma George, Cleveland lecturer-recitalist and dramatist.

Rev Davis, announcer for Station KMOX, St. Louis, narrated the presentation with support of a 14-person speech choir and 8 person singing choir. Eight others, including Ira Young, Negro member of Pilgrim Congregational church, St. Louis, as the questioning Negro student, held speaking parts in the drama pleading for racial integration.

Following depication of situations in the U. S. calling for equality of opportunity and treatment for the Negro in economic life, housing, the school, and the church, the drama calls attention to the need of Western democracies to have Asian-African countries on their side.

"Ghana, the newest among these nations, is of special importance because she is the symbol of the awakening Africa. Some very wonderful indigenous leadership is at work there, and the Christian church has been a powerful factor in seeking out, identifying, nurturing and helping to develop it," pointed out the narrator.

Hence the bringing of Miss Mallet here to represent Ghana.

The social setup of Ghana, according to Miss Mallet puts women to the forefront because "in some parts of Ghana the inheritance goes through the mother's line"; because in chieftancy the queen mother makes the last decision in selecting a ruler.

Because women control 90 per cent of the country's retail trade; because they are now competing with men in all types of work; because there are more women voters than men; because the woman sets "the example of good behavior" in Ghana society, and because in the church "women form the backbone in membership and finance"

"The African Christian women can overcome fear for supernatural powers which worry the non-Christian woman, knowing the Holy Spirit has power over the evil spirit. . .She realizes "Christianity means getting out of darkness into light. . .darkness full of ignorance, superstitition, beliefs, and undue suffering. The spirit of Christ within the Christian enables her to live among her fellows in great contrast to the non-Christian woman. . ."

"The Christian women of Africa," said Miss Mallet, "have the task of enrolling all women of Ghana as soldiers for Christ, thus raising the level of life in all parts of Ghana."

GHANA'S YOUNG DELEGATE TO THE U.N. CITES ROLE OF WOMEN IN HER COUNTRY

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Miss Gloria Addae, attractive young member of Ghana's United Nations delegation to the current General Assembly would like to destroy the idea that all Africans are savage spear-throwers or docile burden-carriers plodding through the jungles on the heels of the "mighty white hunter."

Miss Addae blames American movies for these and other misconceptions about her homeland and neighboring West African countries. She hopes for the day when United States tourists will travel to Ghana and discovery the progress made in cultural, social and economic fields.

An economist, schooled in Africa and Scotland, she reports with pride that a third of Ghana's annual budget goes for education, social welfare and health. She also takes satisfaction in Ghana's acceptance of the concept of equal pay for women workers, a goal still to be attained by women in many western countries.

Gloria Addae

Women In Commerce

Ghana also bars discrimination against women in civil service or education. Voting rights were extended automatically to both sexes and one Ghanan woman already has been elected to the central legislature. Although she hails such gains, Miss Addae hastens to add that she is no militant feminist out to demand more influential roles for women.

In Ghana, women run the majority of small shops and market stalls, handling two-thirds of the daily commerce in this field. They take on fewer jobs in the north of Ghana, where the Moslem religion tends to keep women in the home, Miss Addae said.

Throughout Ghana, Miss Addae foresees an ever-increasing activity for women in community development, particularly in the welfare services.

Still in her 20s, Miss Addae has a government job that is a civil service appointment as Research Economist in the Ministry of Trade and Development. A serious-minded young woman who wonders about the "values" cherished by the countries in which she has traveled, she also has a youthful enthusiasm for fashion, new places and dancing.

She performed a professional-looking samba at the Assembly's annual ball last month wearing a gown that is one of the many she designed herself. For most of these she uses geometric prints or woven kente cloth of Ghana, translating the fabric into styles that combine both Ghanan and western elements. Being only five feet and one-half inch tall, she has become particularly adept at dressing to give added height to her diminutive figure.

Wants Cotton Exports

Miss Addae hopes Ghana will some day be in a position to export its colorful cotton textiles, but realizes it must first learn to standardize products for this purpose. Though Ghana's Industrial Development Corporation does arrange for some exports, greater standardization would help market such handicrafts as gold and silver filigree work, ivory art pieces and wood carvings. All of these items would add to the country's export trade, which now consists mainly of a prosperous commerce in cocoa and minerals.

Expansion of tourism will have to wait, she fears, until a hotel system has been established. At present, there are many attractive inns, but any influx of travelers would over-tax these facilities.

Miss Addae explained that until now, typical Ghana hospitality has tended to make hotel service unnecessary. When traveling around, she says, it is always proper and satisfactory to approach a village elder and be certain of being welcomed as a guest.

Enjoys Travel

Even as a student, she enjoyed traveling. In Scotland, while attending St. Andrews University, she hitch-hiked through the western highlands. During the Assembly she took time out to fly to Puerto Rico and do a quick inspection of the island's industrial development program. She plans to report on this visit when she returns home.

All women in Ghana are supposed to be good cooks, but this accomplishment is not her strong point, Miss Addae says. Ghana's dishes vary according to the region, heavy on seafood on the coast, rice and stews in most areas, and greater dependence on fruits and vegetables in the inland villages. She was surprised to find United States food stores stocking yams and egg plants, which Ghanans call "garden eggs."

When the Assembly ends shortly, Miss Addae plans to head for home, but she hopes to return soon for an extensive tour of the United States. She will carry back an impression, she says, of confidence in the United Nations and its aim of maintaining peace.

Nkrumah Came From British Jail To Lead Ghana's Battle For Freedom

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 3-9-57 p. 12

By ROBERT R. METZ
INS Staff Writer

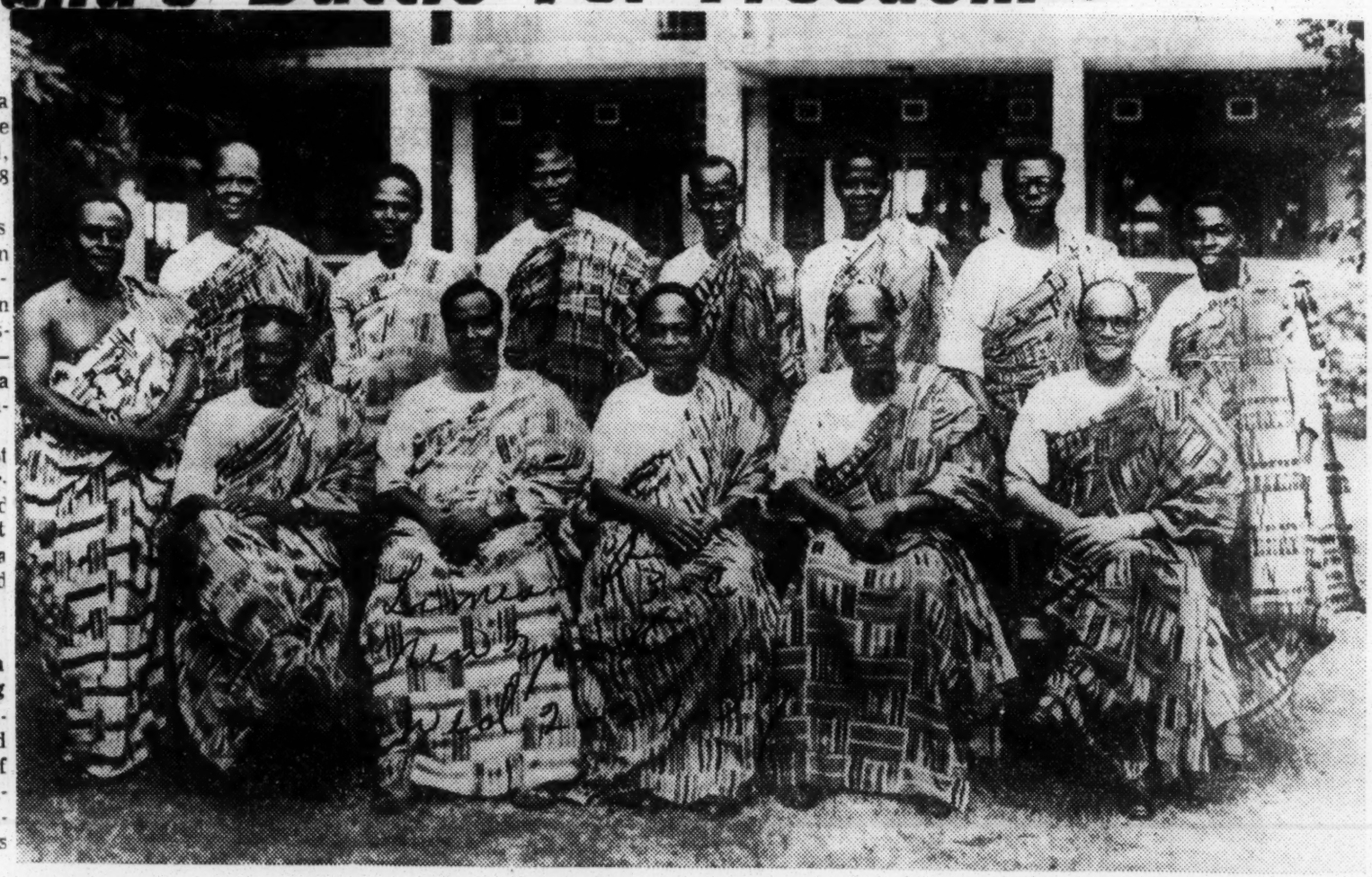
Kwame Nkrumah, product of a remote African village, a college in Pennsylvania and a British jail, has come far and fast in his 48 years.

But probably the toughest days of his life begin on March 6 when Britain's Gold Coast colony is proclaimed the independent nation on Ghana, and Kwame Nkrumah assumes power as prime minister—the first Negro to hold such a post in the Commonwealth of Nations.

If there are those who doubt Nkrumah and Ghana will long survive, their doubts are tempered by the knowledge that were it not for this handsome, firebrand of a man, there almost certainly would be no nation.

STRONG FOLLOWING

At present, Nkrumah has a strong emotional following throughout most of Ghana. A rousing speaker and skilled crowd pleaser, his appearances set off public displays of affection similar to those which greet Jawaharlal Nehru on his tours throughout India.



British Information Services

CABINET OF NEW AFRICAN NATION: Leaders of Ghana are, from left, seated: A. E. Inkumsah, Minister of Housing; Kojo Botsio, Minister of Trade and Labor; Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister; K. A. Gbdemah, Minister of Finance; A. Casely-Hayford, Minister of Communications. Standing, from left: A. E. A. Ofori-Atta, Minister of Local Government; N. A. Welbeck, Minister of Works; B. Yeboah-Afari, Minister of Agriculture; J. H. Allassani, Minister of Health; J. B. Erzuah, Minister of Education; L. R. Abavana, Minister Without Portfolio; Ako Adjei, Minister of the Interior, and Krobo Edusei, Minister Without Portfolio. Ghana, formed by union of the Gold Coast and British Togoland, will become a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth on March 6.

Nkrumah's climb to his present eminence began inauspiciously in a small, inland village where his father was a goldsmith and his mother sold cigarettes and rice.

Roman Catholic missions at Essiama and Sekondi gave young Kwame his first taste of books and knowledge and the outside world. He received his secondary education and was trained as a teacher at the famous college of Achimota where he displayed his oratorical talents so early and so often that one teacher admonished:

"You are here to learn, not to teach."

STUDIED IN U. S.

But after graduation came four years of teaching before Nkrumah set off [illegible] his native land to be a student in America. From 1935 to 1939, the young man from the Gold Coast studied at Lincoln university in Pennsylvania where he won a bachelor's degree. Then he studied at the University of Pennsylvania and began speaking against British imperialism and for Gold Coast independence.

In 1945, Nkrumah went to London where he spent two years studying at the London School of Economics and winning a law degree at the same time.

In 1948, Kwame returned to his homeland and joined the United Gold Coast convention. He left this political group to found and lead the Convention People's party the next year.

JAIL TO ASSEMBLY

The party demanded complete independence from Britain and in 1950, Nkrumah found himself in jail for inciting "illegal" strikes. But in 1951 under a new constitution prisoner Nkrumah won election to the Gold Coast assembly. He was released to become leader of government business in the assembly. The next year, he was named prime minister of the colony as it began moving toward complete freedom.

The progress was not always smooth, in part because of a determined effort by the Communists to take over the Nationalist movement.

During his years in the U. S. and England, Nkrumah, like all students from colonial areas was a target for the Communists' special attention. The Reds promised him their support in the "fight against Western imperialism."

FOUGHT REDS

But by 1953, the Gold Coast Trades Union congress was about to be delivered by its leaders into the Community World Federation of Trade unions. Nkrumah, who had accepted these union leaders as his associates, realized that such action would stall progress toward independence.

He announced that there would be in the Gold Coast, "no exchanging British masters for Russian masters," and told his colleagues:

"It is not in the best interests of our country for any Nationalist engaged in the struggle for independence to allow himself to be used by a Communist organization."

The Reds were purged from the union leadership.

Nkrumah has also had to deal with graft. Last year, several members of the government were in corrupt practices of the Gold Coast Cocoa Purchasing co.

CALL FOR HONESTY

Last month, the Prime Minister called on all members of the assembly and the government to set an example of honesty and integrity.

Ahead lies the task of channeling the enthusiasm and drive of the independence movement into the less glamorous and more difficult jobs of social and economic reconstruction.

Nkrumah's opponents say he is not the man for the job. One of the most bitter of them said recently: "We shall soon have to choose between white imperialism and black dictatorship."

But for the present, most of Ghana's 5,000,000 citizens are happy to be entrusting their future to Kwame Nkrumah. The free world is hoping they are right.

AFRICA:

Good Will—And Bad

Vice President Richard M. Nixon's good-will tour of Africa (NEWSWEEK, March 11) added up to a diplomatic and personal triumph:

▶From Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of newly independent Ghana he had won a pledge to shun neutralism, and assurance that Ghana's "government and people are dedicated . . . to the democratic way of life."

▶Liberia's President William Tubman promised that his country's "loyalty . . . to the principles of democracy and freedom cannot be sold or bartered"; indicated he would bypass an invitation to Moscow to discuss Soviet economic aid.

Nixon's own size-up at the halfway mark of his 18,000 mile swing: Free Africa, for the time being, anyway, sides with the West.

And, in spite of his hectic schedule, a case of flu, and the rigors of African travel (hot, sticky, and dusty), Nixon seemed to be managing to enjoy himself.

At Accra, when plane trouble delayed the arrival of newsmen assigned to cover the Vice President's tour, Nixon and his wife met the disgruntled reporters at the airfield. Notebooks in hand, and wearing armbands marked "Press," the couple interviewed them solicitously about their flight.

In Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, the Vice President beamed as tribal chiefs wrapped him in a black-and-white striped robe and solemnly proclaimed him a paramount chief. Among the privileges of office: The right to take as many wives as he can afford.

This week, Nixon moved on to Ethiopia, the Sudan, and Libya, three of Egypt's neighbors that President Nasser has staked out as his "sphere of influence." Cairo's controlled press pictured Nixon as a sinister munitions peddler, offering arms to Egypt's neighbors in the guise of "toys for your children."

Last week, to counter Nixon's successes, Nasser borrowed a page from the U.S. political handbook. He ordered one of his lieutenants to tour Africa on Nixon's heels—Cairo's version of an election-campaign "truth squad."

The Nixons: Influencing people . . .

United Press

. . . and making friends in Africa

Nkrumah Hits Critics

Says He'll Preserve Law, Order

(Special to the Courier)

ACCRA, Ghana—This new nation's government said it is "determined to preserve law and order" through a broadcast delivered to the nation by Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah.

Dr. Nkrumah's momentous address was delivered in the wake of a mountain of criticism both written and verbal which had grown following the expulsion from Ghana of two Moslem critics of the administration and journalist Bankole Timothy, who has done writing for the Courier.

Dr. Nkrumah answered criticism that the expulsions were politically motivated by pointing out that two former opposition party members have been named to the judiciary during his administration.

■

HE SAID, "It has been rumored that the Government has a list of people it intends to deport. This is not so, but I have emphasized again that the Government is determined to preserve law and order and will not tolerate subversive activities in any form. My Government will not hesitate to act if unlawful or subversive, and I repeat the words, unlawful and subversive, methods are used to undermine it."

The British press, in particular, has been openly critical of the July ouster, pointing out that the Moslem ousters were carried through one-half hour after the Parliament had invested the Government with the powers of expulsion.

However, the Ghana Evening News, generally regarded as voicing the unreserved opinions of the Prime Minister, points out, "After all, we are not begging to remain a member of the Commonwealth if we are expected to kowtow to any form of indignity and gross disrespect for our sovereignty and independence in order to show that we are worthy of our membership of the Commonwealth. We would rather prefer to take our exit from it."

This sentiment was probably expressed, say observers, because the British get much of their dollar income from Ghana cocoa.

18a 1957

Swear In 2 Ambassadors To Africa

WASHINGTON — Wilson Clark Flake, a native of Virginia and a career diplomat, has been sworn in as U. S. ambassador to Ghana. He was formerly attached to the Rome embassy.

Another U. S. ambassador to an African country was sworn in on the same day. He is Don Carroll Bliss, who is newly appointed to Ethiopia.

Bliss, until his Ethiopian appointment, was on special assignment to the Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian and African affairs.

Flake entered foreign service work as an assistant trade commissioner in 1929, and has served in several African and Asian posts and in domestic positions.

Bliss, who was born in Michigan, has served as a U. S. diplomat in foreign countries almost continuously since 1923.

GHANA

New Negro Nation Denies Intention To Ban Paper

ACCRA, Ghana, June 12 (AP)—The British-owned Daily Graphic, this new Negro nation's only national newspaper, has received official assurance the government isn't planning to ban it.

Interior Minister Aki Adjei told a news conference June 5 that Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's regime had decided to shut down the Graphic within six months because of its strong criticism of the government.

Last weekend Adjei implied he was jesting. He told correspondents in the National Assembly lobby: "I did not know the newsmen would ake my satement so seriously."

Yesterday, the Ghana Information Service in London issued a denial of the June 5 statement. the threat was without foundation. The London Daily Mirror, which owns the Graphic, was notified Africa's Strydom refused to come for "personal reasons" which many ascribed to an unwillingness to sit down with—or to be photographed with—the new nation of Ghana's Negro P.M., Kwame Nkrumah. New Zealand's Sidney Holland was laid up with a slipped disk. Ceylon's Solomon Bandaranaike was busy at home fighting a civil-disobedience campaign. All three sent substitutes.

Of those government leaders who went to London, two, India's Nehru and Pakistan's Suhrawardy, were notoriously incompatible, and a third—Ghana's Nkrumah—had just annoyed the British by substituting his own portrait for the Queen's on Ghana's new stamps and coins. Arriving in London, he explained disarmingly: "Many of my people cannot read or write. When they buy stamps they will see my picture—an African like themselves—and they will say 'Aiee, look, here is my leader on the stamps. We are truly a free people.'"

International

NKRUMAH ARRIVING IN LONDON
"Aiee!"

THE COMMONWEALTH
Chilly Reunion

Britain's Commonwealth, like all families, is harder to hold together as everyone grows up. Last April when Britain's Prime Minister Harold Macmillan decided to call a conference of his fellow P.M.s throughout the Commonwealth, there seemed to be plenty for the family to talk about. Mother Britain's new defense outbacks, its flirtation with the European Free Trade Area, and the economic and political aftermaths of the Suez incident (which threatened to break up the Commonwealth) were all family matters requiring friendly discussion. But when the time came to discuss them in London, half of the family were either too busy at home or feeling too unfriendly to bother.

This week, as the conference began in the Cabinet Room at 10 Downing Street, only four of the eight Commonwealth Prime Ministers originally invited were on hand. Canada's St. Laurent, for years a quiet voice of moderation at such get-togethers, had just resigned office and been replaced by Tory John Diefenbaker (who turned up on schedule). Racist South Africa's Strydom refused to come for "personal reasons" which many ascribed to an unwillingness to sit down with—or to be photographed with—the new nation of Ghana's Negro P.M., Kwame Nkrumah. New Zealand's Sidney Holland was laid up with a slipped disk. Ceylon's Solomon Bandaranaike was busy at home fighting a civil-disobedience campaign. All three sent substitutes.

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Ghana Gets New Governor-General

LONDON — (NNPA) — Queen Elizabeth has appointed the Earl of Listowel as Governor-General of Ghana to succeed Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, Buckingham Palace announced.

Lord Listowel, a Socialist peer, was the last Secretary of State for India and Burma. He relinquished these posts when India and Pakistan became Dominions in 1947 and when Burma became a separate independent state in 1948. He was Secreary of State for Colonial Affairs from 1948 to 1950.

PREMIERS' PARLEY BRIEFED BY LLOYD

Briton Gives Commonwealth Leaders Review of Plans at Disarmament Talks

By THOMAS P. RONAN
Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 26—The British Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference opened today with a review of developments at the United Nations Disarmament Subcommittee meetings here.

Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd, who has been representing Britain at the disarmament talks, gave the conferees a rundown on the proposals and counterproposals that have been made since the subcommittee began its current series of talks in March.

Reserving their own discussion of disarmament until later, the Commonwealth leaders then began a general review of the international situation. This review was said to be only in a preliminary stage when the afternoon session, the second of the day, ended.

Soviet Aims Weighed

As part of the discussion, there will be an appraisal of the free world's relations with the Soviet Union. The British view is that the present Soviet leaders are genuinely desirous of reaching some agreement with the West on disarmament and in maintaining peace for the present at least.

Part of this desire is due to the Soviet Union's respect for the strength of the United States in the nuclear field, the British feel. British optimism about the prospects for maintaining peace is said to be shared by the other Commonwealth countries.

The meetings are being held in the Cabinet room at 10 Downing Street. This street, normally austere, was bedecked with the flags of the ten participating nations—Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

In addition to Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, the Prime Ministers attending are John Diefenbaker of Canada, Robert Gordon Menzies of Australia, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Hussein Shaheed Suhrawardy of Pakistan, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Sir Roy Welensky of the Central African Federation.

New Zealand Chief Absent

Thomas L. Macdonald, New Zealand's Minister of External Affairs, represented Prime Minister Sidney G. Holland, who was indisposed and unable to make the trip to London.

Representing South Africa was Eric H. Louw, Minister of External Affairs. Prime Minister Johannes G. Strijdom had simply cited "personal reasons" for his inability to attend.

Prime Minister S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike of Ceylon has been detained because of the threat of a civil disobedience campaign by the Tamil minority in his country. He is represented by M. W. H. de Silva, Minister of Justice.

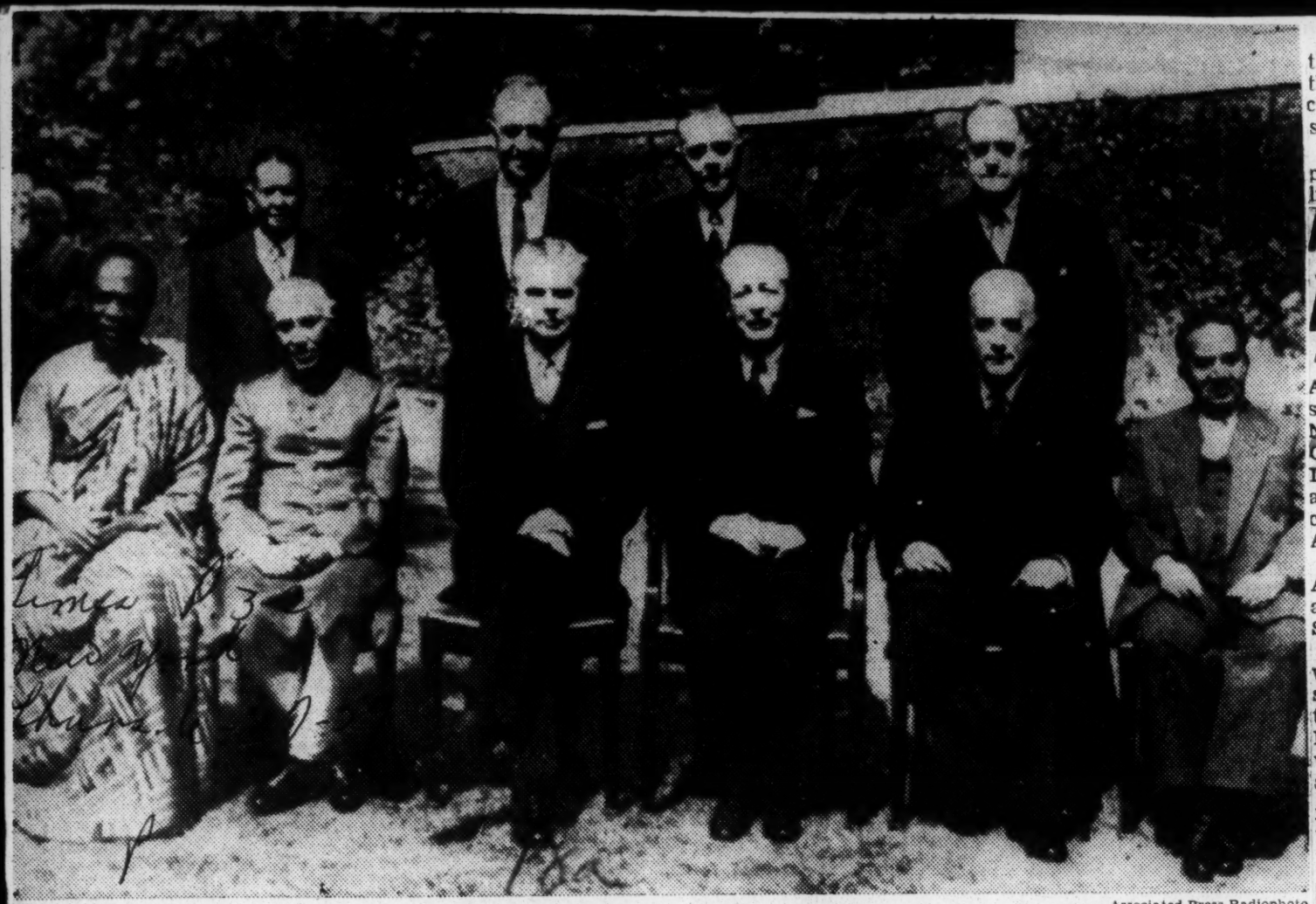
Most of the morning session was devoted to formalities. Mr. Macmillan, who was presiding for the first time over a Commonwealth conference, welcomed the other Commonwealth representatives on behalf of his government.

He extended a particular welcome to Dr. Nkrumah as the first Prime Minister of Ghana to attend such a meeting. Ghana attained her independence only last March.

The Commonwealth conferences are held on an informal basis. An agenda is laid out on broad lines but it is subject to alteration at any time. The object is to obtain a frank and intimate exchange of views.

To facilitate this exchange, every effort is made to maintain secrecy about just what each Prime Minister says and generally about the line the talks are taking until the conferees agree on just what may be disclosed.

No effort is made to reach definite decisions on the problems discussed. But it is felt that the exchange of information and views will help each of the countries to reach these decisions if necessary later.



Associated Press Radiophoto

AT COMMONWEALTH MEETING IN LONDON: From left, seated: Prime Ministers Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, John Diefenbaker of Canada, Harold Macmillan of Britain, Robert Gordon Menzies of Australia and Hussein Shaheed Suhrawardy of Pakistan. Standing: Manikku Wasumestri Hendrick de Silva, Justice Minister, Ceylon; Thomas L. Macdonald, External Affairs Minister, New Zealand; Eric H. Louw, External Affairs Minister, South Africa, and Sir Roy Welensky, who is the Prime Minister of the Central African Federation.

Prime Minister Nkrumah stated that he will turn to the U. S. for the money if the British and other commonwealth nations do not respond.

Dr. Nkrumah estimated that the project would cost about 865 million dollars.

Archie S. Lang Assigned To Ghana

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Archie S. Lang, a career foreign service officer becomes the first Negro official to be assigned to Ghana, the new African nation. Mr. Lang departed in June for his new assignment and has arrived in Accra, and presented his orders to Ambassador Wilson C. Flake.

Lang worked with the Veterans Administration from 1946 to 1949 after two year's service with the U. S. Army in World War II.

During 1949 and 1950, young Lang who had liked his taste of foreign service served overseas with the International Refugee Organization. He entered the U. S. Foreign Service as a staff officer in 1950 and served as a political officer in the American Consulate General at Munich, Germany from 1950 to 1957.

He was commissioned a career foreign service officer on February 9, 1956. He is married, has two children and his family accompanied him to Ghana.

Orleanian Assigned To Ghana Diplomatic Post

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Mr. Lang is the son of the late Rev. Herbert L. Lang, Sr., of New Orleans. A brother Attorney Xenophon F. Lang is practicing law in Los Angeles, Calif.; and another brother Herbert L. Lang, Jr., is a general contractor in New Orleans. Mrs. Geneva Lang - Johnson, a sister, recently returned to this city where she is employed by the Orleans Public School system. Mr. Lang's stepmother is Mrs. Viola Dominique Lang, a retired public health school nurse.

Nkrumah May Seek US Funds For Power Plant

LONDON.— (ANP) —In order to erect a project that could turn the nation of Ghana into a thriving industrial center. Ghana Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah indicated here last week that he is seeking a billion dollars for the project.

The money will be used to erect a power plant on the Volta River which would have the twin aim of producing power and extracting aluminum from bauxite deposits. Since Ghana virtually has no oil, the Volta River project could generate the necessary power to industrialize the newly-freed West African nation and possible set the pace for industrial development throughout Africa.

UNIA Buys 1,250 Acres in Ghana

PHILADELPHIA—Negotiating the purchase of 1,250 acres of land in the new African Republic of Ghana, whose independence was achieved March 6 of this year, was one of the many steps taken by the delegates to the 13th international convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association which closed here Sept. 1.

Delegates gathered from Ghana, West Indies and the various states of the United States for this six-day convention under the direction of William L. Sherrill, President General of the UNIA who witnessed the independence celebration as an invited guest of the Ghana Government.

The land to be purchased in Ghana by the UNIA is to be used for cattle raising and dairy farming.

Baptists Send Five to Ghana

Dr. Jernagin

Dr. Jackson

NEW YORK—Four outstanding Baptist leaders are among the thousands attending statehood ceremonies in Gold Coast West Africa this week where Ghana becomes a new nation.

Baptist representatives are Dr. J. H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc.; W. H. Jernagin, president of the National Sunday School, and BTU Congress; G. Leonard Carr, treasurer of the National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc., and Dr. and Mrs. M. L. King Jr., president of the Montgomery Improvement Association.

Drs. Jackson and Jernagin are representing their organizations; Dr. Carr is sent by his church, and Dr. and Mrs. King were sent by Dexter Avenue Church.

Trinidad Capital

West Indies Joins Ghana In Freedom

KINGSTON, Jamaica — As the first Negro nation in the British Commonwealth of Nations, Ghana is now joined by The West Indies.

Meeting in Jamaica recently, delegates from Trinidad, Barbados, Jamaica, the Windward and Leeward Islands held final discussions which culminated in the choice of a name for the new commonwealth (The West Indies), the choice of a capital and the determination of the administrative staff.

The capital will be near Port of Spain, Trinidad.

The new commonwealth, whose nearest counterpart is the Aegean federation of ancient days, will, like the new state of Ghana, remain within the British Commonwealth because of the obvious advantages of doing so.

■

WHO WILL be Prime Minister of The West Indies is still a moot question which must be finally determined in the forthcoming elections.

DuBois urges socialism for Africa

NEW YORK — Eighty-nine-year-old W. E. B. DuBois, who was elected president of the Pan-African Congress last held in 1945 in England, but who was refused a passport to attend the independence of Ghana (formerly the Gold Coast), communicated with Ghana Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah by letter, urging rejuvenation of the Pan-African Congress, socialism for the new country, and movement toward freedom for all of Africa.

The letter to Nkrumah, with whom DuBois said he has been acquainted since 1945, was published in the National Guardian, published by the Independent Progressive party.

DuBois said he and his wife, Shirley Graham, were refused passports by the State Department. He said he has also been "compelled to decline a trip to China for lectures and participation in the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin."

REPRESENT BLACK AFRICA

The aged scholar recalled that he had "tried to establish some means of cooperation between the peoples of African descent throughout the world" 40 years ago at the close of World War I.

He urged Ghana not to be "merely a part of the British Commonwealth or a representative of the world of West Europe, Canada, and the U. S.", but to be "representative of . . . Black Africa below the Sahara desert.

"All the former barriers of language, culture, religion, and political control should bow before the essential unity of race and descent, the common suffering of slavery and the slave trade . . . the modern color bar," he said.

"With no thought of force, political control or underground subversion, a new series of Pan-African Congresses should be held," he said, seeking "common aims of progress for Black Africa, including . . . economic cooperation, cultural development, universal education".

He also thought Africa should have "freedom from religious dogma and dictation."

It should "stress peace and join no miiltary alliance and refuse to fight for settling European quarrels. It should avoid subjection to and ownership by foreign capitalists who seek to get rich on American labor and raw material," he said.

The "socialism" he desires for Africa should be "founded on old African communal life," DuBois said "rejecting on one hand the exaggerated private initiative of the West and seeking to ally itself with the social program of the progressive nations.

DuBois also said Africa should be allied "with the Communist states like the Soviet Union and China in peaceful cooperation."

He said "Pan-African socialism" would "no longer consent to permitting African majority of any African country to be governed . . . by a minority of invaders who claim racial superiority or the right to get rich at African expense."

He urged Nkrumah to call the Pan-African Congress to "meet soon and for the first time on African soil at the call of the independent state of Ghana."

Nixon Kisses African Babies

By A. M. RIVERA, JR.

ACCRA, Ghana, W. Africa—Vice President Richard Nixon was completely overwhelmed by the festive throngs here. He kissed babies, shook hands with women.

If Dick Nixon went to Africa to win friends for the United States of America, his mission has been completed beyond his wildest expectation.

At Casablanca, 250,000 persons cheered Nixon as he made a tour of the city, on a 75-mile route.

Satchmo's Wife Among Notables At Ghana Event

NEW YORK — Mrs. Louis Armstrong in company with a score of American notables left New York for Accra, capital of the West African Gold Coast State, on Saturday, Mar. 2, to participate in the week-long independence celebration of the newest member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Vice-President Richard Nixon had already left for Africa. Travelling with Mrs. Armstrong by Pan American clipper to Accra were Under Secretary Ralph Bunche of the United Nations; Honorable Richard L. Jones, United States Ambassador to Liberia; the Rev. Martin Luther King, distinguished leader of the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott, and Mrs. King; Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of New York; and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a vice-president of the AFL-CIO.

• • •

MRS. ARMSTRONG, representing her famous husband took with her the print of "The Saga of Satchmo," the United Artists film starring Louis Armstrong and Edward R. Murrow. Murrow and Fred W. Friendly co-produced the movie which was filmed in part on the Gold Coast when Louis and his band performed there recently.

Mrs. Armstrong appears in the movie along with many of the Gold Coast's leading citizens including Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah. The Prime Minister and Vice-President Nixon were on hand when Mrs. Armstrong arrived with the print of the movie. Other notables present were the Dutchess of Kent and the Governor-General Sir Charles Arden-Clarke.

A special preview of "The Saga of Satchmo" was one of the highlights of the week of festivities which got under way last weekend. Independence day was March 6. In addition the week was highlighted by special dances, receptions and state banquets.

"We Are No More Slaves Prime Minister Says

ACCRA, Ghana — (ANP) — More than 50,000 cheering citizens of the new nation of Ghana last week heard their leader, Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah declare, "We are no more slaves. Move about with your chest out."

The stirring words came from Prime Minister Nkrumah as Ghana became a free and independent state no longer under British rule.

The red, gold and green flag of Ghana was flown high in midnight ceremonies replacing the British Union Jack. Ear-splitting roars of "freedom," "freedom" rang to the hilltops from the mighty throng that gathered at Accra's Polo grounds. The hour of freedom had come at last.

Fireworks exploded and drums rolled out the news that a new nation was being born.

Dignitaries from the world over offered felicitations to the new state as Ghana's independence day began.

Vice-president Nixon ended his four day visit to the new nation with warm praise for Britain's policy in giving Ghana its independence.

Nixon stated: "Here in Ghana we have as good an example of a colonial policy at its best as the world can see."

He told newsmen that Ghana's leaders showed wisdom, moderation and statesmanship in establishing "a new and vital government which can be a shrine dedicated to liberty."

Nixon and his entourage left following ceremonies for Liberia, the next stop of his tour. The vice-president presented a 2,000 volume technical library valued at $20,000 to Ghana as a symbol of U. S. desires to help the new nation.

The Russian delegation was reported to have given Ghana a Russian-built transport plane and some Russian automobiles. Soviet delegate A. Benedictov declared that Moscow might give Ghana financial and economic help also, if a request was extended for such.

To Ghana With A Gift

Lucille (Mrs. Satchmo) Armstrong held tightly onto a canister of film "The Saga of Satchmo", a TV film concerning her husband as she prepared to board a plane for Accra, Ghana, last week.

With Mrs. Armstrong on the flight to the new African nation were the Rev. and Mrs. Martin Luther King, shown here, as well as Dr. Ralph Bunche, Cong. A. Clayton Powell Jr., and other dignitaries. The film was a gift to Ghana Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah.

BEFORE LEAVING GHANA, where they witnessed the birth of the new African independent state, (formerly The Gold Coast) this trio examined the new nation's flag. They are from left: **Bishop Robert Wright, AME church, Louisiana and Mississippi; Chester Gillespie, representing Mayor Anthony Celebrezze of Cleveland, Ohio, and Robert S. Boyse, representing the 30-year-old Negro History Club of Westfield, N. J.**

Ike Names Flake Envoy To Ghana

Associated Press

President Eisenhower yesterday nominated career diplomat Wilson C. Flake of Polkton, N. C., as the first United States Ambassador to the new African republic of Ghana.

Flake, 51, now is counselor at the U. S. Embassy in Rome. Previously he served as counselor at Pretoria, South Africa, and as executive director of the State Department's Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs. He has been in the diplomatic service since 1929.

The President also sent to the Senate the nomination of Maurice Augustus Crews, Philadelphia patent lawyer, to be an Assistant Commissioner of Patents. Crews is a Republican, 55, and will take a position left open by the promotion of Arthur W. Crocker to First Assistant Commissioner.

Grant Reprieve To Nkrumah Foes

ACCRA, Ghana — (ANP) — The Supreme Court in Kumasi last week granted a one-week stay of deportation orders against two of three men opposed to Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah.

The men, Alhajid Amadu Baba and Aljio Larden Lalemie, had been ordered ousted by the Nkrumah government on the grounds that their presence in the country is not conducive to public good.

Although the government described them as Nigerians, the men maintain they are Ghanaians.

GHANA DEPORTS LEADERS OF 2 AFRICAN TRIBES

ACCRA, Ghana, Sept. 8 (AP) —Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's government has deported leaders of two French West African tribes, the Gaos and the Moshies.

The leaders were strong supporters of the Moslem association party. They were deported from Kumasi, the Ashanti district capital 125 miles north of Accra.

Two weeks ago Nkrumah pushed a special bill thru parliament to enable him to deport two Ghana citizens who were Moslem association leaders in Ashanti, a district that wants greater autonomy within this new African nation. Opponents charged Nkrumah with trying to be a dictator.

GHANA

10,000 Screaming Natives Greet Nixon At Gold Coast

ACCRA, Gold Coast, March 3 (AP)—Vice President Nixon, suffering from a touch of the flu, arrived in the African Gold Coast today to the cheers of 10,000 natives screaming, "Freedom! Freedom!"

Nixon's plane touched down after a bumpy 11-hour flight from Morocco, where Nixon began his African good - will visit Friday. The vice president, who has been hit by a chest cold and sore throat, nevertheless shook hands with scores of spectators who thronged the airport.

As head of a five-man United States delegation, Nixon will represent the American government at ceremonies Wednesday making this British colony the independent nation of Ghana.

With his wife standing at his side, Nixon told the crowd, which included children waving American flags:

"I bring to you good wishes and greetings from President Eisenhower and the people of America. We are delighted to be among you during the celebration of your independence. This is indeed a unique occasion. I would like to pay tribute to the leaders of the Gold Coast and the United kingdom for making it possible for the people of this country to achieve independence in an orderly manner."

The Rebirth Of The Republic Of Ghana, The Second African Independent Nation

The glory of ancient Africa will live again in those magnificent floats and rousing encomiums proffered by countries from all over the land, on March 3rd, when the Republic of Ghana is reborn to the world. President Eisenhower has assigned as his representatives, Vice-President Nixon and Congressman C. C. Diggs of Detroit, Michigan. John Wesley Dobbs, Masonic leader, will go from the state of Georgia.

Ghana will thusly become an independent nation as well as the second independent Republic in Africa.

According to histories, this strip, extending from Timbuctoo almost to the Atlantic was first known as "Negroland" and was founded about the year 300 AD.

The population of Ghana numbers one and a half millions.

Historian Huggins in his book, tells of the Arabs finding black kings in the height of their glory, with many schools organized along the western African gold coast. He criticized American writers of history for their lack of interest in this important area.

Jewish and Syrians, fleeing their native countries, took refuge in Ghana and inter-married with the Africans. They not only made a new land but a new race of people.

It is interesting to note that only the setting up of the state of Israel would rival what promises to be a record event in the coming to life of an ancient commonwealth, the Republic of Ghana.

So, Ghana's coming to life will be hailed with high anticipations among civilized nations as well as a hearty welcome among those of her sisters, themselves struggling for a place in the sun of self governing nations.

Let us hope that the rebirth of Ghana will be a stimulus for other new nations to be carved out of the colonial holdings of European nations.

Africa, a vast continent with many undeveloped areas; is rich in natural resources and we believe she is destined to take her place among the industrial nations of the globe. Therefore, we note with due pride and interest the achievement of the independence of Ghana and we hope for her rapid and sound advancement.

Bishop Francis H. Gow, of Capetown, South Africa is expected to be present at the ceremony also He is the presiding Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal, Capetown, South Africa.

Gold Coast Law Set

London, Feb. 7 — Final details for Britain's Constitutional proposals for the Gold Coast were discussed last Wednesday by the Colinial Secretary and the Gold Coast Finance Minister, and Minister of state.

The proposed Constitution for the British Colony which is to become independent on March 6, and change its name to Ghana is scheduled to be submitted to the House of Commons Thursday.

The two Gold Coast Ministers arrive here Tuesday night from Accra. They are K. A. Gbedenah, Minister of State, and K. Botsio, Finance Minister. They met twice during the day with Mr. Lennox-Boyd, and after the meeting it was announced that Parliament would receive the Gonstitutional proposals Thursday.

One point of concern has been that, once independent, the Gold Coast would lose the British Financial assistance she has been receiving through the Colonial Development corporation.

Negro Notables Leave For Africa

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, undersecretary of the United Nations, and other notables left Idlewild Airport today for Accra, Gold Coast, to attend ceremonies Wednesday inaugurating the new West African nation of Ghana.

Dr. Bunche said he will represent U. N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

The group included Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY), A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and vice president of the AFLCIO; the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the Montgomery, Ala., bus protest movement, and Mrs. Louis Armstrong, wife of the Negro band leader, who will represent her husband at the celebration.

MORRIS BROWN PROF. LEAVES FOR GOLD COAST

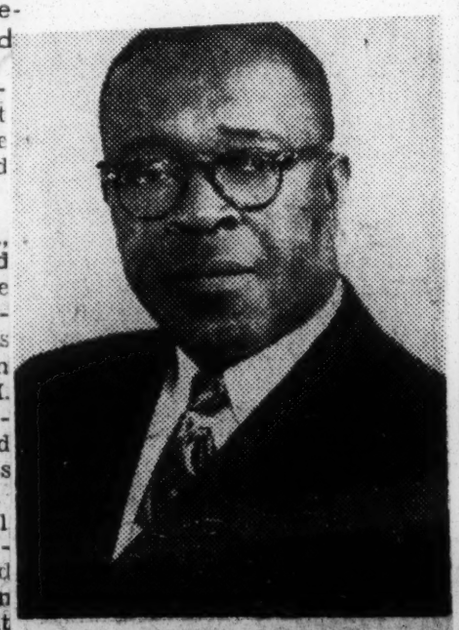
Dr. Josephus Roosevelt Coan, missionary and Professor of Religious Education and Old Testament Literature Morris Brown College leaves for the Gold Coast today at 2 p. m.

He will stop at Monrovia, West Africa, and will arrive at Ghana for the celebration of the national festivities.

Dr. Coan has served as a missionary in South Africa for a period of nine years under the auspices of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. At that time he was stationed at Johannesburg and Capetown, South Africa.

He was born in Spartanburg Co., South Carolina and was educated in a rural school of this same county; South Carolina A&M College(being the Valedictorian of his class). He received his B. A. from Howard University; B. D. and A. M. from Yale University; D. D., Morris Brown College and he started his ministerial work at St. James AME Church, Newark, New Jersey.

While in East Africa, Dr. Coan will visit the missionary work of his denomination at Monrovia, spend sometime with President Tubman of this same community and visit other missionaries in this area.



DR. J. R. COAN

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GHANA

Birthday of a Nation

For months an army of architects and planners had been busy hiding the squalor of the teeming (pop. 200,000) British Gold Coast city of Accra behind a glittering facade of chrome-plated supermodernity. In the last-minute bustle, newly imported foreign taxicabs tangled endlessly with native "mammy wagons" crammed with the smiling denizens of the back country come to town to see the show. Everybody stared proudly at the vistas of the future on every side: a new pagodalike Statehouse, an ornate new bank building, a government-run, air-conditioned hotel, and a great new department store, where African ladies with babies slung on their backs rode gleaming Escalators with proprietary aplomb.

In the middle of it all, charging about in his official Rolls-Royce to supervise every detail of the arrangements, was the tireless, 47-year-old, U.S.-educated (Pennsylvania's Lincoln University) Akan tribesman who was responsible for it all. Last week, as the church bells of Accra tolled midnight on the sixth day of March, the moment for which Dr. Kwame Nkrumah and his people had long waited at last arrived: on the flagpole atop the Parliament building of Accra, the Union Jack of Great Britain came fluttering down, and the red, yellow and green national flag of the new nation of Ghana was raised in its place.

Gold Coast Freedom Celebration On TV Channel 11, March 4

The Gold Coast of Africa next week becomes the independent nation of Ghana, first African government to attain sovereignty south of the Sahara.

The new nation will be the subject of the Council's weekly "World Spotlight" presentation at 9:30 p.m. Monday, March 4, on Channel 11, WTTW.

Alan H. Smith, now of Marquette University, Milwaukee, and a former British colonial official in the Gold Coast, will discuss British attitudes toward the newly sovereign nation. Ghana will remain a member of the British Commonwealth, with a governor-general to be appointed by the British throne, as Pakistan was after its independence and separation from India.

Also on the program will be David Apter of Northwestern university, one of the nation's leading scholars on African subjects, and author of a recent book on the subject.

Additionally, World Spotlight will try to bring a report directly from Ghana for broadcast on the program. Dr. Homer Jack of Evanston is in the African nation for its independence day and is making arrangements to make a telephoned report on the occasion, directly to World Spotlight studios.

"At long last," shouted Kwame Nkrumah to a crowd of 50,000 rapt Africans, "the battle has ended. Ghana, our beloved country, is free forever. Let us pause for one minute and give thanks to Almighty God." For 60 seconds the crowd stayed silent. Then a mighty roar shook the air: "Ghana is free!"*

* Hard put to find a suitably African name for their new nation, the Ghanaians picked that of a black empire which flourished during the Middle Ages in the neighborhood of Timbuktu on the grounds that some of their ancestors probably came from there.

Warmth & Hoopla. Next morning, before a packed audience of visiting dignitaries,* Ghana became a new and independent state (pop. 4,600,000) within the Commonwealth. Representing Queen Elizabeth and clad in a white chiffon gown topped by a dazzling tiara, Elizabeth's aunt, the Duchess of Kent, read the monarch's speech: "My government in the United Kingdom have ceased from today to have any authority in Ghana." "We part from the former imperial power," answered the equally dignified Kwame Nkrumah, first Prime Minister of Ghana, "with warmest feelings of friendship and good will."

That the transfer of power should be so warm and friendly was due in large part to the tact and imagination of the Gold Coast's governor for the past nine years, Charles Arden-Clarke, who boldly released Nkrumah from jail when Nkrumah's party won the Gold Coast's first general election. The governor met Nkrumah, trusted him: in a year Nkrumah was Prime Minister. In time Nkrumah's own suspicion and hostility disappeared.

This or That. After last week's official solemnities were over, Ghana and its guests let themselves go in a week of frolic. A bop concert by New Orleans Jazzman Wilbur de Paris vied with a Christian thanksgiving service in Accra stadium and a resplendent durbar in honor of the duchess. There were parades and reviews and garden parties and banquets, a fly-past of R.A.F. jet bombers and a Queen of England in his arms and danced a brief but sprightly *pas de deux* to the tune of *Gotta Be This or That*.

* Ranging from U.S. Vice President Nixon (*see* NATIONAL AFFAIRS) and Britain's Lord Privy Seal R. A. ("Rab") Butler to Red China's Marshal Nien Yung-cheng. Among especially invited U.S. Negroes: Dr. Ralph Bunche, Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., the Rev. Martin Luther King, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Mrs. Louis ("Satchmo") Armstrong.

traditional sprinkling of gin on the ground to ward off evil spirits.

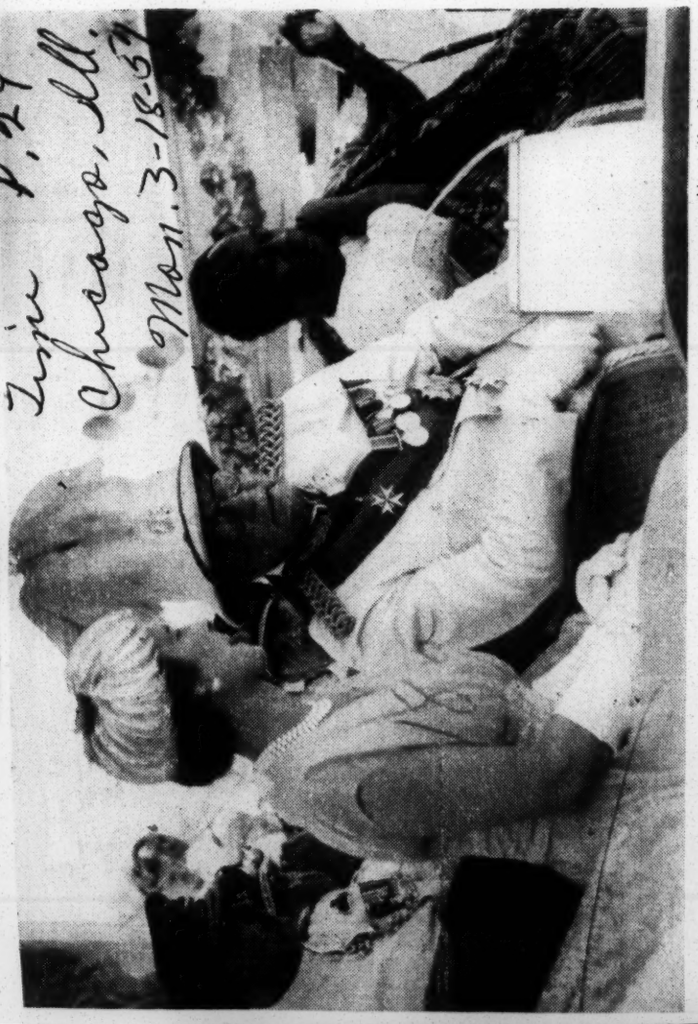
And to top it all, there was a gala independence ball in the marbled hall of the new Statehouse, where the Negro Prime Minister of Ghana, after assiduous practice beforehand, held the aunt of the

Associated Press Radiophoto

ARRIVES FOR OPENING OF PARLIAMENT: Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana greeting crowd in Accra for the first session of African nation's Parliament.

UP Telephoto

Seth Kobla Anthony, new African government of Ghana representative to the U.N. tries on earphones at seat in United Nations.



Mark Kauffman—LIFE

DUCHESS, COLONIAL GOVERNOR & PRIME MINISTER IN ACCRA
"At long last, the battle has ended."

PRIME MINISTER KWAME NKRUMAH DEPORTS TWO MOSLEM LEADERS

Accra, Ghana (ANP) — Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's government deported two Moslem leaders to Nigeria, within 90 minutes after the national assembly had approved a special bill Friday giving the interior and justice minister absolute powers of deportation.

The deportees were Alhaji Amadu Baba and Alhtaji Larden Lalemie, both leaders of the Moslem Association party, which is one of the groups opposing Nkrumah' government.

The assembly had been working for 24 days to test the legality of the original deportation order against these two men, and the editor of the Daily Graphic. The original order was issued at the beginning of the month. The assembly approved bill also deprives deportees of the right to appeal

Before taking the plane to Nigeria, Alhaji Amadu Baba told reporters:

"Tell our friends we are being taken to Lagos. We are not discouraged. We are still convinced our course is right.

"We have no regrets for our political ideas or association. We wish Ghana and her people well."

Amadu Baba and Alhaji Alufa Othman Larden Lalemie, were flown from here to Kano, Nigeria, last week as Parliament debated the bill. No reason was given for their deportation.

In a statement to the Christian Council of Ghana, which asked that the new deportation bill be withdrawn, the Prime Minister said: "The Council is wrong in thinking this bill created a precedent. In fact it was based on the precedent of previous ordinances of deportation which it has been unfortunately necessary to enact from time to time. There is nothing new in what the Ghana Parliament has done."

The Government was trying to deport the two men through court action at the time he bill was passed. Nkrumah said the law was necessary because supporters of Lalemie and Amadu Baba "were engaged in a systematic campaign to provoke violence with the object of coercing the government and bringing pressure to bear on the court" hearing the deportation case.

Ghana Chief Defends Fast Deportation

Reuter

ACCRA, Ghana, Aug. 25 Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah today defended his government's action in deporting two Moslem leaders from Ghana under a new law making deportation legal "without appeal or review in any court."

The two leaders. Alhaji

Nkrumah Overstrained

TROUBLE IN GHANA AS ASHANTI UNREST BREWS

ACCRA, Ghana — (NNPA) — Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, has failed to visit the Ashanti territory in mid-August, as he promised to do after returning from the Prime Ministers' Conference in London.

His staff said Friday that he was suffering from overstrain and the visit was unlkely to take place. Since the deportaton of Bankole Timothy, deputy editor of the Ghana Dailey Graphic, and the detention of two Ashanti Moslem leaders, it is improbable that any Ghana leaders will venture into Ashanti.

Ashanti has become a sullen, angry territory where anything can happen. Visit to Ashanti were few even before the deportation policy.

Sir Arku Korsah, the acting Governor-General, went up two months ago and played golf with the Asantehene, the king and spiritual ruler. But Sir Arku is a non-political figure.

OTHER VISITORS

Minster of Finance Gbedema visited Ashanti in July, but he is the most moderate and popular man in the Government. Minister of Communications Edusei opened a post office in the territory but he had a strong police guard.

His constituency is at Sekele East, in Ashanti, but on his rate visits he needs police escorts. His elder sisteh was killed in a shooting affray.

Dr. Nkrumah has not vsited Kumasi, capital of Ashanti, since the 1954 elections. When passing through to Tamale in the Northern Territory for the July, 1956, elections, his plane stopped at Kumasi, but he did not leave the arport.

Under British rule, Ashanti was accessible to the people of the Crown Colony, many of whom settled there. The methods used by by the Convention People's party in its election campaign that caused the ill feeling toward the Accra Goverment.

Shock groups of young men organized by Dr. Nkrumah and his lieutenants moved into the Cocoa country. Today the small offices of the party in Kumasi are inside the premises of the Cocoa Purchasing Corporation.

In 1954 the reaction set it and Kobina Kessie, a lawyer, held a meeting in his home in Kumasi to form the National Liberation Movement.

Two years of fighting and terrorism by both sides following, in which the Convention People's party is said to have lost 22 men killed and the National Liberation Movement 17. Houses were damaged by bombs, cars burned, and party workers assaulted.

ELECTION "Quiet"

By the summer of 1956 the police had confiscated arms and ammunition and both parties agreed to disband their "strong arm" groups. The 1956 election passed off quietly

When there is important business to be done in Ashanti, Govern ment Ministers prefer to send permanent heads of departments. They do not like riding around with a police escort.

The Ashanti kingdom is one-third of the terrtory of Ghana and lies at the center of the newly independent state. With its cocoa, gold and diamonds it is the big money-earning region.

The opponents of Dr. Nkrumah are taunting him with indeoision and timidity. He has left it to Minister of Information Baako to parley with the hostile Chief's Council.

DR. KWAME NKRUMAH

Unrest In Ghana Over Nkrumah Rule

KUMASI, Ghana — (NNPA) — Unrest is growing in Ghana, the former British Gold Colony in West Africa, which obtained its independence in March.

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the Prime Minister of Ghana, has not yet been able to allay the fears expressed by Dr. Busia, leader of the opposition party, and by the chiefs of Ashanti and of the Northern Territories that his rule would be dictatorial.

A strong challenge to the extremist group in the Accra Government — Accra is the capital — has been made here by the Asantehene, king and spiritual leader of the Ashanti nation. He uttered it first before the Asanteman Council on Aug. 16.

On Monday he repeated his statement that the Ashanti people have no intention of surrendering to totalitarian rule. "The time has come for a change of mind now that people understand the turn of events," he said, adding.:

"There are signs that your youth realizes now that it has been misled. I cannot refer to the present court case involving two Kumasi men in deportation proceedings, but I can say the people are greatly disturbed at the thought of being deported without trial."

WIDE-SPREAD UNEASINESS

The recent deportations, which include two men from Kumasi, the Ashanti capital, as well as Mr. Timothy of Sierra Leone, a newspaper man, have caused widespread uneasiness.

The Asantehene was reminded that he had informed his council about threats to deport him, too. He was asked if he took the threats seriously and if he thought the Government would do such a thing.

"The Government in Accra doesn't mind being stupid," he replied. "Now they are moving towards a republic. But that will be resisted here.

"The Regional Assembly and the people will act if the constitution is tampered with. I know they want to abolish the influence of the chiefs and deprive them even of moral power.

"In the south they are stopping the monthly payments of those chiefs who do not do what they wish. I am using my influence to keep the people quiet. The Government would like any excuse to declare a state of emergency and pick us out".

BANKOLE TIMOTHY

has never been regarded favorably by his African contemporaries. Most of his critics have described the Timothy prose as the writings of a "misinformed - Johnny-Come-Lately."

Oust Ghana Critics!

Prime Minister Takes Firm Action

By CECIL GREGORY
(Special to The Courier)

KUMASI, Ghana—Opponents of Ghana's Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, are crying to high heaven over the deportation orders handed down against three critics of the current regime.

• The Supreme Court, in session here, granted a one-week stay of deportation in two of the three cases which involved President Alhajie Amddu Baba and Secretary Alhajie Larden Lalemie of the Moslem Association party.

• The M. A. P. is one of the most active political groups in opposition to the Convention Peoples party, of which Dr. Nkrumah is the titular head.

The third deportation order involved Bankole Timothy, part-time correspondent of the Pittsburgh Courier who is deputy editor of the Daily Graphic in Accra.

IN MR. TIMOTHY'S case it seems that the Government of Ghana has acted because he actively criticized policy. Mr. Timothy came to Ghana from Sierra Leone and, ostensibly is ousted because he is an "undesirable" alien.

• In the case of the Moslem leaders, the Government has charged that they are Nigerians. This the Moslems have denied, maintaining that they are Ghanaians and as such are immune to deportation orders. Actually, the Timothy case appears to hinge upon his criticism of the fact that Dr. Nkrumah's likeness is slated to appear on the first issue of Ghana coins. Then, to add to this tactical error, Timothy attacked a powerful member of the cabinet who had turned reporters out from his office.

• At the time of this affair Timothy wrote, "Why is he afraid of the press, which is essential to a democracy as is a government?"

However, there are several factors involved in the deportation orders which lie over and above the reasons stated for the action taken by the Government.

FIRST, MR. TIMOTHY is regarded by many influential CPP people as a representative of the "imperialist press." Timothy has been under steady fire for the past several years by the Ghana Evening News which invariably voices the sentiments of Prime Minister Nkrumah and his followers.

• Timothy cut his teeth in the newspaper business as an employe of the Lord Beaverbrook chain of newspapers and borg Castle, the symbol of white domination. He was ripped for having his picture or likeness placed upon the Ghana coins. This action served to take away the practice of having the Queen or King of England's likeness placed upon the coin of the realm.

• THIRDLY, there has never been any love lost between the Ashanti and the mercantile classes represented by Nkrumah. The situation in Ghana, in this respect, is very much similar to that in Nigeria where Dr. Azikiwe's most formidable opposition has come from the Moslem factions.

But, uppermost in the minds of many Ghanaian critics is the fact that the deportation orders of the government were "undemocratic" in nature, at least to their way of thinking. Their point of view is supported to the hilt by the white press in London which has been crying to high heavens about the action.

• However, CPP supporters point out that the power to deport is a sovereign privilege. One fold this writer, "The right to deport is a right that is constantly exercised by the white nations of the West, including your own United States. And yet, no one has ever accused the USA of undemocratic procedure when they have run critics of the USA out of the country. But, whenever, an African country does what the Western nations do and continue to do along such lines, the African country and its leaders are considered tyrants."

As far as the effect Nkrumah's critics may have upon the average Ghanaian, observers here in Kumasi and in Sekondi and in Accra tend to feel that if anything, the deportation orders have served to make Nkrumah's position even more inviolate.

He may be a despot, but he is a benevolent one insofar as the Ghanaian masses are concerned.

Secondly, much of the criticism leveled at Nkrumah has stemmed from actions taken by the Ghana Government which serve to wipe out the remaining vestiges of the remaining vestiges of white domination. Nkrumah was blasted for moving into Christians-

18a 1957

Ghana Acts To Deport Two Critics

ACCRA, Ghana, Aug. 22 (AP) Premier Kwame Nkrumah's Government asked Parliament today to approve the immediate deportation of two Moslem Government critics.

Nkrumah

A bill was introduced to speed up the exiling of Alhaji Amadu Baba and Alhaji Osman Larden. The House leader threatened to cut off debate on the bill if it is not passed before Friday.

Anti-Government demonstrations have broken out since the two men were ordered from the country. Government opponents called the deportations an example of Nkrumah's "totalitarian tendencies."

Mounting public dissatisfaction iwth the Nkrumah Government, stemming from a variety of causes, has found expression during the past three days in violent demonstrations. The Premier has been booed, some Cabinet officers stoned, and a number of persons injured. At least 47 have been arrested.

Armed guards search all persons entering Parliament.

The two Moslem leaders contend they cannot be deported because they are citizens of Ghana. The Government contends they are aliens.

The bill introduced today would give Nkrumah power to deport the two men "without appeal to or review in any court."

from Ghana under a new law making deportation legal "without appeal or review in any court."

Alhaji Amadu Baba and Alhaji Alufa Othman Larden Lalemie were flown to Kano, Nigeria, last week as Parliament debated the bill. No reason was given for their deportation. They had appealed in the courts against an earlier deportation order.

The two men, both born in Ghana when it was the British colony of the Gold Coast, complained they had had to leave behind sizable investments.

The Prime Minister said the reasons why the bill was necessary "were that those supporting the case of the two men were engaged in a systematic campaign to provoke violence with the object of coercing the Government and bringing pressure to bear on the court [hearing the deportation appeal]."

GHANA DEFENDS OUSTER

Moslem Leaders' Deportation Backed by Prime Minister

ACCRA, Ghana, Aug. 25 (Reuters) — Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah defended today his Government's action in deporting two Moslem leaders yesterday.

The Washington Post

DR. PETER KEWI DAGADU
. . . Baptist leader

Church Head From Ghana Speaks Here

The hope of the world depends on its acceptance of the teachings of Jesus Christ, the Rev. Dr. Peter Kewi Dagadu, general secretary of the Christian Council of Ghana, said yesterday.

Dr. Dagadu preached on Jesus' question to His disciples, "Whom say we that I am?" to the Mount Carmel Church congregation.

The Ghana Baptist leader was speaking on the invitation of the Rev. Dr. William Henry Jernagin, church pastor, who visited Dr. Dagadu in Ghana in March.

Dr. Dagadu said that 25 per cent of Ghana's 4½ million population is Christian. He said the names of three streets of Kumasi, capital of Ashanti colony, typify the three aspects of life in Ghana: Commercial, Government and Mission.

If people, and nations, reply to Jesus' question as Peter did —"Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God"—they must "live the life the answer demands," Dr. Dagadu said. "They will learn the values He lived and died for—love, humility, generosity, mercy, and honesty."

The visiting preacher has been in the United States since July 20. He lectured at Drew University in Madison, N. J. and attended meetings of the World Council of Churches at Yale University.

Dr. Dagadu will leave Washington today to preach in Atlanta, Ga., and will leave New York for Ghana Aug. 29. His daughther, Maude, a sophomore at Iowa State University, heard him preach yesterday.

Ship Line Planned By Ghana

SEKONDI, Ghana — Ghana's Minister of Commerce and Industry has announced that this West African nation will soon have its own shipping line which will be known as the "Black Star Line."

The name of the new shipping concern will bring back memories to old associates of the "back to Africa" movement of the late Marcus Garvey in the United States.

• Garvey had started a shipping company under the same name, but the concern failed for a variety of reasons. It is not known whether the Ghanaian government had the Garvey movement in mind when they chose the name, "Black Star," but there is a striking coincidence.

In line with the announcement, negotiations have been taking place between the Ghana Government and the Israel shipping line "Zin" for the purchase and chartering of ships.

The eventual aim of Ghana is to join the West African Conference Lines, the organization representing shipping interests in West Africa.

Ghana's Governor General To Arrive In September

ACCRA. — (ANP) — The Earl of Listowell, whom the Queen of England has approved as the new Governor General of Ghana, is expected to arrive here in September.

Lord Listowell is 50. He has been a prominent member of the Labor party for a number of years. He has served as Postmaster General, as Secretary of State for India, as Minister of State for Colonial Affairs and was Joint Parliamentary Secretary of Agriculture and Fisheries, all under the Labor party government. His name was proposed for the governorship by Prime Minister Nkrumah and his ministers, it is understood.

Lord Listowell will become the first occupant of the new State House in Ghana. Formerly the governor occupied Christianborg Castle but Prime Minister Nkrumah decided to make that impressive old castle fronting on the ocean, a few miles from Accra, the Prime Minister's residence. The State House in Accra was built for the Prime Minister's use originally. It has not been occupied as yet and extensive alterations have been made to make the State House suitable to house a governor general. Acting Governor General Sir Arkee Korsah during his brief interim service did not occupy an official residence.

South Africa Weighing Ghana Diplomatic Ties

Johannesburg, Aug. 15 (AP)—The prospect of an exchange of diplomats with Ghana has sent a new breeze wafting through the rigidly segregated Union of South Africa.

Ghana is the Negro nation formed last March from a merger of the Gold Coast and British Togoland. Like South Africa, it is a member of the British Commonwealth.

The Ghani envoy of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah is not expected to arrive in the near future. Long negotiations will be necessary before any nonwhite can move into the diplomatic colony and face the color bars maintained here for centuries.

Committed to Exchange

But Prime Minister J. G. Strijdom's Government is committed to an exchange of envoys. And, as other new and independent African states emerge, other nonwhite diplomats will be braving the chills of apartheid in South Africa.

In a country where Negroes are segregated from the cradle to the grave and the official policy is to perfect this segregation, the new diplomatic development has created something of a dilemma.

It has also brought about a reappraisal of the subject of segregation on a social level.

Ghana's high commissioner (ambassador) to South Africa would be of little value to his Government if, like other Africans here, he had to live in a native settlement, shun diplomatic receptions, and talk freely only to other Africans.

Would Rate Courtesies

He will have to attend state banquets, travel first class on the railways, be granted hotel accommodations, and sit among the distinguished in the galleries of parliament. His assistants and advisers will have to be accorded similar courtesies.

The Government is aware of the problems and is determined the exchange of diplomats will not take place until preparations have been made to avoid the possibility of any "diplomatic incident." The Government also has the inverse problem of finding a white diplomat who can go to Accra, Ghana's capital, and stay out of trouble.

Foreign Minister Eric Louw has emphasized that, while diplomatic relations undoubtedly will be opened, the time is "not yet ripe."

Talked 'Man to Man'

Louw contributed to the discussion here when he invited Nkrumah to lunch during the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in London recently. Nkrumah said later he and Louw had talked "man to man and heart to heart."

The Afrikaans newspaper, Die Burger, of Cape Town, a supporter of the Government, set tongues moving all over the country by publishing a plea for "a policy of necessary exceptions—not only for high black officials from foreign countries, but for civilized South African nonwhites."

The article said, however, that the "breaking down of the existing social separation between the whites and the nonwhite mass would be a catastrophe."

AFRICANS TO EVOLVE OWN WAY OF DOING THINGS, SAYS NKRUMAH

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 20.—An "African way of doing things," was foretold here by Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, addressing the Commonwealth Correspondents Association at a luncheon in his honor during the Ghana Prime Ministers' attendance at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference.

Pleading that the people of Ghana should be given time to "sort themselves out," the African leader reminded the newspapermen that, "It must be expected that an African way of doing things would certainly be evolved.

"Europeans, Americans and Asians frequently approach the same problems by quite different routes; and just as frequently they adopt different methods of performing the same function . . . but the end result is the same."

So, Nkrumah said, it will be with the Africans.

Very often people "overseas" expect standards from Africans which were not achieved in their own countries, the African Prime Minister observed, sharply.

Nkrumah pointed out that Ghana has been independent "scarcely three months," and it is apparent that a much longer period will be required before its leaders can evolve external and internal policies suited to the country's needs and status, he said.

Economic Independence "Greatest Problem"

"We recognize that our greatest problem now is to attain economic independence," he continued. "Cocoa . . . cannot by itself provide the additional revenue . . . essential to maintain our present political and economic momentum."

Nkrumah said that a careful survey of Ghana's economy had convinced the government that "the Volta River Project represents the only means by which we can generate sufficient additional revenue to insure the continued and successful political and economic development of our country." Principally, the Volta River project will release cheap electrical energy for industrial purposes.

"Physical characteristics" of the river require a "great amount of capital," the Prime Minister said and overseas investors will have to play a large part in the development.

The Ghana Prime Minister has now returned to his country. During his stay in London, he spent a week-end with British Prime Minister Harold McMillian at Chequers. He attended the Queen's dinner for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers at Windsor Castle and a reception given by the British Government at St. James Palace.

He, himself gave a garden party at Belgrave Square for Ghana Nationals and a banquet at the Grosvenor House hotel.

Before returning to Ghana, he visited the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst to see Ghanaian officer cadets under training.

UNIA Purchases Land In Ghana

PHILADELPHIA — The Universal Negro Improvement association announced this week that it has purchased 1,250 acres of property in the African republic of Ghana.

The move was endorsed by delegates to the association's 13th international convention, which ended Sept. 1.

Officials of the association said the African land is to be used for cattle raising and dairy farming.

The UNIA was encouraged in its endeavor by the Ghana government, which is seeking to increase its beef production. The government is also establishing an agriculture research center.

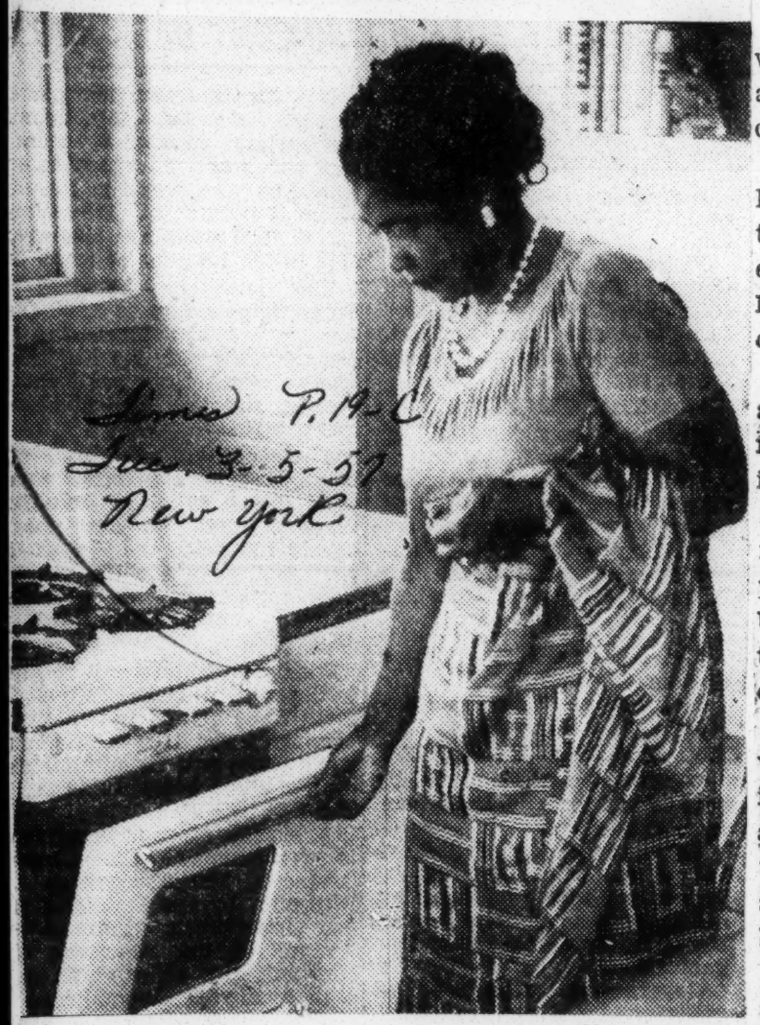
One of the actions of the convention was to select Ghana, which acquired independence early this year, as the convention site for 1958.

William L. Sherrill was unanimously re-elected to his third term as president of the group. Other officers are:

Thomas W. Harvey, A. L. Crawford; Raymond Kelley, and Charles L. James, assistant presidents-general; Naomi Taylor, secretary; O'Brien Bristol, high chancellor; Rev. J. C. Tucker, chaplain; Solomon Fitzhue, high commissioner; and Maggie Jenkins, international organizer.

Governor-General—Sir Arku Korsah, appointed Acting Governor-General of Ghana, takes the oath of allegiance and official oath administered by the Acting Chief Justice, S. O. Quarshie-Idun. Ceremonies were held in Accra.

Student Here Plans Gold Coast Diet



The New York Times

Mrs. Frances Thoms inspecting kitchen equipment at school

And what comes after independence for the Gold Coast, which arrives officially tomorrow? Apple pie and maybe even hot dogs, a young woman disclosed here yesterday.

Mrs. Frances Thoms, who left the Gold Coast five years ago to study here, will return to the new African state of Ghana next fall. Her chief hope is to bring about better nutrition for the people of that new Commonwealth country.

She told of her plans at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, where she is completing a course in professional foods. She will open an American-style restaurant or cafeteria —"whatever is needed." Along with the apple pie and hot dogs, Mrs. Thoms wants to introduce more milk and vitamins into the diet of the people. She also wants to encourage school lunch programs.

Her American husband, Roy Thoms, who was an agricultural student at Hampton Institute in Virginia when they met, plans to start a farm when they go to the Gold Coast. He hopes to raise foods that are unavailable.

In the hunting plains, where only meat is eaten, Mrs. Thoms wants to add vegetables and fruits to the diet. In areas where starches and the plant foods form most of the diet, she would encourage more meat and fish eating.

Back To Ghana

Few of even the most intemperate whites seriously propose today that the answer to the race problem is to encourage Negro migration back to Africa.

But strangely something very similar to this came the other day from two Negro leaders, Lester Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, and John H. Johnson, publisher of *Ebony* and other Negro magazines.

Granger, whose great grandfather was a slave from the Gold Coast, now the new independent nation of Ghana, said in Accra the other day that American Negroes should invest money in the new nation. Johnson went further, praising employment opportunities for U.S. Negroes who are willing to return to the land whence their grandfathers came.

The surprising thing is that Ghana, while it is a symbol of vanishing colonialism and independence, is in another sense the symbol of a Negro civilization apart from whites—which is exactly what many Southern whites have been arguing for all these years.

This is not to disparage the progress and development of the little country—they have indeed been impressive. But the story of Ghana is the story of Negro progress made possible by paternalistic white help. The resulting free nation is not a symbol of successful integration but of triumphant separation through white guidance.

Thus it is ironic to hear Johnson urge U.S. Negroes (not whites, mind you, just Negroes) to migrate to Ghana, and to read his comparison of the achievement of Ghana Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah to that of another Ghana guest, Dr. Martin Luther King of Montgomery, Ala., U.S.A.

But Satchmo's Wife Taught Him

Nkrumah Couldn't Dance!

LONDON (ANP) — Mrs. Louis Armstrong, wife of the famed trumpeter, "Satchmo" Armstrong, busied herself last week in the gainful and voluntary occupation of teaching Ghana Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah the art of waltzing and fox-trotting so he could dance with the Duchess of Kent.

In Ghana representing her husband, Mrs. Armstrong stated: "We were in the Prime Minister's house the day before the big ball and the Prime Minister said: "I've got to dance with the Duchess tonight and I don't know how to dance. What am I going to do?"

Mrs. Armstrong interjected: "It's all right, man. I'll teach you to dance." And she did.

CHORAL TRIBUTE MADE TO GHANA'S NKRUMAH

NEW YORK— A choral tribute to Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of Ghana, was presented on the United Negro College Fund-ABC Radio Network choir series by the glee club of Lincoln university, Sunday, March 10.

Dr. Nkrumah is an alumnus of Lincoln and credits the Pennsylvania university, one of the UNCF's 31 members, with the training that helped him achieve success.

DR. NKRUMAH first came to the United States and entered Lincoln in 1935. He was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts Degree and earned a Bachelor of Sacred Theology from Lincoln in 1942.

Like 75 per cent of the students attending the United Negro College Fund's members colleges, Dr. Nkrumah received scholarship aid for his education. With no funds from home during his entire stay in this country, he worked as a merchant seaman, in shipyards and in catering establishments to supplement his Lincoln scholarship.

The March 10 Nkrumah tribute featured the Lincoln Glee Club under the direction of Orrin Clayton Suthern 1.

Nixon visits Ghana town; Stevenson was there first

ABURI, Ghana (NNPA) — Vice President Richard M. Nixon made a handshaking, 23 mile trip to Aburi, one of the oldest, villages in Ghana, only to find that Adlai Stevenson, the 1952 and 1956 Democratic Presidential candidate had beat him there.

Chief Nana Osae Djan II of the Akaubim Tribue, all decked out in golden headdress and colorful Kente-cloth and sitting under a tremendous umbrella, broke the news of Mr. Stevenson's visit to the Vice President.

Mr. Nixon found out that the chief has a brother studying music in New York. His name is Nana Gwooh and he is a student at the School of Music of Columbia University.

* * *

THE SHACKS were made of some stone, mostly mud, and had thatched roofs. About 350 people came out into the village square to greet the Vice President and hear their chief make a welcoming speech in which he told of the visit of Mr. Stevenson and other notables.

It appeared, however, that Mr. Nixon made the biggest hit.

The dignified old chief, speaking through the interpreter, said he was so happy because Stevenson had been here. But a member of the Nixon party as they were leaving, said: "I think we can carry this ward the next time."

French, Belgians Jittery

Herald P. 6-G

Ghana Drops a Bombshell in Africa,

Sun. 3-17-57 Miami, Fla.

Will Shield Oppressed, Sell Liberty

18a

By ERNIE HILL
Herald Staff Correspondent

LONDON — Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of the newly independent state of Ghana has offered asylum to Africans everywhere who consider themselves unjustly persecuted.

NKRUMAH

And he is going to build one of the most powerful radio stations on the continent, he states, to spread ideas of freedom from European colonialism.

Ghana, he says, is opening its doors to all the persecuted, including natives in trouble in the Union of South Africa.

American-educated Nkrumah says his dream is for an eventual United States of Africa—larger than the United States of America and with a greater population.

French, Belgian and Portugese colonial governments are worried over the prospect of Ghana's making native populations dissatisfied with what they have.

So is the racialist government of the Union of South Africa which is in the midst of a program for complete segregation of races.

Only Britain, which arranged the transition for the Gold Coast colony to become independent Ghana within the Commonwealth, is looking forward to better relations in Africa.

The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan already has been freed.

Britain has offered to give self-government to Nigeria whenever its people feel they are ready.

Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland remain British protectorates largely because their territories fear that they would be swallowed up by South Africa if the British pulled out.

Nkrumah, who studied and worked in the United States from 1935 to 1945, has become the symbol of new Africa on the march.

Breakup of the old colonial empires is well advanced. Libya has its freedom from independent for many years.

The French and Belgians are Nkrumah's immediate target.

Dakar, center of French West Africa, has been demanding self-government some time. The movement there has been infiltrated with Communists from France.

French Equatorial Africa, covering a large area in the center of the continent, is more backward and lacks leadership at the present time.

The Belgian Congo, once hermetically sealed against outside ideas, is going through a period of change.

The editor of a small native newspaper recently demanded that the Belgian administration start thinking about a measure of self-government for natives.

Ten years ago the editor would have been put on a chain gang or shipped back to the bush. Now, however, the Belgian governor-general called him to the government palace to discuss the situation.

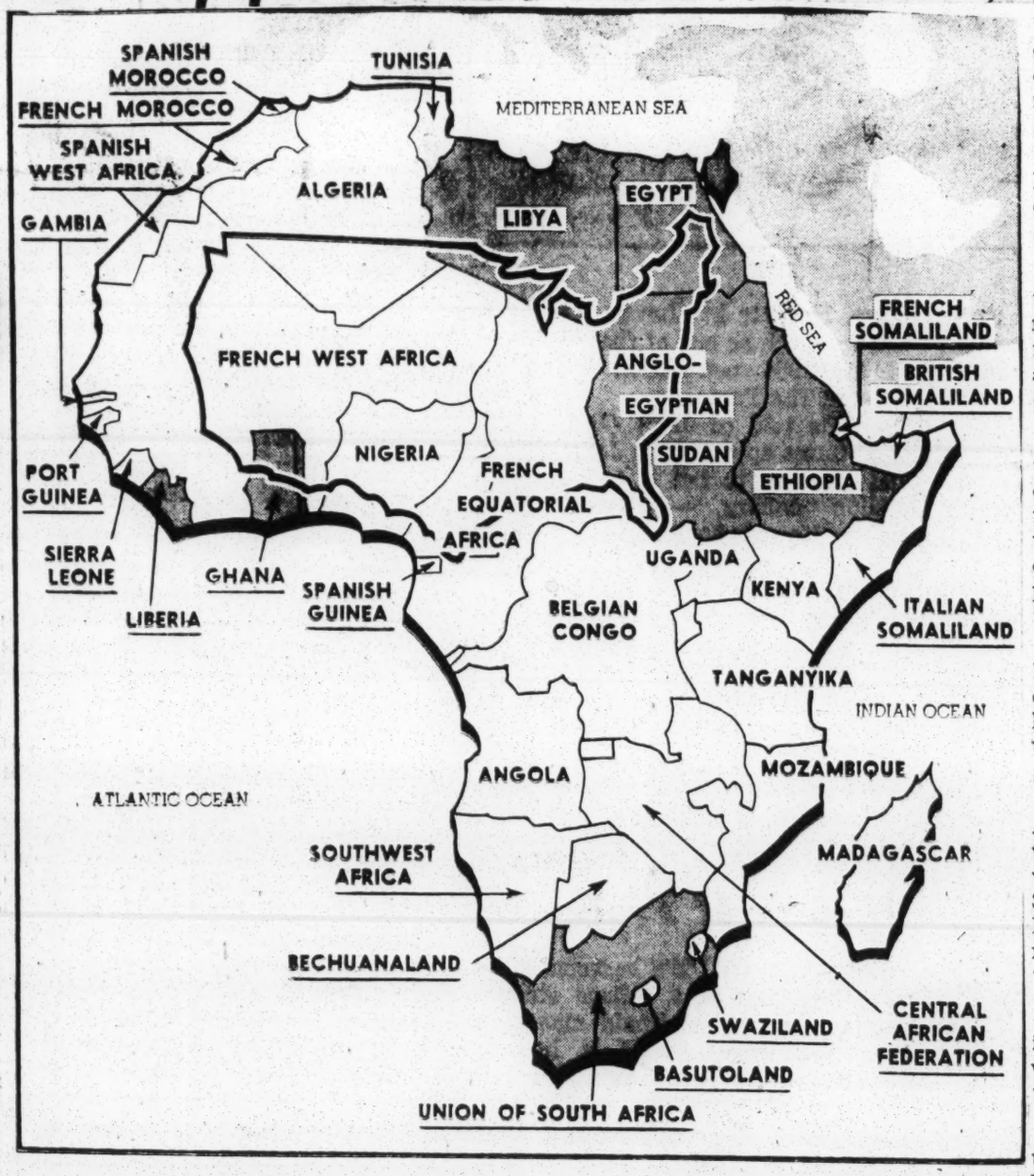
Angola and Mozambique, Portugese colonies, are still extremely backward. Natives have been given little education and will need another generation to develop.

The leaven is working in Africa. The question of whether these new countries will be friendly to the United States and the West rests largely on how we help them realize their national ambitions.

If we help, as Britain did in Ghana, we can look forward to a friendly Africa of the future.

If the West pulls back, they will turn to the Soviet Union for inspiration, leadership and assistance.

The decision rests with government leaders in Paris, Brussels and Lisbon, with Washington in a position to wield telling influence.



THE HUGE CONTINENT of Africa is gaining its independence in slow and painstaking stages. Shaded areas on map show nations that have already achieved their liberty. Most of the rest of the nations on the continent are colonies or dependencies of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal or Spain. Outline of the area encompassed by the United States is on upper part of map for comparison.

Ghana Receives Numerous Gifts

World P. 4
Miami, Fla.
Sept. 4-20-57

ACCRA — (ANP) — Many representations were given to Prime Minister Nkrumah for his country Ghana, by representatives who came to the Independence Day Celebrations.

The United States gave a beautiful Steuben glass vase with the Four Freedoms engraved on it and a library of technical books for the Vocational College at Kumasi.

Liberia announced its gift would be a fountain with the Goddess of Liberty as a statue to be erected in whatever central place Ghana preferred.

South Africa gave a map of Africa drawn and engraved in 1749 by a famous French map maker. The Sudan gave an ivory rhinoceros on an ebony base with the flags of Sudan and Ghana mounted on it. Ethiopia's gift was a solid gold cigarette case with the royal arms of Ethiopia engraved on its sides. Russia gave an airplane plus an automobile for the Prime Minister.

Among other countries which brought gifts were Canada, Switzerland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Ceylon, Austria, Germany, Japan, India, France, Burma, Jamaica, Mexico, Sweden, Denmark, Israel, pines.

GHANA PARLEY CALLED

Times P. 14-C

Prime Minister Invites Eight African States to Talks

Thurs. 4-18-57

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, April 17—Ghana's Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, has invited the Governments of Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, South Africa, Tunisia and the Sudan to send representatives to a conference of independent African states to be held here in October.

The conference is the Prime Minister's own idea. He discussed it informally with representatives of the African states who attended Ghana's independence celebrations last month.

The provisional agenda for the conference includes the exchange of views on foreign policy, especially in relation to the African Continent, the future of the dependent territories in Africa, the racial problem and steps to be taken to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of the independent African states.

Economic cooperation between the African states will also be discussed.

GHANA---Its Independence Has Great Impact In Africa

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

The impact of independence is having tremendous force in the whole of Africa.

The British, anxious to be pictured as the fond parent assisting a toddler to walk, instead of an iron-handed colonial tyrant, are standing off admiring Ghana as a product of their handiwork and good intentions.

Most of them are breathing a sigh of relief that Ghana is still a part of the British Commonwealth which means trade advantages for them which they badly need.

Payne Reports From Africa

The British are still here, still running a great many things and it will be a long long time before either their influence or their presence fades away.

FRENCH APPREHENSIVE

The man in charge of press arrangements, R. J. Moxson is an amiable efficient British Information specialist and he is taking over the new Ghana Information Service.

On the other side of the coin, there is some gloom and apprehension over the emergence of this new free African state. The French are nervous and jittery.

A French correspondent privately confided that they are absolutely terrified of the effect of this on their restless colonies.

"After all," he said, "British public opinion has long been in favor of this. They aren't patriotic about colonialism like the French. The whole of France is behind the Suez stand and the Algerian crisis. Frenchmen believe this is right."

Now that Ghana has become a free republic, France is fearful that this will not only agitate the Algerians some more; but will stir

ETHEL L. PAYNE

up a freedom cry in her other African territories, and the sands are fast running out in world support of this position.

SOUTH AFRICA WORRIED

South Africa is also worried. They sent a representative to the independence ceremonies; but when a reporter asked whether the Union would accept black diplomats from Ghana inside the country, a government spokesman said there has been no consideration of this.

A Liberian reporter was enthusiastic about Ghana. He said he thought it should be a spur to his country to buck up and become more progressive.

"Let's face it," he said, "Ghana is way out in front of us. We can certainly learn something from her."

Even the most skeptical observers concede that this country will succeed in "going it alone." It has the advantage of tremendous natural wealth.

However, the road ahead is not easy. Ghana needs trained technologists, a higher standard of education, and above all the will to dig in and work hard as Prime Minister Nkrumah has pleaded with them.

A reliable source has it that after Ghana is admitted to the United Nations, she will not vote in a bloc with the Asian-African group but will steer an independent course

As a new country, she will be wary of lining up those countries opposed to British policies and the word has already gone down to stick close to America.

Ghana will ask for U. S. dollar aid very shortly. With a 200 million pound asset to start off with, her credit rating should be good.

BOW TO ASHANTI

The proposed new constitution for Ghana is contained in a "White Paper" issued by the Colonial Office in London only a few weeks ago.

It is a modification of the earlier one drawn up by the Gold Coast government in April, 1956, in that it recognizes the necessity for maintaining the system of chieftancy in the country and gives the Ashanti possibly 80 percent of their demands.

Probably, the greatest roadblock to independence; that which delayed it by at least two years, is the opposition by the powerful chiefs who believed their centuries old influence would be destroyed and the stronghold of chieftancy is in the Ashanti area.

Actually, this amounts to fear and distrust by those who cling to the old traditions of the shining modern intellectualism as symbolized by Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah.

CHIEFS UNHAPPY

By comparison, this is like making the feudal landlords in a class society give up their titles and holdings in a new socialist order.

It took seven wars for the British to finally conquer the warlike Ashantis. This was in 1900. Still the Ashantis have never been subdued and have never been reconciled to the curbing of their military prowess.

Nowadays, the chiefs do not hold actual jurisdictional authority; but their influence and prestige is so enormous, that the theory is something like the resigned philosophy of "If you can't lick 'em, join 'em."

To understand the situation, one must recognize that the chief economy of Ghana is cocoa and more than half of the cocoa lands are owned by the Ashantis.

Some of their discontent has been over the cocoa price fixing of the Nkrumah government.

That he has been able to at least persuade the Ashantis that he is not out to destroy them and win them over to the idea of independence and unity is no small feat.

The proposed constitution which must be ratified by Parliament provides that Ghana is to be an independent state within the Commonwealth with the Queen as sovereign and with a Cabinet and parliamentary system of government of the same general type as found in the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries.

QUEEN RECOGNIZED

The executive power is vested in the Queen, represented in Ghana by a Governor General appointed by Her Majesty. The cabinet ministers are drawn from members of Parliament and they are collectively responsible to Parliament.

They are appointed by the Governor General and may be removed by him on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Governor General is empowered to remove the Prime Minister only if the National Assembly passes a vote of no confidence in his administration, unless within three days of such a motion, the P. M. advises the Governor General to dissolve the National Assembly.

The life of the assembly is to be five years. Since elections were held last year, the present parliament would expire in 1961.

FULL SUFFRAGE

The constitution guarantees full suffrage without distinction of religion, race, or sex to every citizen of Ghana who qualifies to vote and the secret ballot is the method of voting.

It has quite a strong clause on freedom of religion and another one barring racial discrimination against any racial community.

This is significant as there are large colonies of foreigners in Ghana, engaged in various types of trade. These include, Indians, Lebanese, Syrians, as well as British and Americans.

The constitution guarantees the office of Chief in Ghana as ing by customary law and usa... It provides for a House of Chiefs to be established by act of Parliament for each region.

It particularly specifies that the head of Ashanti will be the Asantehene who gets his title and office by inheritance. For the other regions, the chiefs are to be chosen by the House of Chiefs.

HOUSE OF CHIEFS

The House of Chiefs will have the power to consider any matter referred to it by a minister of the assembly and may at any time offer advice to any minister.

A word about the Asantehene. Hene in Twi, the dialect of the Ashantis means chief and the prefix Asante would mean the chief of the Ashantis.

The occupant of the office therefore is the highest chief in Ghana and is chief over chiefs. There are regional chiefs such as the Kumasihene who has regional sway over Kumasi, the capital of Ashanti.

The present Asantehene is Prempeh II, Sir Agyeman Otum-

fo, a Knight of the British Empire. He is 63 years old and was born and educated in Kumasi.

A former storekeeper, he is a direct descendant of Osei Tutu, founder of the Ashanti Empire and builder of Kumasi. Legend has it that during his reign Akomfo-Anotchi, the fetish priest, plucked the Ashanti Golden Stool from the sky and told the people it contained their national soul.

Hence, this belief has been with the Ashantis down to the present time.

SHREWD MAN

The Asantehene is described as a man of small build with a shrewd mind. He does not deign to come out of Ashanti, not even for the independence celebrations. Indeed, he is so important that one goes to him, instead of his going to meet anyone, even the Queen of England if she were to come here.

The Ashantis will have their own independence celebrations in Kumasi, with fireworks and all, and Otumfo will give a message.

The term sometimes heard 'stool lands" derives from hereditary titles of the old days when a chief sat on his stool and the land thereby became his domain. This custom is still followed to some degree today.

The Asantehene can be compared to the Dailai Lama of Tibet, sort of the spiritual ruler of the people.

As a mark of his benevolent approval of independence, the Asantehene gave his consent to a truce agreement between all factions that there would be no political meetings in Ashanti during Independence Celebrations.

British Embassy Officials And Native Africans Toast Ghana At Celebration in Washington

Black Dispatch
Jul 3-15-57 p 1 & 4
Oklahoma City, Okla.

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—At high noon on Wednesday, officials of the British Embassy joined native Africans in a toast commemorating the freedom of Ghana.

The celebration took place in the spacious reception room of the British Embassy. The Honorable J. E. Coulson, British Minister, stepped forward and announced that "a new state is now being born to take its place among other nations of the world. We welcome Ghana as an independent and prosperous nation of the world."

With this expression of welcome, all guests raised their champange glasses in a combined toast for the prosperity of the new nation.

Minister Coulson offered the toast in absence of the British Ambassador, Sir Harold Caccia, who was on a speaking tour of the South, and on that specific day was scheduled to speak in Dallas, Texas.

Among diplomats who drank a toast to the freedom of the new nation were the Ambassadors of Canada, Pakistan and South Africa. The Counsuls of Australia, New Zealand and Ceylon and the Charge d'Affairs of India. Americans joining in the toast were Senator Theodore Green, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, and several high ranking State Department officials.

Africans receiving this toast of good will were Major Seth Anthony, senior official in the new Gold Coast Embassy, and Robert O. Mensah, press officer designate for the new Embassy and several African students.

Anthony, who received his education at Achimota College in het Gold Coast (now Ghana) and at Cambridge, served as minister of of Interior in his country before taking the new post. He came to America about five months ago to pave the way for the new Embassy.

Mensah is in America for his second time. He received his education in history at Columbia, graduating in 1953.

Other native Africans attending the celebration were Henry Narh, who is studying electrical engineering at Howard university and Ralph Mensah, who is studying Biology and Business Administration at the Washington Missionary college, Thomas Dove, a prospective student was in attendance as was Jacob Addo, a business man.

Addo, who has completed his study at Howard university, is now conducting the "Trio Home Improvement co." which specializes in painting, plastering and complete concrete and carpentry service.

When asked how he felt about the new found freedom of his country, he replied that he was so happy that his "tongue was tied" when it came to words adequate to express his happiness. Finally he stated that the "destiny of the new nation depends upon the efforts of the citizens and the cooperation of other nations. We thank all nations who have helped to make this day a complete success," he concluded.

Dove, who has spent the last four years in the United States, expressed appreciation that his country at last has its independence. "That is what we've been longing for," he emphasized, "and at last we have got it." He expressed hope that in the next few years all of the other West Africa colonies will gain their independence "so that we can form a United States of West Arica."

Marh said he was anxiously looking forward to the day when he can complete his studies here in America and return to his homeland to "help my country."

He spoke of this day, March 6, as being a "momentous occassion" when we can "commemorate the independence of Ghana. It takes a much longer time to make history than it does to write it. Today we are all repoicing because history is in the making. It is my ardent wish that God will bestow his blessings upon all who have contributed toward making Ghana independent today."

Mensah, who has been in this country for more than four years said he was "very appreciative at this time that we are enjoying the liberty of self expression. The greatest opportunity that one can get is self government." He was very hopeful that the citizens of his country would "make the most of it."

Two buildings have already been obtained in this country to house the diplomatic corps from the new country. One will serve as an Embassy and the other as a consulate.

The Embassy will be housed in a building which was once occupied yb the late Col. Robert McCormick, an outstanding newspaper executive. When the Colonel visited this building he spoke of the Gold Coast. "That country," he said is "the brightest jewel in the British colonial crown."

It was with this thought in mind, according to a British spokesman that this house was obtained for use by diplomats from the Gold Coast after it had emerged as a new nation to be known as Ghana.

Ghana putting $23 million in roads, railways

Tribune
Wed. 6-2-37
Los Angeles Calif.
P 20

ACCRA — Twenty-three million dollars have been allocated under the Development Plan to improve road and rail facilities in Ghana.

Accra Airport is already of international standard, with modern traffic control equipment and a 7500-foot runway. It was built during the war when Accra was used as a staging point by allied forces ferrying aircraft to the Middle East. It is used by 7 international airlines. Other airfields are at Kumasi and Takeradi which have daily internal air services, and Tamale, which has a twice-weekly service.

Ghana has 1500 miles of first class tarred roads. Under the Development Plan, $15 million has been allocated for more roads and bridges.

The first railway line was begun in the country in 1898. Today there are 617 miles of track The railways carry practically all of the country's cocoa, timber manganese and bauxite exports.

Last year the railways carried six million passengers and two million tons of freight. The railways operate 152 locomotives, including 10 main-line diesel electric engines.

Nkrumah Visits French W. Africa

World Sat. 6-8-37 P 4
Birm, Ala. 185

ABIDJAN, French Ivory Coast—(ANP).—Kwame Nkrumah, Premeir of the new nation, Ghana, made his first visit after the celebration of independence which his country had won under his leadership, to neighboring Ivory Coast last week.

Speculation immediately became rife both in Africa and Europe that the Ghana leader was seeking immediately to put into practice his suggestion that a Pan African group be formed which might work toward independence for additional nations in Africa. His office in Accra, however, insisted the visit was purely unofficial and because he needed rest.

Actually there was a touch of both in his journey. When he landed at Abidjan, the capital of French Ivory Coast in one of Air France's super constellations and came down the gang plank clad in a gray suit and carrying his proverbial cane, he looked like a smartly dressed vacationer.

He was met, however, by the most important African leader in French Africa, M. Felix Houphouet-Boigny, leader of the Reassemblement Democratique African Party, who is a member of the French Cabinet of Prime Minister Mollet, who was his host. A stream of the ranking political leaders in the immediate French territories came to visit.

Ambassador

MR. NIXON

The distinguished Vice President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon, will leave Washington Feb. 28 for a tour of African nations. He will be present at ceremonies signalizing the Independence of Ghana, the new Gold Coast nation, and will go from there to seven other African countries to assure their people and their leaders of the goodwill of the United States.

Courier Sat. 3-2-57 P.6

★ **Morocco** — March 1-2

Pittsburgh, Pa.

★ **Gold Coast** — March 3-7

★ **Liberia** — March 7-9

★ **Uganda** — March 10-11

★ **Ethiopia** — March 11-13

★ **Sudan** — March 13-14

★ **Libya** — March 14-15

★ **Italy** — March 16-18

★ **Tunisia** — March 18-20

Alex Rivera, ace Courier correspondent, with typewriter and camera, will take to the air with Vice President Nixon, flying over oceans and continents to bring you eyewitness reports, by word and picture, of the Vice President's travels and of the people he meets. This will be history in the making. This is a SPECIAL for COURIER readers. Be sure to buy The Courier and read these articles.

Eyes, Ears

MR. RIVERA

Nixon Begins Trip to Africa

Post & Times Herald P.2-A

By John A. Scali
Associated Press

Fri. 3-1-57

Vice President Richard M. Nixon took off yesterday on a 22-day visit to Africa and Italy, declaring the emergence of new African nations "on the side of freedom . . . can be decisive" in the struggle with communism.

Nixon's four-engine Military Air Transport Service plane flew through a driving rain, with Rabat, Morocco, as his first stop before attending independence ceremonies March 3-7 at Ghana on Africa's Gold Coast.

In a statement at National Airport, Nixon said:

"The fact that Ghana will be a free nation with great parliamentary traditions as we know them is tremendously significant.

Trend to Continue, He Says

"This indicates a trend that will continue as new nations emerge in Africa.

"As Africa goes on the side of freedom this can be decisive in the struggle which is taking place today between the forces of freedom and the forces of slavery."

Nixon made his comments after shaking hands with representatives of the eight nations he will visit.

Nixon's aides earlier had issued a prepared statement in which he said the trip demonstrates "the broad interest of the United States in this increasingly important continent" of Africa.

A last-minute rerouting, because of high wind in the North Atlantic, sent Nixon's plane by way of the Azores instead of Newfoundland, as originally planned.

17,000 Miles in Tour

Nixon's 17,000-mile flying tour is aimed at demonstrating the American Government's increasing interest in Africa as a Western bulwark in the East-West struggle.

Nixon will serve as special White House envoy in visits to Morocco, the Gold Coast, Liberia, Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan, Libya, Tunisia and Italy.

Accompanied by Mrs. Nixon and a four-member official delegation, his main stop will be at the Gold Coast to attend March 6 ceremonies converting this British colony into the independent nation of Ghana. The Nixon party will spend four days in the all-Negro nation on Africa's west coast.

Nixon plans shorter visits in each of the other nations on his itinerary for talks with top government leaders. These talks will be directed mainly at discovering any possible irritants in their relations with the United States.

Nixon is reported anxious to make person-to-person contacts with the people in the areas he visits. This diplomacy by personal contact has marked Nixon's good-will visits on behalf of President Eisenhower to Asia, Central America and South America.

The party's first official stop will be at Rabat in Morocco today.

Nixon to Make Liberia Debut With Top Hat

Post & Times Herald P.2-A
Fri. 3-1-57

By Peter Lisagor
Chicago Daily News Foreign Service

Vice President Richard M. Nixon will emerge from his plane in Liberia shortly after lunch on March 7, dressed in white tie and tails, his top hat tucked under his arm.

Only a man who works in formal attire, like Liberace or the head waiter at a swank beanery, could avoid feeling uncomfortable in that garb, especially in broad daylight.

But Liberian protocol demands that Nixon be so dressed, and the talent of the Vice President as a goodwill ambassador is such that it can be safely predicted that he will be as relaxed and self-assured as a farmer in overalls.

Third Stop on Trip

Liberia will be the third stop on Nixon's 22-day trip across Africa, his sixth abroad as President Eisenhower's special envoy.

Although the chief purpose of the trip is to be on hand at the emergence of the Gold Coast from the cocoon of colonialism on March 6, America's interest in independent areas of Africa will be dramatized by Nixon's presence.

He will visit each of the three self-governing Negro states on the restless continent, Ghana, as the Gold Coast will be named, Liberia and Ethiopia. He also will be the guest of the Moslem states of Sudan, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia.

It's a good advance bet that Nixon will win new friends for the United States. His ability to grasp the significance of any country he visits in this country's global relations has become a minor legend among State Department briefing officers.

He has impressed those who brieefed him on Africa to the same degree that he impressed those who prepared him for his Far Eastern and Central American trips in the past.

Insight Is Surprise

Liberian protocol requires that Vice President Nixon be so dressed when he steps off the plane on Mareh 7.

The penetrating insight into the heart of the matter takes some of these officials by surprise. Accustomed to briefing Congresesmen, whose questions often run to the availability of good hotels and other creature comforts, they are startled by his interest in the politics, economics and relations with the United States of each nation on his itinerary.

To the peripatetic Nixon, Africa has always seemed of prime importance, particularly for the future. It is coming out of colonial status more rapidly than imagined a decade ago, and Nixon believes it may exercise a decisive voice in world affairs in the not too distant future.

It is well that America develops a reservoir of good will on which to build future relations with these new states, in his judgment.

Because of these views, he places considerable value on his African safari.

As usual, Mrs. Nixon will accompany him. Mrs. Nixon normally follows a separate schedule in each country visited, paying calls on hospitals, schools and other institutions in which the native people have a great interest.

Drum Beat Joins With Auto Horns At Ghana's Birth

ACCRA, Ghana, March 5. — (UP) — Africa's first native Negro state was officially born Tuesday night in gay independence celebrations mingling the beat of witch doctors' drums with the honking of Cadillac horns.

At midnight (6 p.m. Memphis time), Britain's Gold Coast colony died. Ghana came into being — an excited new nation of 4,700,000 Africans and 12,000 Europeans.

Ghana brought princes and premiers and vice presidents to help celebrate independence day.

The passing of the midnight hour meant Ghana had become a full-fledged member of the British Commonwealth, the first Negro nation to achieve such a status.

The only other Negro republic in Africa is Liberia. It was founded by freed slaves from the United States.

Premier Kwame Nkrumah said his new nation will seek membership in the United Nations "as soon as possible."

The orderly transition was celebrated at a vast state dinner. It was attended by United States Vice President Richard M. Nixon; Queen Elizabeth's aunt, the Duchess of Kent; delegates of 72 nations, including Red China and Russia, and an assistant secretary-general of the United Nations.

But Africans were partying the length and breadth of this land, smaller than Oregon.

Citizens of Ghana have even staged a beauty contest in the Hollywood manner, naming amply proportioned Monica Amekoafia, a 22-year-old Togoland girl as "Miss Ghana."

A New Orleans jazz combo, led by Wilbur de Paris, was imported from New York's 52nd Street to celebrate the occasion with some hot old Dixieland numbers.

A New Nation Is Born

Wednesday, March 6 is an important day to millions of those men the world over who never cease their struggle to be free.

On that date a new nation with the Eleventh Century name of Ghana will be born.

Formerly known as the Gold Coast, Ghana will join Liberia as the second independent republic in Africa.

It will be the first black nation to be granted dominion status within the British commonwealth.

Ghana is 91,843 miles in area about the size of Pennsylvania and Virginia combined.

It has a population of 4,620,000, slightly less than the combined populations of North Carolina and the District of Columbia.

It lies within the same temperate zone as Cuba and Central Mexico.

* * *

GHANA WILL be one of the richest countries in the world.

From one cocoa pod, imported in 1879 by Fernando Po, an African blacksmith, has grown an export crop valued at $236,000,000 annually.

Forty per cent of the world's supply is produced there and just about every chocolate bar eaten by American youngsters had its origin in that nation.

And unlike most colonial products, Africans own, manage and control not only every cocoa farm in the country, but the great Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board, which governs the export of this product.

* * *

GHANA ALSO has great natural resources.

It has substantial wealth in timber, gold and diamonds. And of great importance are its limitless deposits of bauxite, the mineral from which aluminum is prdouced.

It is the world's largest exporter of manganese, the necessary element for the hardening of steel, which probably is one reason Vice President Nixon will be present when independence is declared.

From Ghana came the majority of our ancestors out of the proud and fiercely miltant Ashanti tribes.

There is no color line in Accra, the capital city of Ghana, probably the only community in Africa beside Monrovia, that can make that boast.

* * *

PRIME MINISTER of Ghana, as he was of the old Gold Coast, will be Kwame Nkrumah, graduate of Lincoln (Pa.) University and brilliant leader of his Convention People's Party.

While the British proclaim to the world they gave Ghana its freedom, they certainly didn't plan it that way. Nkrumah did and got away with it.

You may be sure his lesson in political boldness will not be lost on neighboring Africans suffering under the heels of the French, Dutch, Belgians, Portuguese, British and even the racially barbaric South Africans.

New Nation

Ghana, the new nation on the West Coast of Africa, has evolved from a society where human sacrifices were publicly and officially performed down to the closing years of the 19th Century. It is a notable example, both of African progress, and of the benevolent, progressive side of much-abused British colonialism.

Ghana was created from the former British Gold Coast colony. It is nearly twice as big as Alabama, with around 4,000,000 people. Natives of the coastal areas have been in contact with Europeans for centuries, the latter attracted by gold and slaves. The Portuguese were there as early as 1481.

In 1553 English ships brought home 150 pounds of "Guinea gold." Guinea was the general European name for the African coastal area on the south side of the great westward bulge of the continent. The region was such an important source of gold that its name was given to the English gold piece first coined in 1663. Although the guinea is no longer coined, some English prices are still quoted in terms of "guineas," equivalent to 21 shillings. (The pound is 20 shillings.)

In the Gold Coast interior was the powerful kingdom of Ashanti, not finally subdued by the British until 1900. During the 19th Century the British were often at war with the Ashantis, sometimes with unhappy results. In 1824 an English expedition was defeated, and the head of its leader, Sir Charles McCarthy, was made into a drinking cup by the Ashanti king.

That African monarch made an observation that has been confirmed repeatedly in our time. "The white man," he said, "bring many cannon to the bush, but the bush is stronger than the cannon." Smart jungle fighters have demonstrated that anew, in this age of the airplane and atomic bomb.

The Ashanti went in for human sacrifice in a big way—founded on piety toward parents and other connections. It was believed that the rank of a man in the future world depended on the number of attendants sent after him.

Today, cocoa has replaced gold and slaves as the main product of Ghana. Good prices have brought prosperity, though there have been warnings of too much dependence on one crop. Cocoa accounts for more than 70% of exports. Ghana is second only to Russia as a source of manganese.

The climate is unsuited to Europeans —Guinea was long known as "the white man's grave" and even with improved disease control it is not attractive for permanent European residence.

The fact that there was no British colonization in the true sense is undoubtedly one reason the British were willing to let Ghana go. But the peaceful creation of the new nation is none the less a tribute to good will and good sense, often so sorely lacking in the world of today.

Birth Of Nation Draws Negroes

NEW YORK, March 3 (AP)— Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, undersecretary of the United Nations, and other notables left Idlewild Airport yesteday for Accra, Gold Coast, to attend ceremonies Wednesday inaugurating the new West African nation of Ghana.

Dr. Bunche said he will represent UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

The group included Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.), A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and vice president of the AFL-CIO; the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., leader of the Montgomery, Ala. bus protest movement, and Mrs. Louis Armstrong, wife of the Negro band leader, who will represent her husband at the celebration.

Mrs. Louis Armstrong in company with American notables left New York March 2, for Accra to participate in Independence celebration of Ghana

Center:

Ralph Bunche, under Secretary United Nations, and Richard L. Jones, United States Ambassador to Libeia, flv with Mrs. Louis Armstrong to Gold Coast Independence celebration.

Left:

Rev. and Mrs. Martin Luther King leaves March 2, for celebration of Gold Coast Independence

Right:

Adam Clayton Powell, congressman from New York, about to enter Pan-American Clipper flight to Gold Coast celebration

Nkrumah Harassed By Women Of All Nations

Defender Chicago Ill. p.5

Sat. 3/16/57

Payne Reports From Africa

BY ETHEL L. PAYNE

ACCRA, Ghana — Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the Prime Minister of Ghana is no lady-killer; but as one of the world's most eligible bachelors, the female hunters from Capetown to Cape Cod are stalking him for he kill.

The combination of his soulsad eyes and the magic of his name is enough to arouse the predatory instinct in practically every woman from eight to 80 who either sees sim or reads about him.

A couple of years back when the Kabbakka of Uganda was allowed to return to his homeland from exile in England, two determined British women made news by creating scenes and having to be taken off the plane. They were determined they were going to Uganda solely for the purpose of becoming Mrs. Kabbakkas or whatever you want to call it.

It doesn't make the news; but this kind of thing goes on regularly with Nkrumah. It's amazing how the designing ones from all over the world and of every hue have come out to the Gold Coast for the express purpose of laying siege to the Prime Minister. This is to say nothing of the hopeful hearts beating within the breasts of the women of his own land.

Two years ago, when I was at the Bandung Conference, I saw some real storms kicked up by the women of Indonesia over their handsome President Sukarno who had taken unto himself another wife without their approval and the same squalls were circling over the head of Mohammed Ali of Pakistan who had gone and got himself an extra young Begum and brought her along to the conference. Practically all hell broke loose over the two incidents.

But those were tempests in a teacup compared to Nkrumah. This guy has no wife and every woman inside and out of the Gold Coast regards him as her special property with a hands off sign. The trouble is the shy P. M. is doing nothing to encourage this mass hysteria at all; but you can't stop them from trying.

The poor chap is in trouble anyway you take it. If he gets an outside secretary, there's an angry roar of indigntation from the Ghanean women who don't want foreigners next to the P. M.

He tried a Liberian girl and she was sent packing as an "outsider". A Jamaican gal who took on the job and was sure that she had the clear right of way, found out differently, tried suicide in desperation, and was quietly hustled out of the country.

Currently, his secretary is Erica Powell, a 19-year-old British lass and the buzzing is building the women of Ghana have to say, up, to an angry crescendo of horrets.

Who me? Yeah, I thought of applying for the job, but I got news for you. I'm about 5,000 down on the waiting list! Besides you gotta go too!

Ghana Chief Maps Africa Summit Talk

To Speed Other Freedom Moves

By Earl Mazo

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

© 1957, N.Y. Herald Tribune Inc.

ACCRA, Ghana, Mar. 6.—Within moments after Ghana began to function as an independent nation today, Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, who led the former Gold Coast to freedom, confided to friends that he will call a West African "summit" conference as quickly as possible.

The conference's aim would be to accelerate movements for independence in other all-Negro African colonies and lay the groundwork for a confederation of West African nations.

The Prime Minister indicated that he will invite the native freedom leaders of the many European-dominated colonies in this vast area and the heads of state of the comparatively few independent nations.

Violence in Hinterlands

While the colorfully-clad multitudes continued to make merry over their first "Fourth of July" in the narrow but spotless streets of Accra, violence was reported from the hinterlands, where rejoicing is not unanimous over Ghana independence.

In the Togoland village of Jasikan, two persons were killed and five injured when a mob attempted to tear down the new Ghana national flag as it was hoisted atop a pole to replace the British Union Jack.

Many villages of the former United Nations trust territory of Togoland, which constitutes one-tenth of all Ghana, have insisted that Togoland should be independent, instead of part of Ghana. This fierce local nationalism, also evident in other areas now tied to Ghana, constitutes one of the new government's biggest problems.

Ghana towns, meanwhile, the stifling tropical heat could not dampen the ardor of the thousands of persons who began to sing and shout with joy at midnight last night—when Ghana formally became a nation—and kept at it all day.

There were brief pauses to hear an address by the forty-seven-year-old, American-educated national hero, Dr. Nkrumah, in the early hours of the morning, and while the Duchess of Kent, aunt of Queen Elizabeth II and the chief British personality here for the ceremonies, paraded through the Accra streets at noon.

The Duchess read a message opening Ghana's Parliament this morning in which the Queen said: "The hopes of many, especially in Africa, hang on your endeavors. It is my earnest and confident belief that my people in Ghana will go forward in freedom and justice, in unity among themselves and in brotherhood with all the peoples of the Commonwealth."

In his first formal speech as Prime Minister, Dr. Nkrumah told his Parliament that "we are today a fully sovereign and independent state subservient to no other nation."

Then, in the most friendly words directed at the former ruling country during the two-week independence observance, the Prime Minister added:

"We part from the former imperial power, Great Britain, with the warmest feelings of friendship and good will. This is because successive governments in the United Kingdom recognized the realities of the situation in the Gold Coast and adopted their policy accordingly. . . . We are proud that we are the first colonial territory in Africa to gain its freedom and to enter into the Commonwealth."

Nixon Presents Library

As part of today's concluding ceremonies, Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, on behalf of the United States government, presented to Ghana a 2,000-volume technical library worth $20,000. He also presented to Dr. Nkrumah an eleven-inch Steuben vase enscribed with the "four freedoms"—the press, assembly, religion and speech.

Mr. Nixon will depart tomorrow for Liberia to continue his African tour.

(See Story page 8)

SATCHMO' BY PROXY. Even though Louis Armstrong did not witness Ghana's celebration of its independence his voice and horn played quite a part in the festivity. Here Mrs. Lucille Armstrong, third from left, is shown with the reel of his film "Saga Of Armstrong" arriving for the celebration. With her, left to right, are the Rev. Martin Luther King and wife, and Congressman A. Clayton Powell. The film was screened as part of the social festivity that accompanied the arrival of the new nation.

Daily World
Sat. 3-10-57
Atlanta, Ga.
P. 1

18a

A LITTLE 'PULL' — Upon arrival in Accra, Gold Coast to attend ceremonies creating the new nation of Ghana, vice president Nixon returns the greeting of a young native. The lad, almost crushed by the crowds which surged to greet Nixon and his wife, managed to pull on the veep's coattail to attract his attention. (Newspress Photo).

2 Senators Urge U. S. To Aid New African Nations

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 3-16-57
p. 6

By ROSE MCKEE

WASHINGTON — (INS) —Two senators said last week the U. S. should offer to increase "substantially" its technical aid to the new nations of Africa so they can develop "in an atmosphere of tranquility."

Sens. Mike Mansfield (D) Mont., and Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R) Iowa, in a final report on their two and one-half year investigation of technical aid, also recommended continuation of "know-how" assistance to Latin America at about its present 30 million dollar annual level.

However, they called for reforms in the Latin American program, particularly more firmness in turning the various projects over to the host countries just as soon as they have passed from the demonstration to the operational stage.

INVOLVEMENT

Otherwise the senators warned, there is "no end to American involvement in the project."

The two said they were "disturbed" by the fact that it was necessary for them to "emphasize what should be obvious, namely that other governments should not be high pressured" into accepting aid.

They made this statement in declaring they had noted some projects in Latin America that were launched primarily at the insistence of Washington and were "received with a notable lack of enthusiasm" by the recipient countries.

In discussing Africa, the report pointed out that U. S. technical aid to the area, exclusive of Egypt amounts to only eight to 10 million dollars a year.

INCREASE OUTLAY

The senators said the U. S. should be "prepared to increase substantially" this outlay. But, they said, in doing so the U. S. "should not put itself in the position of trying to peddle such assistance or of trying to force it upon countries which do not want it."

Mansfield and Hickenlooper tied their proposal to the politically changing conditions in Africa. They noted the emergence of five new states — Ghana, which became independent last Wednesday, Libya, Sudan, Tunisia and Morocco.

They noted that Somaliland, now a United Nations territory, is to become free in 1960. They said other dependent territories are making rapid political progress.

The senators said it is important to the U. S. that Africa develop in an "atmosphere of tranquility" and that the peoples be given a helping hand in attaining economic and social advancement.

The U. N. has a technical-aid program which runs to about one and one-half million dollars a year for all of Africa, except Egypt.

Herald Tribune Mon. 2-25-57

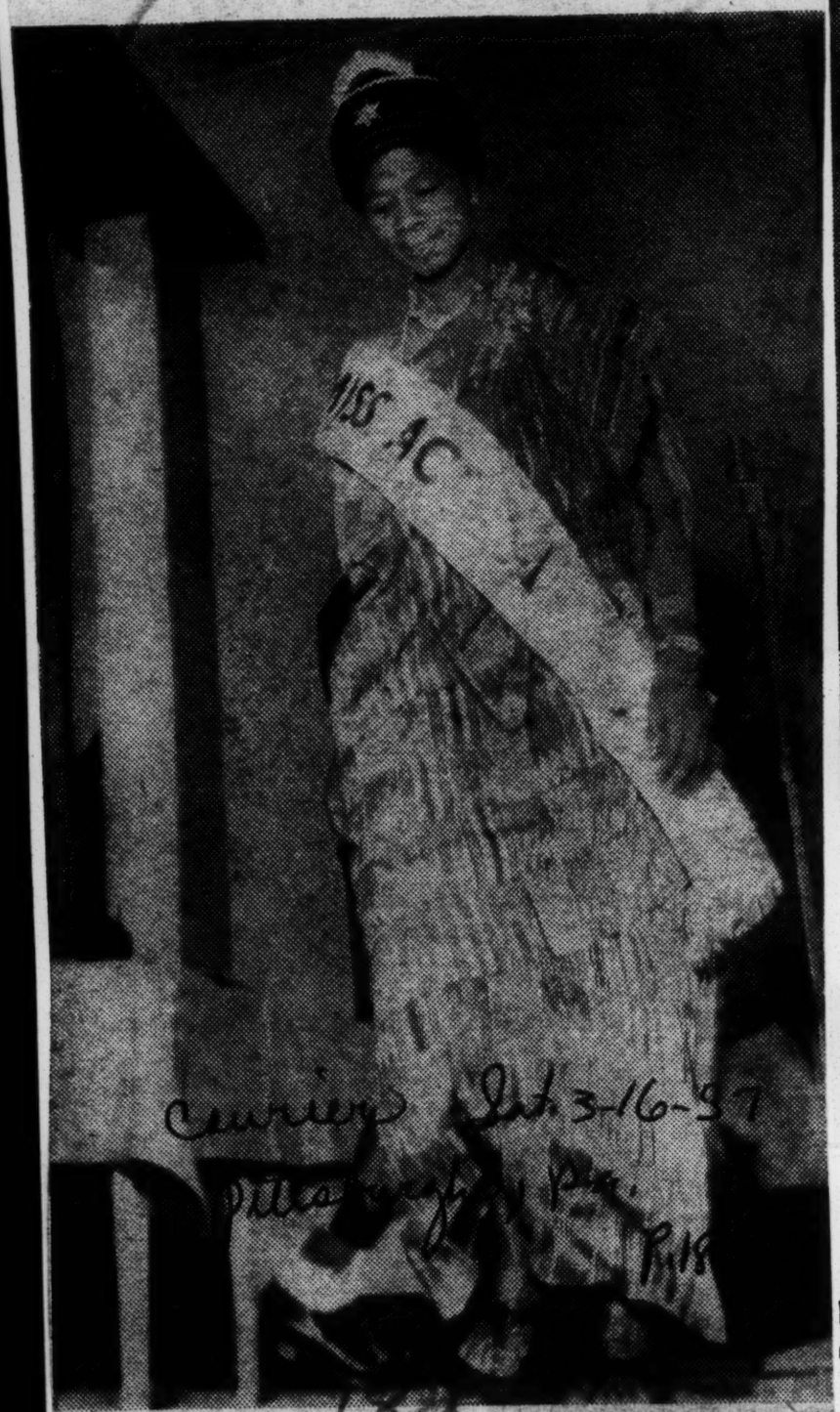
Herald Tribune—United Press

Ghana Independence Celebrations Start

New York N. Y. P. 3

Women dancing in Accra, capital of the Gold Coast, the West African country which is changing its name to Ghana when it becomes an independent member of the British Commonwealth March 6. The dancing was part of regional fashion contest held in connection with the independence celebrations.

Ghana Beauties Take Part in Bia Celebration



"MISS ACCRA"—This dimpled young lady represents the capital of Ghana and shows her charming smile during one of the many celebrations which surrounded the birth of the new country.—Photo by Alex Rivera with Nixon-Fisher party.

LINE OF BEAUTY — Representing various sections of Ghana during the exciting social events were these smiling young women wearing hand-lomed gowns in vivid sun-brightened colors. Left to right: "Miss Eastern Region," "Miss Western Region," "Miss Accra," "Miss Northern Region" and "Miss Eastern Territory."—Photo by Alex Rivera with Nixon-Fisher party.

GHANA Land of Opportunity For Those With Skills

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

(Courier Correspondent with Vice President Nixon)

GHANA—Of the many and varied impressions formed by visiting Americans to this new nation on Africa's Gold Coast the one most often expressed was that this is a land of opportunity for the young skilled Negro.

■

The great need is for technicians. Trained people in electronics, chemistry, refrigeration, engineering, the building trades and other areas too numerous to mention.

There is a small colony of Negroes from the United States which is investing in the future of Ghana. To help a people of yesterday who are developing a sense of tomorrow is considered a smart investment and in the best tradition of self-interest.

BUSINESS INTERESTS in the United States are said to be interested in investing in the new country. Sun Radio is reported to be experimenting with a radio which operates from the rays of the sun. If this can be perfected, it is felt that illiteracy can be reduced faster through educational programs to the masses.

Another indication of the interest of big business in Ghana is the announcement that Mobil Oil Gold Coast, Limited, would endow a chair at the University College to be known as the Mobil Oil Chair of Business Administration.

David Balme, principal of the university, added that he and the faculty have examined the offer, have approved it, and will recommend to the council that it be accepted.

The endowment will provide a professor of business administration from leading American Universities each year for a period of five years.

Of this gesture to Ghana on the occasion of the attainment of independence, R. M. Sheridan, manager of Mobil Oil Gold Coast, Limited, stated, "Our company recognizes the need for trained African business administrators in Ghana."

HISTORY IS MADE IN AFRICA.—Photographs above taken for The Associated Negro Press show the gala events that transpired during Ghana's historic independence day celebrations.

Pictures at left, reading from top to bottom, show: The Duchess of Kent, representing Queen Elizabeth II of England, being greeted by Prime Minister Nkrumah in Accra after her flight from Britain in a stratocruiser; Her Royal Highness and the Governor-General chatting with Premier Awolowo of Western Nigeria; Archbishops Knox and Apostolic delegate Mombasa (representing Vatican City) being received for dinner;

CENTER, FROM TOP TO BOTTOM:—Vice-President Nixon and Mrs. Nixon being received by H.R.H. and H. E. at the State Dinner given by the Governor at the Ambassador Hotel; The Duchess receives a bouquet of flowers from a little Ghana miss; H.R.H. receiving a graduate at Ghana University convocation;

RIGHT, TOP TO BOTTOM:—The Duchess of Kent receives from Ga Mantse, Paramount Chief of Accra, an ivory casket containing a copy—printed on parchment—of an address of welcome; Prime Minister Nkrumah cuts the tape, marking the formal opening of the Ambasador Hotel. Looking on are the Minister of Finance, Mr. K. A. Gbedemah (right) and Mr. W. Q. Halm, chairman, Industrial Development Corporation; and the representative of Malaya, Che Sardon Bin Haji Jubir bows to the Duchess of Kent.

National Bank for Ghana

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (ANP)—It has been reliably learned that a national bank for Ghana in West Africa, already approved by the Legislative Assembly, will come into being shortly. The bill which created the bank also set up a new currency for Ghana.

Is It Love?—Arriving at Euston Station in London with his English secretary, Erica Powell, Ghana's Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah smiles to the cheers of some 200 Africans. When asked about rumors of a romance between her and Mr. Nkrumah, Miss Powell issued an icy denial. She has been Mr. Nkrumah's secretary for three years.—European Photo.

Is This True, Nkrumah?

Courier Sat. 5-4-57 Pittsburgh Pa. P.16

Columnist Drew Pearson has made the shocking charge that Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana has requested the United States not to name a Negro as ambassador, allegedly because he feels that a white U. S. ambassador can be more helpful to the new African nation.

We do not know how or from where Mr. Pearson got his information, but if true it will certainly cause U. S. Negroes to make a drastic and agonizing reappraisal of the African prime minister, unless he soon makes a categorical denial that there is any substance to the charge.

It is not the **Courier's** view that black U. S. diplomats should be assigned to black countries because we feel that Americans chosen to represent this country abroad should be selected without regard to race, color or creed, on a basis of capacity to serve and wherever they can serve best.

However, in view of the new importance of Africa and the challenge it offers to American statesmanship, as pointed out by Vice President Nixon upon his return from his recent African tour, we feel that the interests of the United States will often be best served by utilizing qualified Negroes.

Thus, if Drew Pearson's charge is true about Premier Nkrumah urging that our country's representative in Ghana be white, it is not a flattering commentary on the usually astute West African politician.

Ghana Courier Notebook

Sat. 5-4-57 Pittsburgh Pa. P.16

By BANKOLE TIMOTHY

PRIME MINISTER Dr. Kwame Nkrumah has just returned to Ghana after a 10-day trip to Abidjan and French Guinea. This was his first trip outside Ghana since independence.

■

ALTHOUGH IT was intended to be a private trip, the reception which the Africans in French West Africa accorded Dr. Nkrumah was astounding. Before he left Abidjan, Dr. Nkrumah entertained 100 guests at luncheon and these included the Governor of the Ivory Coast, Monsieur de Mattes; the Mayor of Abidjan, Monsieur Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who is the dominant African political figure in French West Africa, and Monsieur Schambark, the Minister Plenipotentiary who was sent out specially from Paris in connection with Dr. Nkrumah's visit.

■

DR. NKRUMAH certainly deserved this holiday, but while he was in Abidjan and French Guinea, he did some politicking. For example, at a banquet when Houphouet-Boigny said that he preferred the system of interdependence with France, Dr. Nkrumah burst out: "All colonial territories must become free and independent," amidst the applause of French colonials.

GHANA ENVOY NAMED

Sun. P.13-C Fri. 5-3-57

Career Diplomat Will Be First Ambassador to Republic

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—President Eisenhower today nominated Wilson C. Flake of Polkton, N. C., a career diplomat, as the first United States Ambassador to the new African Republic of Ghana.

Mr. Flake, 51 years old, is counselor at the United States Embassy in Rome. Previously he served as counselor at Pretoria, South Africa, and as executive director of the State Department's Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs. He has been in the diplomatic service since 1929.

The President also nominated United States attorneys and marshals for reappointment to four-year terms. All are Republicans first appointed in 1953. They include William E. Smith of Brooklyn, marshal for the Eastern New York District, and John O. Henderson of Eggertsville, N. Y., United States attorney for the Western New York District.

Ghana Ambassador

Courier Sat. 5-11-57 P.9

The first ambassador to Ghana, new West African state, is a Southern white man. He was born in Newport News, Va., and his present home is at Polkton, N. C. His name is Wilson Clark Flake. He is 51 years old.

Pittsburgh Pa.

He entered Government service in 1928 (as soon as he was out of school) and has remained on the Government payroll since that time. At the time of his nomination for the Ghana post, he was serving as counselor and deputy chief of the American Embassy in Pretoria, South Africa.

The Courier deplores the State Department ineptitude which has led to this appointment.

We have nothing against Mr. Flack because he is a career officer who has spent nearly 30 years on the Federal Government payroll.

We have nothing against him because he is white, or because he is Southern.

We have nothing against him because he will leave South Africa (where segregation has the benefit of legal sanction) and go to Ghana, an African nation of free black people.

We deplore this appointment because we think it is stupid and dumb.

We deplore it because it is an insult to the people of Ghana.

We deplore it because it is a backhand slap at America's of African descent.

We deplore it because it is in such callous disregard of the counsel given by Vice President Nixon when he returned from his tour of Africa.

The Courier does not believe that diplomatic representatives of this country should be selected on the basis of their color. That is the obvious policy of the State Department, which makes sure that the color is predominantly white.

In defense and extenuation of that policy, the department always manages to mislead the public by "leaking" that such a country does not want a Negro or does not want a white man.

That was said of Haiti. We do not believe it. It was recently said of Nkrumah of Ghana. We know that to be false.

The State Department has flubbed an opportunity. It would have been good for the United States to have sent an American of African descent to Ghana.

This appointment queers up the entire African picture whether the State Department knows it or not.

How can Secretary Dulles and others in the State Department be so insensitive to what is happening in Africa today? Do they not know that an appointment like this feeds Nasser's propaganda machine? The heads of some whites are hard.

Ghana Courier Notebook

Courier P.6 Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 5-11-57

By BANKOLE TIMOTHY

ANOTHER of Nkrumah's moves which have been criticized by the Opposition is decision to move into Christiansborg Castle (the official residence of the British Governor-General) when the present holder of office, Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, retires next month.

The Opposition feels that Dr. Nkrumah should continue to stay in the State House which he is now occupying since his proposal to move his office and residence to the castle would entail additional expenses out of the national treasury.

It is expected that until a successor to Sir Charles Arden-Clarke is appointed, the Chief Justice Sir Arku Korsah (a Ghanaian) will act as Governor-General. He was also the first Ghanaian to be appointed Chief Justice of Ghana.

■

BY-ELECTION

Owing to the death of a Convention People's party member of Parliament, a by-election to fill the existing seat in the Ghana Parliament was held on April 25, in Berekum, Ashanti.

The two parties contesting the election are the CPP, under the leadership of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah and the National Liberation Movement (NLM) led by Dr. K. A. Busia.

Ghana Fights Job Ills With Work Brigades

Pittsburgh Pa. P.9 6-9-57

ACCRA, Ghana, June 8 (AP)—The government of this newly independent African nation plans to set up national work brigades to work on government projects and cut down mushrooming unemployment.

Membership in the work brigades will be voluntary and open all men up to 45 years of age.

18a 1957

GHANA (GOLD COAST)

Distinguished Persons To Visit Gold Coast

PHILADELPHIA. — (ANP) — Civic, fraternal, business and religious leaders are working up the national tour to visit Ghana in Afric for the Gold Coast Independence celebration March 6-18.

The tour is to cover these outstanding events during the big celebration:

Arrival in Accra at midnight March 4; viewing of huge mobile floats procession and the unveiling of a massive Independence monument on March 5; parade at Accra's sports stadium; garden party given by the Prime Minister at Government house; bonfires being lighted throughout Ghana; the colorful meeting of the chiefs, a visit to Kumasi and its great Kumasi College of Technology; meetings with the Ashanti and many other entertaining and revealing fetes and activities.

On the return trip the tour party will visit Spain, Italy and France.

These five persons are taking the lead in building up this tour: Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln university (Pa.) and director of the African Affairs committee; William Beverly Carter, publisher of the Pittsburgh Courier; Dr. Leonard George Carr, treasurer of the National Baptist convention, Inc.; Dr. I. J. K. Wells, publisher of Color magazine, and Charles H. Rodgers, tour coordinator.

Among other national figures expected to take part in the tour are: J. Wesley Gibbs, Atlanta, Ga., grand master Prince Hall Masons of Georgia the Rev. C. L. Franklin of Detroit, and Bishop William J. Walls of the AME Zion church.

A New Black Nation On the World Scene

By HORACE CAYTON
(Last of a Series)

SMALL NATIONS have played important roles in history. They have caused wars; made contributions to advancement in science and art; have been the instigators of great religious and political movements. In contemporary times Israel, a nation of less than two-million, assumed a place in international politics which had world importance.

Similarly, but with many more implications for historical change, the small country of Ghana—its population but 4,500,000, its area about the size of the United Kingdom—has significance of a historic importance.

■

IMMEDIATELY ONE thinks of the results of Ghana's liberation from British domination and control on the 200,000,000 people in the continent of Africa. Nationalism which has taken a ferocious hold on the mentalities of peoples throughout the world burns with an intense heat in Africa, equaled only perhaps by the emotions of the peoples of the Middle East.

What effect will Ghana's gaining of statehood have for Africans? The Minister of Finance, K. A. Gbedemah, who is Nkrumah's closest friend and boss of the Convention Peoples Party, prophesied when interviewed recently at the United Nations: "The independence of Ghana will have a profound effect on Africa as a whole. It will speed up liberation of other areas; the example of Ghana will be copied by them."

INDEPENDENCE for this small black nation will be the hole in the dike for the vast continent of Africa. The cruelty and inhuman treatment of Negroes in South Africa which received so much treatment in the press—for man's inhumanity to man seems to make better copy than man's hope for freedom—is the obverse side of the African coin. South Africa seems to be man's fate while Ghana is man's hope. And that hope for freedom which is riding the tide of history is capsulized in Ghana.

Examine for a moment what the freedom movement sparked and instrumented by Ghana means to British West Africa. Nigeria, the biggest British colony, has a population of 31,500,000, two and a half times more people than the Union of South Africa and a third more population than Egypt. Its 373,000 square miles make it larger than any country in Europe except Russia.

■

NIGERIA IS envious of the rapid strides which Ghana has made toward sovereignty. She is next in line for political freedom but Ghana's achievement will speed up the time table of events.

British Togoland has been incorporated by action of the United Nations into Ghana which will make French Togoland restive for statehood. The British and French Cameroons are similarly stimulated for political freedom.

Nkrumah has spoken of his dream to form a federation of West African nations. Gbedemah spoke prophetically when he said, "There has been talk of federating the countries of West Africa — Nigeria, the Togolands, the Cameroons. You have in the United States a federation which stretches thousands of miles across a continent. Why not have the same in Africa?"

Such a federation, if it included only Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Gambia, would cover half a million square miles and contain almost 40,000,000 people, a population nearly half that of the whole British colonial empire.

■

BUT GHANA'S influence will extend far beyond the bulge on the West Coast of Africa. The French are aware of the danger to their parental rule of French West Africa as well as their domination of the North African territories of Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria. The nationalism of the countries of the East Coast of Africa will be given impetus for struggle. For example, Kenya, smouldering under the crushing of its fanatical Mau Mau movement, will get new hope and perhaps a new direction for political action. Tanganyika and the Rhodesias will be influenced. The liberation of Ghana is more than the achieving of self-rule by a small country; it will become the symbol for the liberation of an entire continent and a break-through of the color bar to the Western European white world which has maintained colonialism.

■

HOW WILL the new nation act on the stage of world politics? What alignments will it make with other power structures within the Commonwealth, with the Arab-Asian-African bloc, with the Western powers, especially the United States, and with the Communist countries? Let us look first at its possible position as an independent nation within the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth is a loose federation of countries. In the Suez affair, Australia and New Zealand supported England's invasion of Egypt. India and Canada, on the contrary, voted their disapproval in the U.N. India's action, that of a non-white country with strong anti-colonial convictions, is not difficult to understand, but Canada went against the underlying but potent racism which dominates Western European countries.

There is apparently room to maneuver within the Commonwealth. Will Ghana take a forthright position on color and colonial questions like India? Or will she, in terms of her great economic needs and military protection, straddle important questions?

■

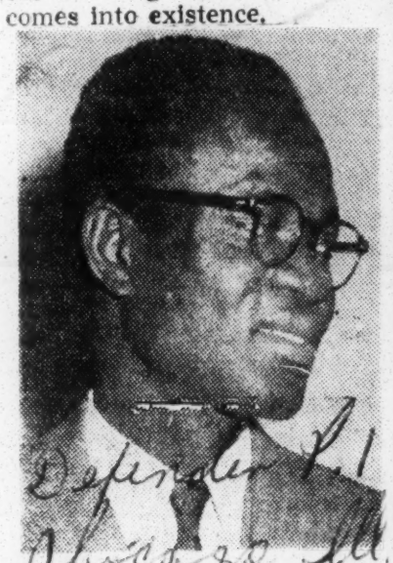
THE MINISTER of Finance would not meet these questions squarely. "People," he said, "must not get together on the basis of color, just because they are dark. People should support a cause because it is just or reasonable." This was a pious, statesmanlike and human point of view, but it is a point of view difficult to maintain when the colonial people of the world are dark and the rulers are white.

When asked about the Egyptian affair he explained that he thought the Egyptians were wrong in not taking the matter before the United Nations and for acting unilaterally. As for the Arab-Asian-African bloc, he thought that Ghana would not become a member. These are cautious statements from a diplomat whose country is seeking independence and admission to the British Commonwealth. But the pressure of events, once independence is achieved, may alter the case even though the Minister stated, "We have little in common with Arab countries except that some are located in Africa. They are different from us." Perhaps his caution arose from the fact that the seizing of the canal made the investment of capital from Europe and America more difficult, and Ghana needs capital investments desperately.

■

THE FOREIGN policy of Ghana is impossible to predict due to the conflicting and contradictory forces, but there are certain clues as to what form it may take. Ghana needs the advantages and protection of the British Commonwealth. She is anxious, even desperate, for American capital investment. She looks upon herself and is, in fact, the spearhead for the liberation of black Africa. This she takes as a sacred mission.

She wishes to destroy the color bar in the world and is opposed to colonialism in any form. She is in opposition to communism. To find a formula to meet these perplexing alternative drives to action will be difficult. But Nkrumah and his small group of followers in their struggle for independence have proven themselves wise and competent leaders. They should be no less astute after the sovereign state of Ghana comes into existence.

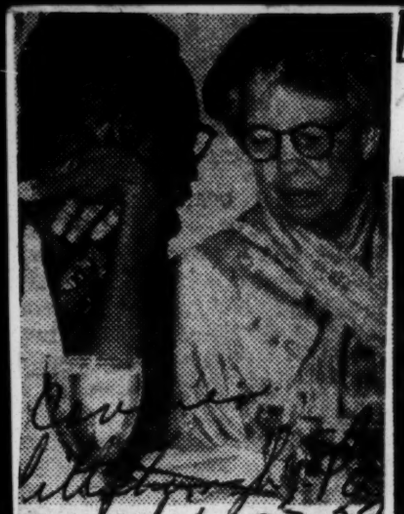


ROBERT O. MENSAH of Africa's Gold Coast, left the Windy City on February 19, after spending a few weeks here learning the techniques of embassy operations. He will head the information office for Ghana in Washington. And after his country becomes independent March 6 he will be attached to the embassy there. The 38-year-old Mensah is American educated, having graduated from Florida A and M university and Columbia university.

King to Ghana

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and his wife told the AFRO Friday, they are scheduled to be the guests of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah on March 6 when the new nation, Ghana is born. He leaves here March 3 for the air journey to West Africa.

The Kings have also been invited by Prime Minister Jawahrial Nehru of India to be his guests at New Delhi in June. Dr. King modeled his successful bus boycott on Ghandi's principles of "peaceful resistance."



Secrets?—Seth A. Onwona, president of the Gold Coast (Ghana) Students Association of the USA and Canada, appears to have completely captured the ear of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Occasion was the independence festival banquet, sponsored by the association at the Carnegie Endowment International Center.

Liberians in Cutaways Under Hot Sun Welcome Nixon in Top Hat and Tails

A Ghana tribesman performs ritualistic dance for Vice President and Mrs. Nixon during their visit to Aburi village near the new nation's capital of Accra. Yesterday the Nixons arrived in Liberia in second phase of their African tour.

[AP Wirephoto: By Radio from London]

MONROVIA, Liberia, March 7 (AP)—Vice President Nixon, wearing a top hat and tails in the hot equatorial sun, arrived in Liberia today to the fanciest welcome yet on his African good will tour.

He stepped from his plane at Roberts field dressed like a diplomatic fashion plate and was welcomed by Liberian leaders resplendent in black cutaways or formal military dress uniforms. Contrasting with all this formality were 34 American reporters, some attired in Bermuda shorts, some in loud sports shirts.

President William V. S. Tubman received Nixon here after the 55 mile drive from the air field, with an honor guard and a 21 gun salute. Nixon will remain in this independent nation two days.

See Illinoisans' Work

Nixon came here from Ghana, where he attended ceremonies making the former Gold Coast colony an independent member of the British empire. Before leaving Ghana, he and Mrs. Nixon visited the new Cathedral of the Holy Spirit, built by contributions of American Roman Catholics.

Nixon said he was much impressed by the work of 50 American Catholic missionaries and nuns who have been operating schools and clinics there since 1938. The missionaries are from the Order of the Divine Word, with headquarters at Techny, Ill. They have established 200 primary schools and 24 clinics for Africans.

After Liberia, Nixon is to visit Kampala, Uganda. He will spend only five hours there on March 11. As a result all program arrangements have been canceled, including a broadcast which would have been the first from Uganda to the United States.

"Unknown" Steals Show

ACCRA, Ghana, March 7 [Reuters]—A bent and wizened old woman today stole the show at a spectacular gathering of native chiefs marking the birth of the all-Negro state of Ghana.

Suddenly out of the chieftains' midst hobbled the old woman, accompanied by a younger woman.

There was no umbrella over her, no blast of horns, no beat of drums.

As a murmur went out from the crowd the old woman walked toward the Duchess of Kent, aunt of Britain's Queen Elizabeth, to shake hands. A spontaneous burst of applause then broke out from all the male chiefs.

Officials were unable immediately to identify the woman.

Dances with Duchess

Last night the duchess was guest of honor at a state reception and ball held by Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, 47, American educated prime minister of Ghana.

Nkrumah, in traditional robe and white silk shirt, led the dancers off in a fox trot with the duchess.

Official representatives of 70 nations this afternoon and evenin packed their bags to leave as celebrations waned.

Lautier to Ghana

WASHINGTON — Louis Lautier, veteran AFRO Washington correspondent, will accompany Vice President Nixon's party when it leaves Friday, March 1 en route to West Africa for the independence celebration of Ghana on March 6.

The party will also visit Uganda, Ethiopia, Liberia and the Sudan, another newly independent African nation. The return to Washington is scheduled for March 17. Mr. Lautier's articles will appear in the AFRO.

Associated Press Radiophoto

PRIME MINISTERS MEET: John Diefenbaker of Canada greeting Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana yesterday in London, where the conference of Prime Ministers is to begin today.

GHANA REPORT

TO THE EDITOR:

Elspeth Huxley suggested in her article, "Two Revolutions That Are Changing Africa" (May 19), that the move of the Ghanaian Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, into Christiansborg Castle may be interpreted, as is done by the Opposition, as a step toward dictatorship.

The expense of the move and the possibility that the acceptance of office by the new Governor-General may be delayed, are regrettable.

Nevertheless Dr. Nkrumah's justification of the move in Parliament at the end of April appears incontrovertible: the occupancy of the colonial seat of power is necessary to show the people that imperial rule has ceased. Surely the change of title from Governor to Governor-General is hardly marked evidence that the latter is the representative of a constitutional monarch, especially as he continues to be first on ceremonial occasions.

HANS E. PANOFSKY.
Ithaca, N. Y.

Couple To Open Hotel In Ghana

Dallas Tex
New Orleans, La.
3-23-57

NEW YORK (ANP)--There's an interesting career ahead -- both in business and in social welfare for Mrs. Francis Thoms, if she completes successfully her current course of study in the School of Home Economics of Pratt Institute Brooklyn.

This September Mrs. Francis Thoms will return to her native country, the Gold Coast of Africa, accompanied by her American husband, and will open the largest restuarant-hotel in West Africa -- the only one of its kind -- introducing American - style cooking and modern dietary methods.

The death rate among children in the Gold Coast has for centuries been extremely high due to diseases caused by unbalanced, rather than meager, diet.

Says Mrs. Thoms, "Near the coast, all my people eat fish; in the north, near the hunting plains, meat is the exclusive diet; in the central portions, everything is rice, cassava, plantain. What I wish to do in my restaurant," she explained, "is not so much try to grow American food, although we're going to do that too, as to translate American food values into tropical food values.

For example, we will substitute cassava for potatoes and bring in cassava to the meat and fish regions; that way, we should eliminate scurvy, yaws and other skin diseases in a generation."

Will the people come?

"They will, indeed, some because they've been abroad; the rest out of curiosity. My people are very curious."

Mr. Thoms is a former professor at Hampton Institute, Va His field of study is agriculture and his wife's family has offered to provide him with a vast piece of land in the Gold Coast, where he will farm experimentally and raise cattle to supply his wife's hotel.

World-Telegram
New York P. 3
June 3-7-57

BIRTHDAY BALL: The Duchess of Kent, representing Britain's Queen Elizabeth at Gold Coast independence celebration, dances with Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah at ball celebrating birth of the soveriegn state of Ghana in Accra last night.

Ghana May Enter U.N. Ranks Today

Herald Tribune Fri. 3-8-57
New York P. 4

2-Day-Old Nation Passes First Of 2 Tests by 11-0 Council Vote

By Arch Parsons

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Mar. 7.—The two-day-old African nation of Ghana easily passed the first of two hurdles to U. N. membership today when the U. N. Security Council unanimously recommended the country's admission to the world organization.

Ghana is expected to become the U. N.'s eighty-first member nation tomorrow, when the U. N. General Assembly meets to consider the Council's recommendation. No opposition is expected.

Today's vote in the Council was 11 to 0. During the course of the debate, American delegate Henry Cabot Lodge said he would request soon another Council meeting to consider the membership applications of South Korea and Vietnam. Both have been rejected in the past by Soviet vetoes.

Outer Mongolia Plea

At the same time, Soviet delegate Arkady A. Sobolev, this month's Council president, once again called for the admission of Communist-sponsored Outer Mongolia. Neither the American nor the Russian moves are expected to make progress for the time being.

When Ghana is admitted to the U. N., its independence and entry will mark the first time that a U. N. trust territory has achieved that status. Part of Ghana consists of the former trust territory of British Togoland, whose union with the Gold Coast to form the new nation was approved by the Assembly last Dec. 13.

U. N. WELCOMES GHANA, NEWEST FREE NATION

Daily Tribune
Chicago, Ill.
P. M. 3-8-57

BY HAROLD HUTCHINGS
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

New York, March 7—Ghana, the world's newest free nation, won unanimous approval of the 11 members of the United Nations security council today in its bid to become the 81st member of the U. N.

The council recommended the general assembly admit the state to full membership. This is expected to be done when the assembly meets tomorrow.

Good will and good wishes for Ghana, which emerged as a free nation yesterday from the former British colony of the Gold Coast in Africa and the British trusteed territory of Togoland, marked today's council session. Ambassador Lodge of the United States noted that President Eisenhower, "as a mark of his regard," sent Vice President Nixon to represent him at the independence celebration in Accra.

Leaders Educated in U. S.

"The United States has had many years of friendly relations with Ghana," he said. "Many of its distinguished leaders have been educated in the United States. Many of our fellow Americans had their ancestry in Ghana. Trade between our two countries has developed to the benefit of both. More significantly, we find that in common with this new West African republic we want the free and democratic way of life."

Lodge also praised Britain for its "policy in encouraging and assisting in the creation of an independent Ghana."

There were sour notes in the deliberations, however, emphasizing the basic frictions Ghana will encounter as a U. N. member. Arkady A. Sobolev of Russia, this month's council president, welcomed the new state but interpreted its creation as a "serious blow" to western colonialism and imperialism in Africa.

Chinese Delegate T. F. Tsiang protested that Sobolev did not accord him the usual courtesy given other speakers. Sobolev recognized each spokesman by name as "the representative of such and such," but called on the Chinese representative only as "Dr. Tsiang."

Russia Resents Free China

The Russians resent free China's U. N. membership and have sought unsuccessfully the admittance of Red China.

Tsiang said he realized Sobolev has his "political difficulties" but added "I also have mine. When we meet together in a U. N. body, we all have to observe the minimum of parliamentary courtesy if we are to practice the doctrine of coexistence."

Lodge—backed by France, Britain, Cuba, Colombia, the Philippines and Australia—indicated he plans to ask the council at an early meeting to reconsider the bids for U. N. membership of South Korea and South Viet Nam.

Proudly We Can Be Africans

Afro-American Sat. 4-6-57

The colony of the Gold Coast, West Africa, as soon as it achieved independence last month, changed its name to Ghana, meaning Guinea after the ancient and honorable empire of some ten centuries ago.

The Gold Coast, its leaders said, was a name conferred upon their land by British and Portuguese slave traders and gold hunters, without their consent.

Baltimore Md. P. 4

It reminded them, they said, of their former inferior status and of the eight military campaigns in which they had struggled to preserve their freedom until 1901 when their country finally fell under British domination.

* * *

WITH FREEDOM and the right to determine their own destiny, they wanted a name of their own choice.

This, it seems to us, is a good example for the colored people of America to follow.

They have never called themselves 'Negroes' or voluntarily referred to themselves as blacks.

The designation 'Negro' was assigned to people of color by Spanish slave traders. It is derived from the Spanish word 'negros,' meaning black.

No man voluntarily mentions the color God gave him every time he thinks of Americans. He merely considers himself as the equal of any other citizen.

* * *

WE SUBMIT it is time Americans took the designation 'Negro' out of the shadow.

With the increasing importance of Africa in the world and the United Nations, those of us who are of African descent can take justifiable pride in the continent from which our forebears came.

From now on we should refer to ourselves as Africans, rather than colored people or Afro-Americans or 'Negroes' when such designation becomes necessary.

The truth of the matter is that more than anything else we are Americans, which under ordinary circumstances should be designation enough for anybody.

But the circumstances, as far as we are concerned, have not yet become ordinary.

how that inhuman apartheid (racial segregation) policy operates."

The United States Democratic Party leader said he thought the future of Africans in South Africa depends on how the new Negro state of Ghana progresses.

"By example in commerce, politics and international relations Ghana can demonstrate the unreality of the color bar," he commented. Stevenson leaves here Tuesday for Liberia, another African Negro state.

Want A Job In Ghana Or Nigeria? Here's Chance

World Wed. 6-19-57 P.6

NEW YORK—(A N P)—International Development Services, Inc., is currently engaged in recruiting specialists for work in the stimulating an important field of agricultural development —programs carried on under contract with the governments of Nigeria and Ghana (formerly Gold Coast) and the International Cooperation administration of the U. S. government.

Initially the programs will involve 23 specialists stationed in the two countries in the following fields:

Specialist in pasture and fodder production; plant pathologist ;trainer for agricultural teaching and extension staff; plant geneticist; agronomist; horticulturist, coffee, specialist in agricultural land development; entomologist, coffee pests and specialist in coffee processing.

Soil conservationist; operator-mechanic, caterpillartype tractors; range management specialist; forester; veterinarian, cattle blood disease control; land clearing specialist; bacteriologist, bovine-pluero-pneumonia control and poultry disease specialist.

8,500 TO 12,500

Compensation will range from $8,500 to $12,500 per year and will be related to qualifications and previous earnings. Quarters, hard furnished, will be provided. Term of employment will generally be 24 months, including travel and vacation time.

International Development services welcomes the names of and information on, possible candidates for the positions.

Interested technicians may secure more specific information on request. Queries should be accompanied by a brief statement of qualifications (education, special training, experienced) and information on earliest availability for assignment. Address International Development Services, Inc. 1270 Avenue of the Americas (Rockefeller Center), New York 20, N. Y.

GHANA ELEPHANT GIFT — SYMBOL OF NATIONAL UNITY — "A lake where an elephant can swim and a lamb can wade" is how the Talon Na a leader of the Opposition and elected ruler of 1½ million people, described MRA when giving this elephant to Dr. F. N. D. Buchman initiator of MRA at the Assembly of Nations, Mackinac Island. (On his right) The Hon. Dowouna Hammon, a fiery member of Nkrumah's government party said that "the precious jewel" of freedom can only be held through "the unity of men of all political parties who have renounced self and live for the nation and the world." Also in the picture of Ghana Parliamentarians are: (left to right) Hon. S. Yakubu, Hon. A. Tedam and behind Dr. Buchman is Hon. B. K. Adamo, Opposite Chief Whip.

both vetoed previously by Russia.

Dag Hammarskjold will report to the general assembly tomorrow on Israel's evacuation from Gaza and the Aqaba area, and their occupation by U. N. forces under Maj. E. L. M. Burns of Canada. Burns reported to Hammarskjold today that "U. N. troops are now in position in all camps and centers of population in the Gaza strip.

Tells Court Regulations

Coincidentally the secretary general released new regulations governing U. N. forces. They provide that members of the force are subject to the criminal jurisdiction of their respective states and not of the courts of the host state.

A similar rule applies to civil jurisdiction in matters connected with their official duties.

Stevenson Assails Segregation

ACCRA, Ghana, June 30 (AP) Adlai Stevenson arrived in Accra today on his African tour. He told reporters at the airport, referring to South Africa, "I have been there and seen

Ghana Voted Into U. N. 65 Hrs. After Its Birth

Lodge Hails New African State, Citing 'Its Heavy Responsibilities'

By Charles N. Quinn

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Mar. 8.—The General Assembly today unanimously accepted Ghana as the eighty-first member of the United Nations.

The vote came at 4:55 p. m. less than sixty-five hours after the new West African state, formed from the Gold Coast and British Togoland, officially became an independent nation within the British Commonwealth. Only Hungary, Morocco, the Ukraine and the Union of South Africa were absent.

Welcomed By Lodge

Seth Kobla Anthony, a civil servant from Ghana attached to the British Embassy at Washington, accepted a seat in the Assembly Hall on behalf of his government. Mr. Anthony, a former senior assistant secretary in the Ministry of Interior of the Gold Coast when it was an English colony, is counselor-designate of a Ghana mission at Washington.

In welcoming Ghana to the U. N., American Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge said: "The responsibilities which this new state assumes, by its membership, are heavy. But the weight of responsibility is over-shadowed by the opoprtunities which U. N. membership offers for constructive efforts to prevent war, to harmonize international relations and to co-operate in solving problems of an economic, social, cultural and humanitarian character."

Comdr. Allan Noble, of Great Britain, said Ghana "has a valuable contribution to make both to the Commonwealth and to the U. N." Other speakers cited previous ties between the world organization and Ghana through the British-administered U. N. trust terirtory of Togoland. Leonardo Vitetti, of Italy, pointed out that the admission of Ghana to the U. N. marked the first time a former trust territory had attained the goal of the trusteship system.

A new flagpole was erected in front of U. N. headquarters to fly the Ghana national banner, which shows a black star against three horizontal bars, one red, one gold and one green.

Ghana Prime Minister Calls Parley Of African States

Nkrumah Invites Eight Independent African States To Conference

ACCRA, Ghana, April 22.—Ghana's Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, has invited the Governments of Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, South Africa, Tunisia and the Sudan to send representatives to a conference of independent African states to be held here in October.

The conference is the Prime Minister's own idea. He discussed it informally with representatives of the African states who attended Ghana's independence celebrations last month.

The provisional agenda for the conference includes the exchange of views on foreign policy, especially in relation to the African Continent, the future of the dependent territories in Africa, the racial problem and steps to be taken to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of the independent African states.

Economic cooperation between the African states will also be discussed.

Barnett Describes Events As Ghana Makes Bow As World's Newest Nation

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

ACCRA, Ghana. — (NP) — Perhaps the two most striking events in the long list of colorful affairs marking the Independence Day celebrations in Gold Coast were the last sessions of the Gold Coast assembly Tuesday night and the first session of the Ghana Parliament Wednesday morning as the new nation was born.

As the clock struck 12, Tuesday midnight, the hour and a half special session of the last Assembly, with administration and opposition members engaging in lively and symbolic debate, concluded its meeting.

Speaker Emmanuel Charles Quist announced its adjournment and his words were a spark which set off a giant explosion. Cheers mingled with tears on the part of some tense watchers arose from the 600 privileged guests who occupied the galleries of the handsome Parliament House.

30,000 Crowd Bleachers On Polo Field

Outside some 20 or 30 thousand people seated on bleachers and packed into a great polo field opposite awaited the signal for the death of the old order. They heard the speaker's words over the public address system and the rising crescendo of their cheers seemingly could have been heard for miles.

Firecrackers exploded. One seemed to hear the firing of cannon. The massed thousands made a friendly move which hoisted Prime Minister Nkrumah, the leader who has carried them to victory, on their shoulders and passed him along to a platform high above the crowd.

Nkrumah did a brief dance of jubilation with his close political associates furnishing a background then stepped to a microphone and the multitude stood silent.

Prime Minister Gifted

Nkrumah's power over the masses was apparent. He is an orator who fires an explosive statement, then waits for it to sink in and the avalanche of roars to subside before he shoots another. Were he not so serious and the circumstances so grave underlying the hysterical happiness of the crowd his technique might seem that of a rabble rouser.

Kleig lights shone down on the sea of upturned faces as they sang a national political song while cameramen from the U.S. and British Information services as well as CBS filmed the scene. hey screamed with joy as they heard their leader declare "At Long Last We Are Free."

But Nkrumah did not make the event one of jubilation only. He told his hearers their task had only just begun. He warned of sacrifices. He told of the responsibilities the people must now shoulder. They must prove themselves worthy of freedom and self government, he counselled.

Strangely different, the crowds were from an American gathering of similar size. Filled with emotion but entirely good natured. There was no crowding or pushing. When the event was over the vast and smiling assemblage simply melted away into the night.

The next morning at 9:00, the new Parliament convened and Ghana was officially on its way. Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Kent, there to represent Queen Elizabeth II, declared from the throne that Great Britain's power over the colony had ended and eloquently extended best wishes for their future success.

Duchess Star of Show

The Duchess of Kent was the "star of the show" for the entire celebration. Every event was built around Her Royal Highness and the seven days of her stay were crowded with social, formal, government and informal activities.

Some Americans were a bit puzzled when Vice President Nixon and the distinguished coeterie of American delegates seemed to have been given less than full rank treatment. This was not because they were Americans, of course, because the U.S. is very popular in Ghana. The V.P. and his party which included 30 newspaper, radio and television people, by far the largest aggregation of its kind in any delegation, was simply another group among the 50-odd countries represented.

It was a "British Show" and as one American delegate, Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton of the House of Foreign Relations Committee put it, "they were entitled to make it their show." "It was the first time," she pointed out, that any nation in sub-Saharan Africa had given freedom to one of its colonial possessions."

The V.P. made up for it in the other African countries he visited. There were no competing attractions in Liberia, Morocco, Ethiopia, Uganda, Sudan, Libya or Tunisia. Nixon and the United States were lionized in those areas at every turn.

Ghana's Plush Hotel

Ghana made a great impression upon all the visitors, even those who had been there before. They were totally unprepared for the magnificent buildings, the city atmosphere, the hustle and bustle of urban life which they found. Most expected to find living generally primitive. Instead the new $2 million dollar Ambassador Hotel where many were quartered is as fine as most any Broadway hostlery and with comparable service.

The visitors did not get to penetrate far into the hinterland. A few miles up in the Northern Territories, for example, folk live in really primeval conditions, some tribes in huts which have holes for entrance and no windows. Education is proceeding apace even in those areas however, and a few years more should see their level of living much changed.

Social Affairs High

The social events were of high order. Many affairs were formal with settings beautiful. Officials of Ghana and the socialites in Ghana society wore national dress almost exclusively. Their beautiful Kente cloths with their multiple colors in silk, made a striking contrast to the European and American formal attire. The ladies for the most part wore fine gowns European style.

Music was uniformly good whether marching tunes, the popular "high life," West African's favorite dance or straight American jazz. Gold Coast bands play it rather well but an American band had been imported for the occasion — Wilber de Paris and his New Orleans Band.

All in all it was a great and impressive show.

British help new nation set up shop

WASHINGTON

A few weeks ago the eyes of the world were turned toward Africa where the newly independent nation of Ghana obtained its independence from Great Britain.

The occasion was marked by visits from many distinguished Americans of both races, headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon and members of Congress.

The Vice President called for aid and assistance in helping the young nation establish herself on a firm foundation.

That he and his country expect to take full advantage of the gesture of friendship was indicated by Seth Anthony who is in charge of setting up the machinery by which Ghana will conduct its relations with America.

With the aid of the British Embassy, Mr. Anthony has acquired two buildings in the Northwest section of the District.

He is in the process of furnishing and equipping them in preparation for the arrival of the ambassador who has yet to be named.

For the Embassy Mr. Anthony has taken possession of the three-story brick dwelling located at 2929 Benton Pl., NW, formerly owned by Col. Robert McCormick. The Chancery will be located at 2139 R St. NW.

Mr. Anthony will be assisted in his work by a staff of 14 persons, who will include both natives and American-born employees.

He says he has completed recruitment of the staff and will assign them to their posts when the physical facilities have been completed.

* * *

PRESENTLY, Mr. Anthony works out of the British Embassy where he is assisted by

three other representatives from the Gold Coast, Robert O. Mensah, press relations officer; Amon Nikoi, third secretary, and A. Q. Smart-Abby, liaison officer.

Mr. Anthony is a native of Keta, and has a family of six. He has been America for five months. Previously, he served in the British Foreign office in London and as a district agent in the interior of the Gold Coast.

He has also been a school teacher and attained the rank of major in the Gold Coast Army during World War II.

He looks forward to a pleasant sojourn, in the capital where he has made many friends.

Mr. Anthony declared that his country was not interested in obtaining loans or gifts from America. He will devote his efforts to trying to interest American capital invested in the country to stimulate the development of its natural resources.

Nigerians Want Freedom By 1959

ACCRA, Ghana — (NNPA). — Dr. Nmadi Azikiwe, Premier of Eastern Nigeria, said at Takoradi Wednesday that the people of Nigeria would resort to any means at their disposal to achieve independence in 1959 if Britain failed them.

He was speaking on board ship on the eve of his departure for London to attend the Nigeria constitutional conference.

Dr. Azikiwe said he had agreed with the Premiers of the other two regions of Nigeria that Britain should transfer power to the people of Nigeria and independence should be proclaimed on January 1 or, April 1, 1959.

Despite political differences in Nigeria, the country is fundamentally united in its struggle for self-government, he said.

Ghana Gets Technical Aid Worth $99,960

ACCRA, Ghana — (NNPA) — Ghana, the newly independent West African country, Friday signed an agreement with the United Nations for technical aid valued at $99,960 in the current year.

The assistance will be in the form of personnel and equipment. The UN is to open a permanent office in Accra because of the expansion of its activities in West Africa.

STUDENTS TO HOLD SEMINAR IN GHANA

Americans and Canadians Join on a Field Trip Through Central Africa

One hundred twenty professors and students from thirty ocuntries will be in the new African state of Ghana this month to study Africa.

"Africa and Tomorrow" is the topic of the international seminar to be held at the University of Ghana in Accra, Ghana's capital, from June 16 to July 7. Lectures and tours will precede formal discussions. A report will be issued in the fall.

Six American and thirty-three Canadian students with seven Canadian professors left here a week ago for London to begin the orientation phase of the project. Students and a professorial staff from many parts of Africa, as well as academic representatives from France, England, Germany, Israel, Yugoslavia and possibly Japan, are to join the program in Accra.

Yesterday the American-Canadian group was scheduled to go to Lagos, Nigeria to attend lectures at University College before breaking into observation teams to travel in Nigeria and Ghana. Knowledge of other countries of Africa will come from participating natives. There will be white and Negro members from South Africa, several Egyptian students and representatives from the Sudan, Uganda, the Belgian Congo, the Central African Federation, Sierra Leone and Senegal.

Committees of the World University Service in Canada, Nigeria and Ghana have arranged the gathering. The service was founded in 1920. Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of City College, is American chairman.

The cost of this year's program will be $72,000. The Ford Foundation contributed $15,000 toward expenses and the Carnegie Foundation $12,000. Canadian universities and Provincial governments, the Ghana Government and the organization's budget share the remaining cost.

Ghana To Ban British Journal

LONDON — (ANP) — Ake Adjoi, the Ghana Minister of the Interior was quoted here last week as having declared that the Ghana Government had plans to close down the newspaper published in Ghana known as "The Daily Graphic."

The minister said he was speaking authoritatively and that the newspaper had been given six months to continue publication during which time it was to wind up its affairs.

This report caused something of a sensation in London. "The Daily Graphic" while published in Accra is owned by the group of newspapers of which the "London Daily Mirror" is the leader. This is a powerful group and when they established a paper in Accra several years ago they ran five of the six dailies owned by Africans out of business.

GRAPHIC INSTALLS MODERN PLANT

"The Daily Graphic" put in an up to the minute plant with every mechanical improvement. The African owned papers were still setting type by hand. The paper controlled in London had a whole battery of linotypes and Ludlow machines sent down from England.

They had high speed presses and could turn out extra editions daily if need be. They had access to the big firm's advertising in London. They installed a modern engraving department and sent Gold Coasters to London for training before putting them to work in Accra. They hired the most competent writers available in Gold Coast, and installed the whole in a modern building constructed for newspaper operation.

Cecil H. King, head of the "Daily Mirror" empire sent his son to Ghana to serve as general manager. The African papers could not meet the competition. One by one they folded. An attempt was made to merge them so as to get one good paper out of the five but it could not raise the capital. The only African daily to persist in Accra was The Evening News, Nkrumah's paper and it was reported to have a hidden governmental subsidy.

Many of the leaders in the Convention Peoples Party, which is led by the Prime Minister, have felt the Daily Graphic was serving the interests of Great Britain too fully even though its excellent editorial staff was almost entirely African. Editor Coffie is reported enroute to London for a conference with Daily Mirror execu-

CASTLE IN GHANA

TO THE EDITOR:

Elspeth Huxley is incorrect in her article "Two Revolutions That Are Changing Africa" (May 19), in stating that "the Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, is taking over Christiansborg [Castle] as his personal residence—proposing to do it at a cost to Ghana's taxpayers of half a million pounds."

The Government of Ghana has decided that Christiansborg Castle should be the official residence of the Prime Minister, and Dr. Nkrumah is now in occupation. Prior to independence, renovations were carried out on the castle as part of the independence program in order to make it suitable for the accommodation of

Prime Minister Nkrumah.

the Queen's representative at the celebrations. The cost of the renovations was £70,000. For the same reason renovations were also carried out on the official residences in the four regional centers of the colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and what was then Trans-Volta Togoland.

The decision to turn Christiansborg Castle into the Prime Minister's official residence has not involved any additional expenditure. Elspeth Huxley's reference to "trying to keep up residentially with the Eisenhowers or the Khrushchevs" does not therefore apply.

As to her allegations of fears of dictatorship, the National Assembly contains a strong official opposition whose leader receives a salary of £1,500 from public funds.

As to education, it may be noted that in the coming financial year the Government will be spending about £7,500,000. The population of Ghana is less than five million so that this expenditure is about the highest, if not the highest, on education in Africa.

GERALD PLANGE,
Acting Director of
Information Services.
Accra, Ghana.

[The author replies:

If the words should have been "official residence," not "personal," I am sorry; in fact, the two are likely to coincide for many years to come. No term has been set to Dr. Nkrumah's occupancy of Christiansborg Castle.

The concern of the Opposition, from whose remarks I quoted, extended also to future costs. By taking over the castle, the Prime Minister has saddled his country with the need to prepare a new residence for the Governor General.

Ghana will scarcely be able to attract a first flighter unless it can offer him a residence worthy of his high status and big enough to entertain in the style expected of presidents and royalty. And building costs are very high in Accra these days.

No one questions Ghana's vigorous, forward-looking policy of education. Nor is it in question that Opposition leaders have accused Dr. Nkrumah of tendencies toward personal aggrandizement — such as having his head on the new stamp.

If Ghana is to stay a free country, foreign journalists must take note of the internal disagreements as well as of the fine achievement of the Government.]

7 AFRICA NATIONS ACCEPT GHANA BID

Conference Early Next Year to Discuss Race Problem and Colonial Situation

By RICHARD P. HUNT
Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Nov. 11—The Government announced today that seven other independent African states had agreed to confer here on mutual problems, including the future of African colonies and the race question.

¶Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah proposed such a conference immediately after Ghana became an independent member of the British Commonwealth last March 6. A report on progress in this direction was given today at a news conference by the Minister of Information Kofi Baako.

Mr. Baako said in a prepared statement that the following countries, in addition to Ghana, had accepted invitations to send a delegate of not less than cabinet rank to a one-week parley early next year: Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, the Sudan and Tunisia.

South Africa Weighs Bid

South Africa, which is governed by the White Supremacy party, was invited, but responded by proposing that the African colonial powers — Britain, France, Portugal and Spain—be included. The proposal was rejected and South Africa is still considering the matter, Mr. Baako said.

This month or next, a staff-level conference will be held here to work out details of the program and agenda. The draft provisional agenda calls for talks on these main topics:

¶Foreign policy, especially in relation to the African continent, the future of dependent territories in Africa, the race problem, and steps to safeguard the independence and sovereignty of independent African states.

¶Economics, the promotion of cooperation based on an exchange of technical, scientific and educational information with emphasis on development of industry and agriculture.

¶Proposals for cultural exchange of visiting missions among the eight countries, leading to "a mutual appreciation of their respective cultures."

U. N. Charter Stressed

Another main topic was listed as "consideration of the problem of international peace in conformity with the charter of the United Nations."

Mr. Baako said there was no provision for attendance by observers from colonial territories or political parties, though he added that this could be altered at staff talks. Nigeria, for example, is said to have been interested in sending observers because of her ambitions for independence by 1960.

The minister was careful to emphasize that the conference was a joint effort in pursuit of an idea brought up by Ghana for discussion. There have been suggestions here that some nations may have thought Ghana, the junior African state, slightly presumptuous in calling the talks.

Threats Are Denied

Mr. Baako also used today's news conference to deny that the Minister of Interior, Krobo Edusei, had been issuing threats in recent statements. Mr. Edusei has said, for example, that under given circumstances he will suspend the Constitution and deal with the Opposition as "men to men."

Mr. Baako said his colleague was merely affording the public an "opportunity to know what bills are about to be brought before Parliament." Evidently, this referred to Mr. Edusei's statement that he would seek powers to ban persons from certain areas within the country.

It appears that Mr. Edusei has lost his struggle within the Cabinet to get such a measure approved. The Government said Saturday it would propose at the Parliament session convening Wednesday an emergency powers bill that would simply continue most powers of former British colonial rulers to act in an emergency.

Even those powers will be limited somewhat. The bill will forbid the Government to suspend elections or interfere with strikes despite any emergency and will require that Parliament be convened within ten days of the declaration of a major emergency. None of these provisions was in the old colonial statute.

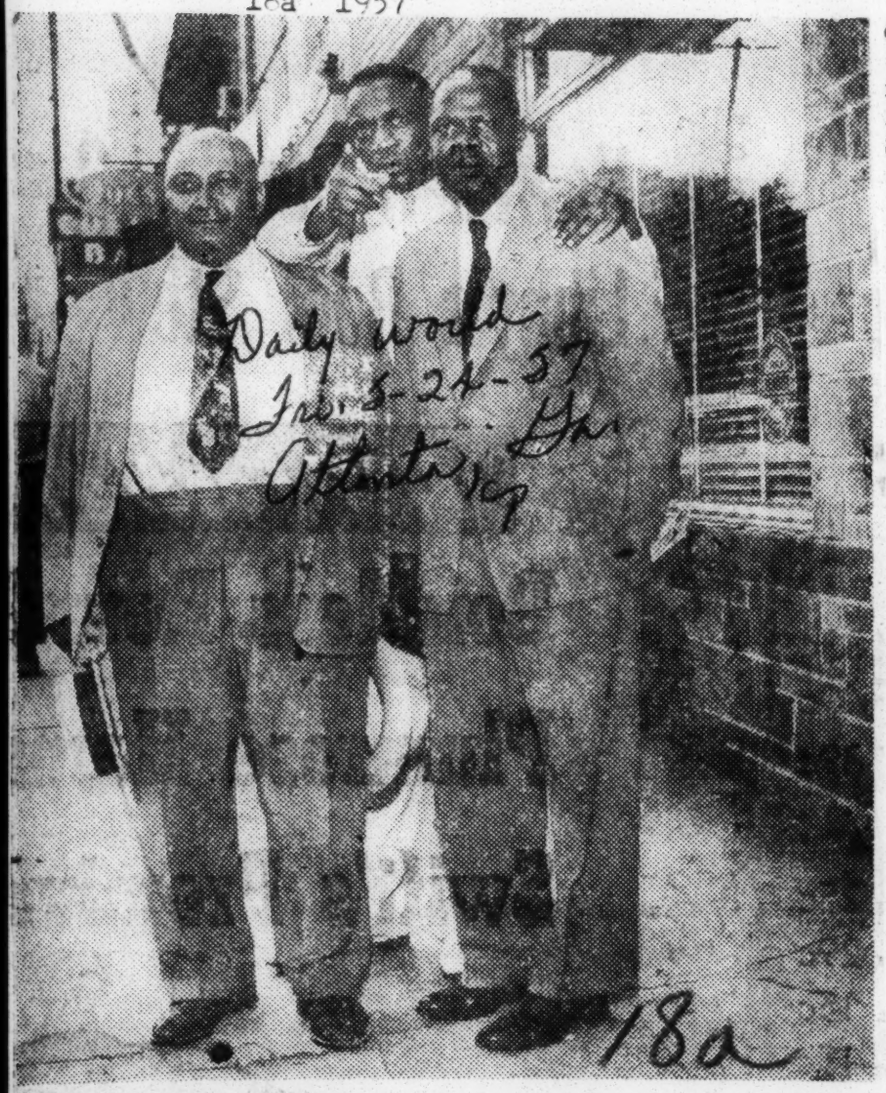
Governor General On Way

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Nov. 11—Lord Listowel left London by plane today for Accra where he is scheduled to be inaugurated Wednesday as Governor General of Ghana.

Lord Listowel, a former Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said he was not disturbed by political events in Ghana, adding:

"In my view, and considering everything, Ghana is settling down very nicely to self-government. But, as in India and Pakistan and in all self-governments, the early stage is bound to be most difficult."



Daily World
Jan. 5-21-57
Atlanta Ga
18a

SEEING AUBURN AVENUE — Pictured above is Robert Baffour, (Right) Chief Transportation Officer, Ghana, as he views an old landmark being pointed out by Phenizee F. Ransom, Jr., (Center), Manager Georgia Department of Labor, Employment Service Office, Atlanta; looking on is Ulysses Stone, (left) local businessman, a deacon trustee, and chairman of finance committee, Butler Street Baptist Church.

Ghana Info Chief Visits Chicago

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Jan 5-25-57

By BAKER E. MORTEN

The distribution officer of the U. S. Information Service in Ghana stopped in Chicago Friday after completing an extensive tour throughout the country and highly praised American interest in the newly-born state of Ghana.

Benjamin Hanson, distribution officer for the U. S. Information Service in Ghana, is on a State Department-sponsored trip in America designed to acquaint him with life in the United States. He will return to Africa in mid-June after touring New York, Philadelphia and Washington. He will then write articles in many different African publications.

The 35-year-old information officer is one of 20 candidates from Africa and Asia visiting the U. S. on a touring-for-training program. This is his first visit to the United States.

Hanson stated that he had visited numerous colleges, churches and publishing companies while touring the country. He lauded Americans for the "interest and hospitality they expressed in Ghana."

Speaking of employment opportunities in Ghana which has been the interest of many Negro Americans since the West African nation won its freedom March 6. Hanson stated, "anyone wanting Minister of Trade and Labor in jobs in Ghana should apply to the Mi'nister of Trade and Labor in Ghana; the Ghana Embassy in Washington, or to the Ghana Ambassador."

He added that there were no restrictions to anyone in employment.

Refutes Reports That Ghana Wants White Ambassador

Call & Post
Jan. 5-31-57

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana last week refuted reports that his government has asked the United States to send a white Ambassador to that country.

The protest was made through S. K. Anthony, Charge d'Affaires, at the Embassy of Ghana in Washington. Anthony said he had been instructed by his government to announce that the Prime Mnister has at no time asked President Eisenhower to name a white man instead of a Negro as American Ambassador.

Nkrumah has not said he wanted a "topflight diplomat sent to Ghana because of the belief that a white ambassador's recommendation would have more weight than those of an American Negro politician".

Pointing out that such rumors would have "serious repercussions", the Charge d'Affaires declared that the Prime Minister has given "no preference to the appointment of any particular class of American citizen to the post of Ambassador of Ghana".

Anthony concluded his blistering denial with the fact that his government is aware that the initiative for making appointments to top diplomatic posts rests with the sending government and it has no wish to depart from this practice.

The denial was inspired by a statement appearing in the press that African countries have resented the United States sending diplomats to their country from that segment of the population which the United States itself considers second-class citizens.

This conclusion came to light out of resentment in some areas of President Eisenhower appointing what appears to be a non-sympathetic North Carolinian to the Ambassadorship to Ghana.

In questioning the President's motive in making this appointment, some columnists claim that they were informed by State department officials that the governments of the independent Republics of Africa had requested that a white Ambassador be assigned to their countries.

Nkrumah Makes Ivory Coast Visit

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Jan 6-5-57

ABIDJAN, French Ivory Coast — (ANP) —Kwame Nkrumah, premier of the new nation, Ghana, recently visited his neighboring Ivory Coast.

Speculation immediately became rifle, both in Africa and Europe, that the Ghana leader was seeking immediately to put into practice his suggestion that a Pan - African group be formed which might work toward independence for additional nations in Africa. Nkrumah's office insisted the visit was unofficial.

Actually there was a touch of both in his journey. When he landed at Abidjan, the capital of French Ivory Coast in one of Air France's super constellations and came down the gang plank clad in a gray suit and carrying his cane, he looked like a smartly dressed vacationer.

He was met, however, by the most important African leader in French Africa. M. Felix Houphouet-Boigny, leader of the Rassemblement Democratique African Party, who is a member of the French Cabinet of Prime Minister Mollet, who was his host.

A stream of the ranking political leaders in the immediate French territories came to visit.

That does not mean, however, that there was much headway made in the matter of political understanding because the thinking of Nkrumah and M. Houphouet are quite different. Nkrumah thinks the only way to advance is to have total freedom and independence. The French leader believes that Africa's future lies in mutual dependence between France and her African colonies. He believes they should all be black Frenchmen and does not want to sever all economic and cultural ties with France.

Nkrumah had a grand visit. The two leaders drove through Abidjan in an open car and thousands of people lined the streets to greet them. There were receptions, dinners, and drives and Nkrumah appeared to enjoy them all. The he flew to French Guinea in a plane provided by the French Government and escorted by M. Sekou Toure, the R. D. A. party leader in French Guinea, which is Ghana's border on one side.

The French leaders have promised to visit Ghana next September.

Ghana Gets African Governor

BY BANKOLE TIMOTHY

ACCRA—History is being made in Ghana.

With the departure of Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, a British Governor-General, a Ghanaian in the person of Sir Akru Korsa, Chief Justice, has been appointed Acting-Governor General.

SIR AKRU KORSA

For Sir Arku, it is a double honor, for he was the first Ghanaian to be elevated to the enviable post of Chief Justice and now as acting Governor-General.

This has been quickly followed by Dr. Nkrumah moving into Christiansborg Castle as his official residence.

• This castle for the past 55 years has been occupied by British Governors, but on April 3, Dr. Nkrumah announced his decision to move into the castle, and on April 24, Dr. Nkrumah explained that the decision to move was a "phychological operation" intended to impress upon Ghanaians that a new era has dawned.

Meanwhile, this move of Dr. Nkrumah has led to very biting criticism in the British press.

THE WEST INDIAN author and journalist, George Padmore, told me that the Ghana Government must bring home to the people of Ghana that there is a change and that implies that the Government must do something dramatic.

Padmore said the "move into the castle is a political move which has a dramatic effect."

• Commenting on the proposed Pan-African Conference which is scheduled to take place in Accra in October this year, Padmore gave the following views: Pan-Africanism has two views, the first is the Conference of Independent African states, which is now being sponsored by the Government of Ghana, and the other is a political organization in Africa which may in future be sponsored by the Convention People's party under the leadership of Dr. Nkrumah.

It is incumbent, therefore upon Ghana, to give whatever assistance it could to other African territories in order to speed up their liberation.

■

LOOKING INTO the political horizon, Padmore argues that a United States of Africa is a thing upon which all African political leaders must constantly lecture.

• But the question of African Federation cannot become an accomplished fact until all the African territories have been liberated from foreign rule.

The repercussions of this conference particularly in Britain and France will be great. Already South Africa which has been invited to this conference by Dr. Nkrumah has not declined the invitation, but has laid a difficult condition, namely, that the colonial powers which exercise authority in Africa should also be invited.

This suggestion will, of course, not be accepted by Dr. Nkrumah.

U.S. Experts Surveying Project on Ghana River

Special to the Herald Tribune

ACCRA, Ghana, June 1.—The interest of the United States in assisting the economic development of Ghana has taken a positive turn with the arrival of an American commercial mission to make a survey of the Volta River project.

The American companies concerned are Foreign Construction Associates, of Houston, Tex. Utah Construction Co., of San Francisco, and Winslow Cohu and Stetson, of New York. The Ghana government has given these companies, up to July 18, the opportunity of entering into negotiations for the full implementation of the Volta scheme.

Originally, the Volta project, which is estimated to cost $624,000,000, was intended to take the form of a partnership between the Ghana and British governments, Aluminium Ltd. of Canada, and the British Aluminum Co.

The aim is the production of 210,000 tons of aluminum annually, which will develop the bauxite mines, the construction of a dam and power installation capable of generating 600,000 kilowatts, the creation of a large lake, the building of an aluminum smelter and township, a new railway linking the mines with the smelter, and completion of the new port, now being built at Tema, to which the Ghana railway will be extended.

Nkrumah, Ghana's Prime Minister, To Move Into Christianburg Castle

ACCRA, Ghana (ANP)—Christianberg Castle, for scores of years the official home of the British Governors of Gold Coast, now Ghana is to have a new tenant. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana has decreed that Christianberg Castle henceforth will be the home of the Prime Minister of Ghana.

Great interest was aroused by Nkrumah's decision. The opposition party, the NLM officially protested the change. Their leaders felt the Christianberg Castle should remain the official home of the governor-general as future representatives of the Queen will be known. Nkrumah disagrees.

He pointed out that psychologically it was important that he as the real head of the government (The governor-general will have little real power) should have his residence and headquarters in the spot where for decades the country has looked for the highest sign of authority. So he ordered rehabilitation and revamping begun at once.

Christianberg Castle is historically important as far as this country and as far as Negroes in the western hemisphere are concerned. It was built by the Danes of Denmark in the 16th century where Denmark had a stake in Africa and controlled part of the Gold Coast. They and Portugal, Spain and the Dutch alternately held it and used it as a fort to house their armed forces and their traders who ventured down to Africa to trade for gold.

Finally the castle became a headquarters for housing African slaves before they were shipped away to America. Even today the dungeons remain in the second basement of the castle, a grim reminder to visitors and sightseers of the terrible traffic in human slaves.

It's a far cry from the days when black people entered those dungeons as slaves to the emergence of a black man as ruler of the nation with the servants and soldiers representing the emergence of Africans.

Leaders of a New Country—When the Gold Coast became a new nation under its ancient name of Ghana, March 6, these members of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah's cabinet were sworn into office. Front row, seated, left to right: A. E. Inkumsah, Minister of Housing; Kojo Botsio, Minister of Trade and Labor; the Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah; K. A. Gbedemah, Minister of Finance; A. Casely-Hayford, Minister of Communications. Standing: A. E. A. Oforiata, Minister of Local Government; N. A. Welbeck, Minister of Works; B. Yeboah-Afari, Minister of Agriculture; J. H. Allassani, Minister of Health; J. B. Erzuah, Minister of Education; L. R. Abavana, Minister Without Portfolio; Ako Adjei, Minister of the Interior; Krobo Edusei, Minister Without Portfolio.—European News Photo.

Today Ghana And Freedom

GHANA IS NATION OF ABOUT FIVE MILLION

BY BAKER E. MORTON

The history of the little West African dominion overseas could end there if one were so discreditable to let it do so, but the fact is that the Gold Coast will take its place in the world of free nations today when she celebrates her independence and birth as a new nation rising in the East.

As the first African colonial territory to gain its independence from Britain, Ghana is setting a precedent and at the same time fashioning a mould that could very well be followed by other African territories not yet independent from colonization.

Eminent personages from many countries in the world attended the independence day celebration of the new nation which began March 3. Vice-president Nixon was among the high ranking officials in attendance.

But what about Ghana? What is it like?

The history of the Gold Coast, as Ghana is currently called, dates back centuries insofar as geographical existence is concerned. The little nation itself claims 91,843 square miles as its own with a population of about 4½ million.

The name Ghana is that of a once fabulous African kingdom that ruled, flourished and reigned during the Eleventh century.

The Gold Coast is the ancestral home of many American Negroes whose forefathers were brought to America under the shackles of slavery.

The general feeling among citizens of the Gold Coast for the British, whose colonization long has ruled them, is far from that of a flaming, passionate love, however there is general good-will prevailing.

Cocoa is Ghana's most plentiful product and some 185,000 persons are employed in cocoa farming. Industrial development in the Gold Coast is still unexpected. There is virtually no oil in Ghana although there is a possible site for a major hydro-electric power plant on the Volta River.

The cost of such a plant would be nearly $700 million and the possibility of raising that kind of money is dim at the present time.

The territory of the Gold Coast now is made up of central Ashanti, the north colonies and the trust territory of Togoland.

The Gold Coast first became known to Europe through Portuguese navigators who visited the country in the second half of the 15th century in search of gold, ivory and spices.

Successive constitutional advances since 1850 when the first legislative Council was set up and other developments in local government came and citizens of the Gold Coast have gained more and more control over their own affairs. The spirit of nationalism has, to a degree, inspired them to seek independence from British colonialization.

In the Gold Coast's external trade timber and timber products rank next in value to cocoa and gold. Other products of the West African nation include diamonds, manganese ore, and bauxite.

One of the striking features of the post-war decade in the Gold Coast has been the intense and widespread public interest in education at all levels. The University College of the Gold Coast established in 1948 greatly increased its technical and vocational curricula by 1951. The upsurge of children attending primary school has been registered in numbers of hundreds of thousands.

Modern medical and scientific techniques have done much to lessen the incidence and severity of such diseases as sleeping sickness, malaria, yellow fever and leprosy, the diseases which flourish in tropical climates.

The main city and capital of the Gold Coast is Accra, which houses about 136,000 citizens. There are no high mountains in the nation, but plenty of rivers and streams. Other principal towns in the Gold Coast apart from Accra are Kumasi; Sekondi and Cape Coast. There are still many small tribal divisions in Ghana and over 50 different languages are spoken. There are, however, four main languages, spoken by the Akans; the Ga and Ewe people and the Moshi-Dagomba speakers.

It is assumed that Ghana will remain a member of the British Commonwealth after independence and that it will eventually be admitted to the United Nations.

Many observers, especially Negroes have expressed tremendous enthusiasm over the coming independence of this new black nation. Many organizations and newspapers are observing the occasion and sending representatives to Ghana for the gigantic celebration.

The NAACP heartily saluted the new state saying in a resolution: "We welcome the end of imperialism in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, the Sudan and the newly-established government of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah in the Gold Coast."

GHANA HEAD ASKS U.S. 'COOPERATION'

New Nation's Premier Tells of Bond to America as Nixon Presents Gift

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, March 6—Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of this new nation, told Vice President Richard M. Nixon today that he would need the "cooperation" of the United States to make Ghana successful.

Mr. Nixon called on Mr. Nkrumah at the State House at noon to present a 2,000-volume technical library to Ghana and her people from the United States. The library itself will be delivered later, but the Vice President brought with him facsimile copies of the Declaration of Independence, the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and a joint resolution of Congress on the independence of Ghana.

The Vice President also gave Mr. Nkrumah as a personal gift a glass vase on which were etched symbolic figures representing the four freedoms of the press, assembly, religion and speech. With the presents was a letter transmitting a message of congratulation from President Eisenhower to Mr. Nkrumah.

Ghana, the former British colony of the Gold Coast, became independent and a member of the Commonwealth last midnight. The name is taken from a West African Negro empire that flourished a thousand years ago.

Years in U. S. Recalled

Mr. Nkrumah, who has led his country's nationalist movement since 1948, recalled in thanking Mr. Nixon that he had spent ten

Penmanship—Although Ghana has become a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth with full status as a nation, there are, naturally, still large numbers of illilterates in the country. Scribes offer their services for a small fee in the market places. These two are Moslem Hausas, considered educated fellows.—European Photo.

years in the United States and said that those were his "formative years." He went to the United States in 1935 and received degrees from Lincoln University at Oxford, Pa., and the University of Pennsylvania.

"You see what American education means to me and how much it can do for the people of Ghana," he said.

He told Mr. Nixon he hoped for and needed the cooperation of the United States in the task ahead. Mr. Nixon replied that the people of the United States were proud of the role their country had played in Mr. Nkrumah's life.

President Eisenhower, in his message of congratulation, said:

"We have watched with particular attention the manner in which you have attained your independence, for it shows the good fruit of the statesmanlike cooperative effort between the Government and people of Ghana and the Government and people of the United Kingdom."

The swearing in of Sir Charles Arden-Clark, former Governor of the Gold Coast colony, as Governor General of Ghana was the first event that solemnized the constitutional change. As the Crown's constitutional representative, he has the power here that Queen Elizabeth has in the United Kingdom.

Sir Charles and Lady Arden-Clarke took their places shortly after 10 A. M. in the first sitting of the Ghana Parliament in its new role.

A few minutes later the Duchess of Kent, representing Queen Elizabeth, was admitted and greeted by the speaker, who conducted her to a throne. In a low, clear voice she read the speech from the throne, a policy statement actually prepared by the Quenn's Ministers in Ghana.

Early U. N. Entry Sought

¶The Ghana Government will apply for membership in the United Nations as soon as practicable.

¶The Government will appoint a commission to study the question of regional powers in Ghana. Opposition groups favor a federal system, while Mr. Nkrumah's majority favors a centralized governmental structure. The Constitution established by the British Government last month is basically centralized.

Mr. Nkrumah moved that Parliament thank the Queen for the speech, saying that Ghana was free forever from domination by another nation. Opposition leader K. A. Busia seconded the motion.

The Governor General was asked by Mr. Nkrumah to express his personal views. "In so far as the birth of Ghana today is a natural outcome of British colonialism I am proud to be a British colonialist," he said.

Etta Moten to record Gold Coast celebration

ACCRA, Gold Coast (ANP)—An interesting American visitor to the Independence Day celebration ushering in the new State of Ghana March 6, will be Miss Etta Moten, the radio and concert personality.

Miss Moten, who is arriving with her husband, Claude A. Barnett, director of ANP, will be busy on a project of her own. For more than a year Miss Moten has conducted her own radio show on Chicago's National Broadcasting Co.'s station WMAQ which covers the entire middlewest.

Three weeks ago when she and her husband were vacationing in Haiti, she interviewed and recorded on tape the voices of the Provisional President, several of the presidential candidates, the leader of the Women's Movement which has just won for women the right of complete suffrage; the leading teacher of Haitian dancers and several other prominent leaders. These radio shows won wide approval and she plans to do the same in Ghana.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnett visited Gold Coast in 1947 when Miss Moten gave a concert in George V. Hall under the auspices of the then governor, Sir Alan Burns.

ETTA MOTEN

Ghana to Get British-Type Government

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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LONDON, Feb. 8.—After the British West African colony, the Gold Coast, becomes the independent state of Ghana on March 6 it will have the same parliamentary system of government that the United Kingdom and its commonwealth partners have, and the same Cabient set-up.

Under a constitution set forth today in a White Paper, Ghana is to have a parliament with 104 members. As elsewhere in the Commonwealth, executive power theoretically will be vested in Queen Elizabeth II, who will be represented by a governor general.

Ghana is to be divided into five regions, each of which will have autonomous local assemblies concerning themselves with q estions of local interest.

European

AFRICAN POSTAL ISSUE: This is the design for a group of stamps of various denominations issued yesterday by Ghana, newly independent member of British Commonwealth. Instead of the usual portrait of Queen Elizabeth it bears the likeness of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah.

Ghana Admission to U.N. To Be Considered Today

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 6.—The Security Council will meet tomorrow at 11 a.m. to consider the application for membership of the new state of Ghana.

Its prompt inclusion is expected before the adjournment of the current Assembly session, bringing the total of the world organization's member countries to eighty-one.

In a cablegram received this afternoon by Arkady A. Sobolev of the Soviet Union, this month's President of the Council, Prime Minister Kwame Nkruman formally requested the admission of his country.

Britain and Austraila promptly entered a request for immediate consideration of the matter by the Council.

Simultaneously, Britain notified Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold of the termination last midnight of the trusteeship agreement for British Togoland — the first of the trust areas of the United Nations to win independence.

WILLIAM L. SHERRILL, Sr., president general of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, is in Ghana, West Africa, where he attended the country's independence day celebration, March 6. Sherill is attending at the invitation of the Ghana government. The UNIA, which he heads, was founded by Marcus Garvey in 1918.

18a 1957

Ghana Becomes Newest Nation

Post & Times Herald P. 10-A

Wed. 3-6-57

By Earl Mazo

N.Y. Herald Trib.

Washington D.C.

ACCRA, Ghana, March 6 (Wednesday) — At 12:01 a. m. today the British Union Jack was lowered from atop the National Assembly building and the Ghana national flag was raised in its stead.

Thus the world's newest nation was born; the end came to a century of British colonial rule of what had been known as the Gold Coast; and Africa's burgeoning importance in world affairs was dramatized.

Shortly before the flag-raising ceremony, Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, leader of Ghana's bloodless liberation movement, proclaimed a new era of African nationalism.

[In Washington, President Eisenhower congratulated the people of Ghana, and the State Department announced that the United States has officially recognized the new state.

[Mr. Eisenhower's message, relayed to Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who is in Ghana for the celebration, said it was with special pleasure "that we witness the establishment of your new nation and the assumption of its sovereign place in the free world."

[The State Department also announced that the United States consculate general at Accra will be raised to the status of Embassy today. The Senate pased a resolution greeting the new state.]

Nkrumah told his Parliament —and the world—that Ghana intends to become the hub of the African nationalist movement. He said his country will work "to achieve an African personality in international affairs" and it aims to "promote the interest and advancement of all African peoples in their pursuit of freedom and social progress."

The ringing speech was delivered as the colonial Legislative Assembly met to disband and make way for the new all-powerful assembly of the new country. It bore good news for the West generally, but also ominous words for France, Great Britain and other European powers still controlling most of Africa.

The American-educated 47-year-old prime minister, whose nation now becomes an independent member of the British Commonwealth, made it plain he is with the West and could not be neutral in the struggle with communism. But he said also that Ghana would not bind itself to "any particular group of powers or political bloc."

Nkrumah pointed proudly to his government—"the first all-African elected legislature with an all-African cabinet." And he stated that the freedom Ghana won by cutting "the chains of imperialism and colonialism which have hitherto bound us to Britain" is available to all African cvolonies, with Ghana as a model.

Delegates from 70 foreign countries witnessed the formalization of Ghana's independence, an exuberant two-week observance in this hot but friendly country of almost 5 million Negroes and 13,000 whites.

Missionary Says Ghana Has Religious Freedom

The Government of Ghana, being instituted officially today in the African Gold Coast nation, will allow religious freedom, according to a recently returned Seventh-day Adventist missionary.

The Rev. Jesse O. Gibson, former president of the Seventh-day Adventist West African Union Mission, said that "in individual visits with Ghana's Ministers of Finance, Commerce-Industry Communications and Works," he was told "religion will enjoy complete freedom."

The Ghana Cabinet members also expressed gratitude for the work of missionaries and pledged their co-operation, said Elder Gibson.

"They spoke of the government's desire to allow freedom of worship, openly and without molestation, and a continuation of the favorable relationship between the Government and Church institutions," he said.

Twelve religious organizations have missions there, the Elder said, and Adventists have about 50 churches, 6000 members, numerous schools, and a new 60-bed hospital.

British Information Services

Personifies the new Africa

GHANA

Independence Leader

Times P.13-C

Wed. 3-6-57

Kwame Nkrumah

THE first citizen of Ghana, a cocoa-rich land on the underside of the hump of West Africa that became independent today, went to college in Pennsylvania and was voted the "most interesting" man in his class.

New York

Kwame Nkrumah was the first Negro to become Prime Minister of a British colony. As popular leader of one of the first European colonies in Africa to gain full independence, he is of interest and concern to statesmen around the world. The success or failure of Britain's "experiment" with the Gold Coast Colony and Mr. Nkrumah's plans for the new state are bound to affect for decades the history of Africa.

Man in the News

Mr. Nkrumah, a goldsmith's son, was born in primitive bush country forty-seven years ago. Now he heads the first Black dominion in the Commonwealth.

Called by Many Names

The man called often the African Nehru; and sometimes the 'Eagle' and the 'Lion' of Africa—and sometimes affectionately and proudly Show Boy by those who look on him as a prize personage for all to admire—is legally known by a name that means Saturday's Thirteenth Child.

Kwame Nkrumas, born in the mud-hut village of Nkroful in 1909, is pronounced as if it were spelled Qua-meh En-kroo-mah—sometimes run together as Quam' En-kroo-mah.

After he completed schooling at a Roman aCtholic mission and the colony's Achimota College, Kwame Nkrumah was given funds by a diamond prospecting uncle for a trip to the United States. He enrolled at Lincoln University, Oxford, Pa., in 1935, receiving his B. A. four years later and later becoming a Bachelor of Sacred Theology. He was a philosophy instructor at Lincoln for a while, and earned an M. A. in anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania.

The young scholar was an active leader of the African Students Association of America and Canada, and early in his student career began attacking British colonialism. In 1945 he attended the London School of Economics, following the pattern of other colonial leaders who have decided to learn from the British how to replace them.

Mr. Nkrumah returned to his homeland in 1947 and soon after that the determinative phase of his career really began. Following a fatal riot in February, 1948, a British Parliamentary Commission that had been rushed to Accra blamed the colonial regime for denying the Negroes a voice in the Government. The upshot was a new Constitution and popular elections.

Spurred by the less patient wing of native, Mr. Nkrumah denounced the new charter and demanded "positive action"—defned as "strikes based on perfect nonviolence." But the policy did not work Mr. Nkrumah was jailed.

Arresting officers found in his pocket an unsigned membership card in the British Communist party. He explained later that he had used it to gain admission to meetings so that he could "learn their techniques." His denial of party membership appears to have been accepted by the British.

A Hero to the People

Being in prison made Mr. Nkrumah a hero and martyr when the election was held. His Convention People's party got 80 per cent of the votes—cast after elaborate sound-truck education of the illiterate natives in the technique of voting—and Mr. Nkrumah's first big fight was won.

Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, Colonial Governor, freed him and appointed him Leader of Government Business, with powers approximating those of a prime minister. Later he assumed the title and position of Prime Minister. The Gold Coast's prison director resigned, protesting against being put in a position to take orders from a former inmate.

Mr. Nkrumah and his aides occasionally sported a "P.G." ("Prison Graduate") as a badge of honor, but he insisted he was a friend of Britain, aiming for dominion status for the Gold Coast. Ghana will be a member of the Commonwealth. He was tended to use the word "imperialism"—once his favorite whipping boy—much less frequently. Now he describes his job as keeping "things level and steary."

He is the personification of the contrasts in the emerging Africa. With Western education and Western tastes, he is said in a big, black Cadillac. Yet he consults a juju, or medicine man. The toga-like robe worn by native of the Gold Coast continues to be a favorite of his for ceremonial occasions.

Mr. Nkrumah has a comb of frizzy hair, big souleyes and a manner that has been described as Messianic. The prime minister, who is unmarried, has declared, "Every woman in the Gold Coast is my bride."

Ghana Is the 9th Nation In the Commonwealth

Times P.13-C

Wed. 3-6-57

The independence of Ghana, the former Gold Coast, and its entry into the British Commonwealth of wholly sovereign nations brings the membership of that unique international combine to nine states. Four of these joined the Commonwealth in the period since the end of World War II.

In that twelve-year period, the Commonwealth—described once by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India as "that strange and old collection of nations which seems to prosper most in adversity"—has lost two member nations, Burma and the Republic of Ireland.

But where those two countries stepped out of the Commonwealth, India, Pakistan and Ceylon became members. With Ghana, the Commonwealth also includes the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Most British possessions now moving toward freedom have signified their intention of becoming members. Malaya expects full sovereignty this year. Singapore, now a Crown colony, hopes to achieve the same status this year. Nigeria is moving in the same direction, and the British West Indies colonies have taken steps to form a federation as a step toward independence.

Nixon Presents Library to Ghana

ACCRA, Ghana, March 8 (AP) United States Vice President Richard M. Nixon presented a 2000-volume technical library to the newly independent Government of Ghana today as a symbol of American desire to assist the West African nation.

Nearing the end of a four-day goodwill visit, Nixon offered the library, valued at between $15,000 and $20,000, to Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah in an Independence Day ceremony at the Government State House.

Thousands of rejoicing Ghanians still milled around the streets after nightlong celebrations. Most of the 72 foreign delegations showered independence gifts on the tiny country which now is an independent nation within the British Commonwealth.

Russia's delegation was reported giving Nkrumah a Soviet transport plane and some Russian automobiles.

Nixon, who leaves Thursday for Liberia to continue his eight-naton Africa tour, also presented Nkrumah with an etched Steuben glass vase depicting the four freedoms of the press, assembly, religion and speech.

The red, gold and green flag of Ghana was run up in midnight ceremonies, replacing the British Union Jack and signifying formally the establishment of the first Negro nation in the British Commonwealth.

Mighty roars of "freedom! freedom!" rose from thousands of throats as the hour marking the transition arrived. Fireworks exploded against the sky and talking drums carried along the word of independence.

"We are no more slaves," Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah told a throng of 50,000 assembled at Accra's Polo Grounds. "Move about with your chest out."

In a speech to the legislative assembly, Nkrumah said Ghana wanted to stay in the British Commonwealth because its members were "dedicated to seeking a solution of their problems by democratic and peaceful means."

"So long as that policy stands," he declared, "our association with the Commonwealth is assured."

Nkrumah, a bachelor who was educated at schools in England and the United States, describes himself as a Marxist Socialist. He is the youngest government head in the Commonwealth. Nkrumah told the Assembly he would take over the Cabinet posts of defense and external affairs, in addition to serving as Prime Minister.

Ghana's foreign policy, Nkrumah said, will be based on "dignity, peace and friendship."

"The government feels," he said, "that at this stage the country should not be committed in any aspect of its foreign policy and it should not be aligned with any particular group of powers or political bloc."

He asserted Ghana does not intend to follow a neutralist policy but intends to preserve its independence to act as it deems best at any given time.

The first session of the Ghana Parliament was opened by the Duchess of Kent as the Queen's special representative. Nixon had a prominent place among the 300 foreign delegates present for the ceremony.

U.N. SPEEDS MOVE TO ADMIT GHANA

Security Council Approval Is Unanimous — Assembly Likely to Vote Today

By KATHLEEN McLAUGHLIN

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 7—The Security Council, by unanimous vote, recommended today admission to membership in the United Nations of the new state of Ghana. The General Assembly is expected to complete the formalities of admission tomorrow.

Today's action, accelerated by an impending recess or adjournment of the current Assembly session, constituted a record for speed in the consideration of an application. It came only twenty-four hours after the former British colony had been recognized as a sovereign state.

Britain and Australia acted as co-sponsors of the resolution before the Council in response to the cabled request of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana.

Sir Pierson Dixon, British delegate, declared Britain welcomed "with particular warmth" the prospect of Ghana's admission. He referred to the close and friendly relations between the two countries and to Ghana's intention to remain in the British Commonwealth.

Dr. Ronald E. Walker of Australia told the Council his delegation considered Ghana well qualified for membership. He congratulated Britain on her share in the evolution of the colony and on the termination of trusteeship in British Togoland, now a part of Ghana.

Henry Cabot Lodge of the United States paid tribute to the progress made by Ghana and to Britain for her record as an administering power.

Approval was voiced also by France, Cuba, the Philippines, Colombia, Iraq, Sweden, Nationalist China and the Soviet Union.

Dr. T. F. Tsiang, the Nationalist Chinese delegate, prefaced his delegation's support for the resolution with a protest to Arkady A. Sobolev of the Soviet Union, this month's President of the Council, for "lack of parliamentary courtesy." Mr. Sobolev, Dr. Tsiang said, had recognized him not as the spokesman for China, but simply as "Dr. Tsiang." The incident reflected the Soviet Union's refusal to acknowledge that Nationalist China holds its seat legitimately.

After the vote on Ghana, Mr. Lodge announced that the United States would request another Council meeting to consider the pending candidacies of South Korea and South Vietnam.

Mr. Sobolev reminded the Council that the application of Outer Mongolia had been before it "for a long time." He asserted that Outer Mongolia "completely fills the requirements" for membership and that the Soviet Union hoped that the Council "would soon be in a position" to recommend the candidate.

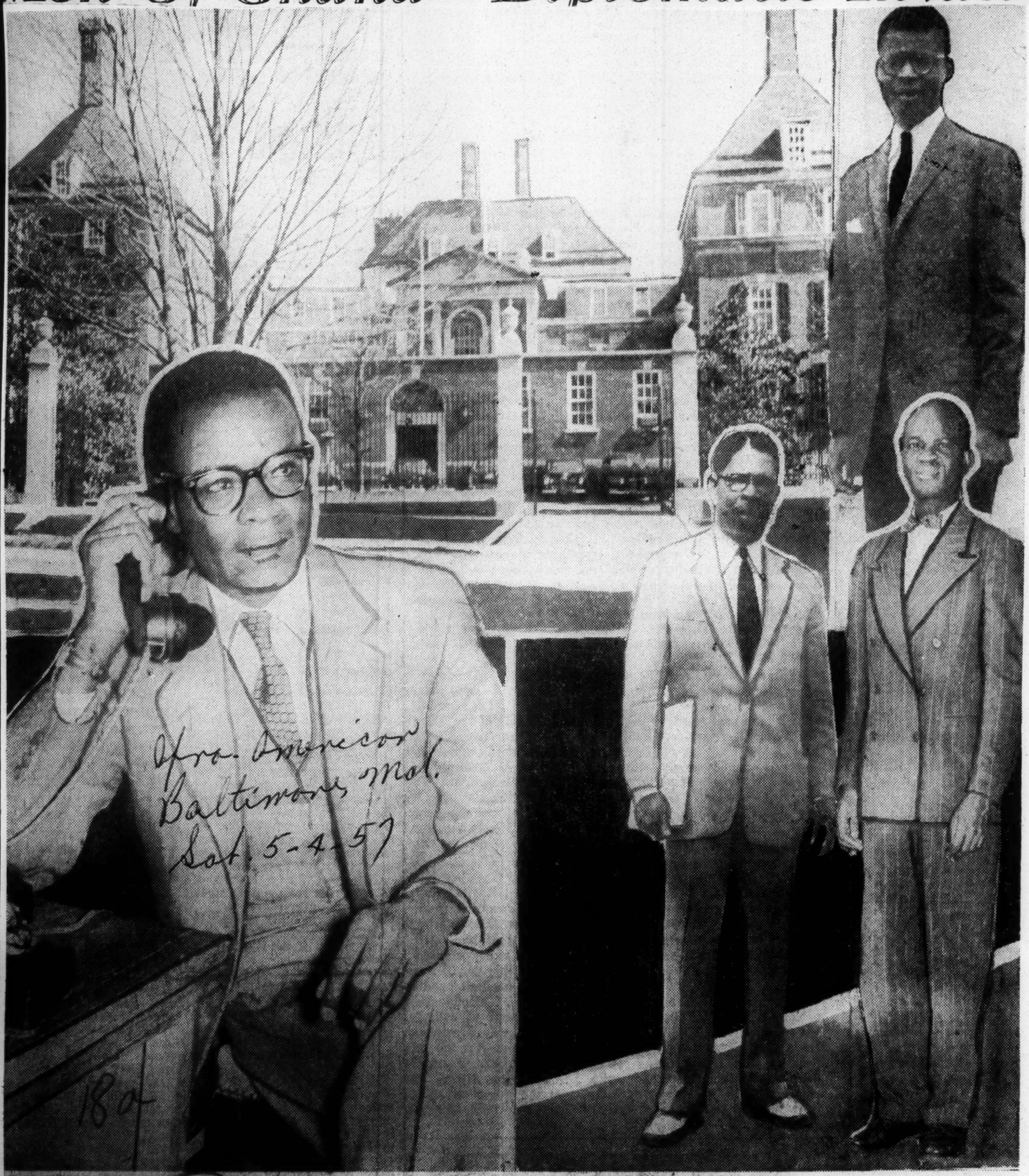
Associated Press Radiophoto

FRONT ROW, CENTER: Vice President and Mrs. Nixon had favored positions as a tribesman danced at Aburi, near Accra in Ghana. The performance was part of the celebration of the African nation's achievement of independence. Yesterday the Nixons, continuing their goodwill tour of countries in Africa, arrived by airplane in Monrovia, Liberia.

United Press

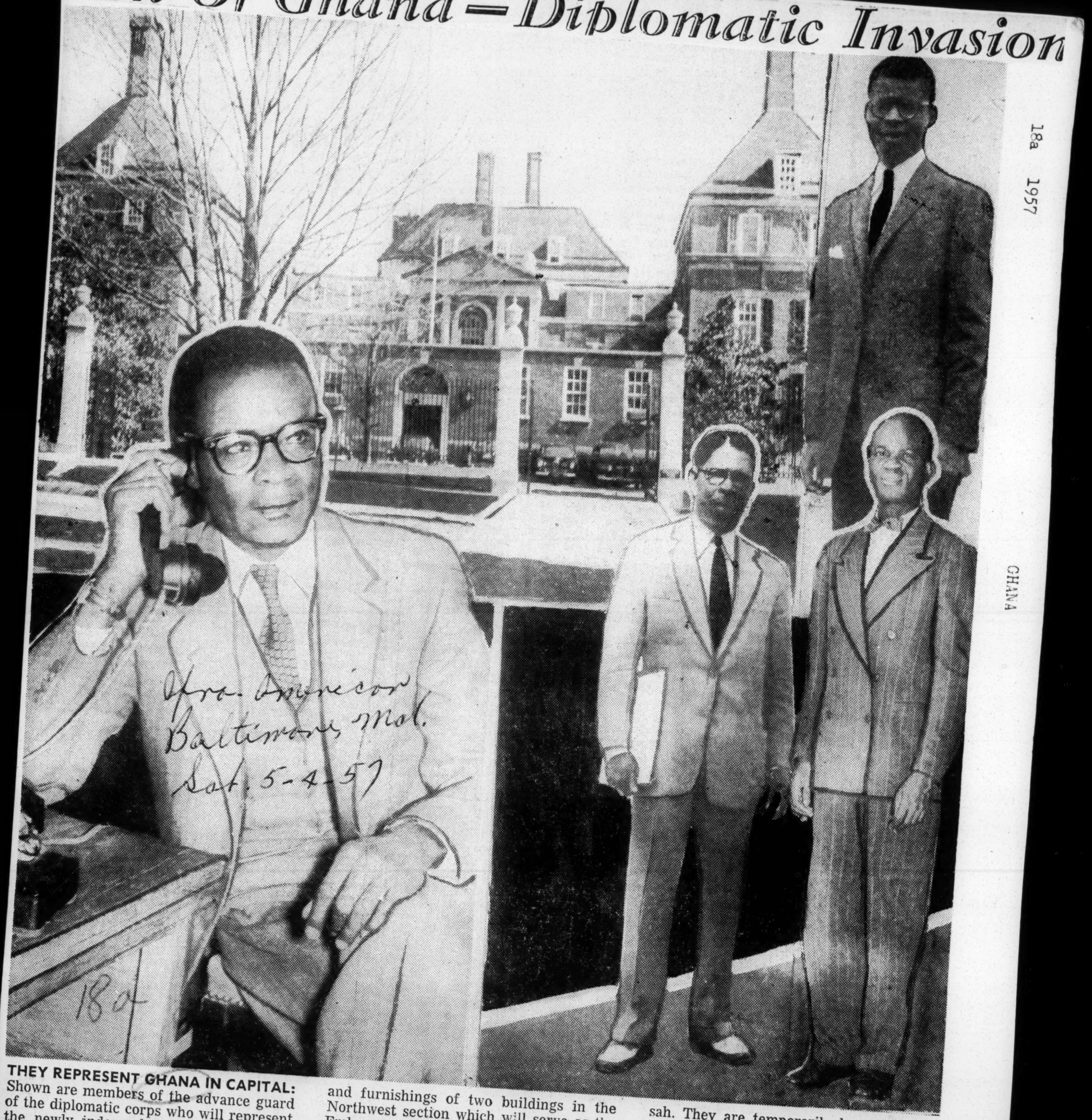
SITTING PRETTY—Little Adjua of Aburi, Ghana, met up with Mrs. Richard Nixon on the vice presidential tour of Africa, and found herself sitting pretty in Mrs. Nixon's lap.

Men Of Ghana — Diplomatic Invasion



THEY REPRESENT GHANA IN CAPITAL: Shown are members of the advance guard of the diplomatic corps who will represent the newly independent nation of Ghana in Washington. At lower left Seth Anthony, counselor, supervises the purchase and furnishings of two buildings in the Northwest section which will serve as the Embassy and chancery of the new nation. (Upper right) third secretary Amon Nikoi and lower right, liaison officer A. Smart-Abbey and press officer Robert O. Mensah. They are temporarily housed in the imposing British Chancery (upper left). Ghana was a former possession of the British Empire and is now a member of the British Commonwealth.

Men Of Ghana—Diplomatic Invasion



Afro. American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 5-4-57

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President Nominates Flake As Ambassador to Ghana

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—President Eisenhower sent to the Senate, Thursday, the nomination of Wilson Clark Flake to be the United States Ambassador to Ghana.

The 51-year-old Amabassador designate is a native of Virginia and claims residence in Anson County, North Carolina. He has been in Foreign Service since 1929 when he accepted the position of Assistant Trade Commissioner and was assigned to Bombay. He later served in Calcutta, Sydney and Manila in the capacity of Trade Commissioner.

In 1939 Flake was appointed to the diplomatic and consular service following the merger of the Statee and Commerce foreign staff and was later named Counsul at Sydney.

He was assigned to the Department of State in 1945 where he served as liaison officer with the Department of Commerce, Assistant Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, a Foreign Service Inspector, and Executive Director of the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs.

In 1945 Flake was appointed Counselor of Embassy at Pretoria, Union of South Africa, and in 1955 was transferred to his present position as Counselor of Embassy and Counsul General at the Ameican Embassy in Rome.

The American diplomat was educated at Emerson Institute and Georgetown university. Before going into foreign service he worked as a clerk from 1926-28 and subsequently as a commercial agent in the New York District Office of the Department of Commerce.

Mr. Flake is married and has one son who is now serving in the United States Army in Germany.

Name Flake U.S. Envoy To Ghana

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

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Mr. Flake is married and has one son who is now serving in the United States Army in Germany.

Two Queens—"Miss Ghana" (Monica Amekofia), left, takes time out on her trip to Britain to be shown the sights by "Miss Great Britain" (Iris Waller), right, as the two beauties chat. Miss Amekofia won title at Ghana's Independence Day ceremonies on March 6 and also won trip to England.—ANP Photo.

Drew Pearson Refuted by Ghana

Nkrumah Denies He Asked 'Ike' For White Envoy

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—Prime Minister Nkrumah of Ghana has denied that he had requested President Eisenhower to name a white man instead of a Negro as American Ambassador.

• The denial was made through S. K. Anthony, Charge d'Affaires of the Embassy of Ghana.

The statement was released as a reply to the charge made by Drew Pearson in his column under the head "Diplomatic Pouch."

■

THE SYNDICATED columnist stated that Mr. Nkrumah wanted a top-flight diplomat sent to Ghana because of the belief that a white Ambassador's recommendations would have more weight than those of an American Negro politically.

• "I am instructed by my government," said Anthony, "to state that at no time has the Prime Minister of Ghana asked President Eisenhower to give preference to the appointment of any particular class of American citizen to the post of Ambassador of Ghana."

He pointed out that his government is aware that the initiative for making appointments to top diplomatic posts rests with the sending governments and it has no wish to depart from this practice.

World's Notables See Ghana Become Nation

Defender Chicago, Ill. 9/7

PAYNE

NIXON

Sat. 3-9-57

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

ACCRA, Ghana — This former British colony became an independent nation Wednesday, with royalty and notables of every country, East and West, in attendance at the ceremonial birth.

In the blistering West African heat, world crises were forgotten and representatives from behind the Iron Curtain joined with Western envoys, including Vice President Richard M. Nixon in wishing long life and prosperity to tours.

Ghana and its premier, Kwame Nkrumah.

Among the American guests were:

Rep. Charles C. Diggs, of Michigan; Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York; Richard Jones U. S. Ambassador to Liberia; E. Frederick Morrow, White House aide; U. N. Undersecretary Ralph Bunche; Publisher John H. Johnson and his wife, and Claude Barnett, of the Associated Negro Press and his wife, singing star Etta Moten and Gov. Walter Gordon of the Virgin Islands.

Payne Reports From Africa

NUMEROUS EVENTS

The round of events marking the independence of Ghana began last Wednesday and were climaxed by the formal opening of the Ghana national assembly and the swearing-in of Premier Nkrumah.

After the official ceremonies, Nkrumah was host to his guests at a shimmering ball and reception at the State House. Previously, he had joined with thousands of his countrymen and visitors to watch the unveiling of a national monument, "The Arch of Independence."

For 12 days, the arts and crafts and the mighty potential of Ghana were displayed in a magnificent parade of exhibits, dinners, dramas, sports events, films and

HISTORICAL EVENT

The grand independence celebration was the making of history at its breath-taking best, and began when the first foreign dignitaries began arriving by boat and plane.

Ghanians admiringly bestowed a new title, "American Show Boy" on Nixon when he arrived Sunday. The term is used to show approval of a performance.

On his arrival the U. S. Vice President was cheered by a throng estimated at 10,000. With him were his wife, Patricia; Rep. Diggs, Gordon, Rep. Frances Bolton and Mason Sears, of the UN Trusteeship council.

GREET NIXON

Pleased by Nixon's casual and friendly manner, the crowd went wild calling "Show Boy." Top officials on hand to greet the Veep was Minister of Finance, Dr. Gbedman, with whom Nixon later had lunch, along with the Minister of Trade and Labor, Kojo Botsio.

In a brief speech, Nixon conveyed the good wishes of the American people and of President Eisenhower. He was still suffering from a bout with influenza.

Rep. Bolton, who seemed to stand the journey better than any one else in the party, got laughs when she introduced Rep. Diggs. She said: "He's a Democrat, but he is very nice."

VISITS NKRUMAH

The day after his arrival Nixon called on Premier Nkrumah and made a tour of the Volta river dam site, 57 miles from Accra, where Ghana hopes to develop a power project to process bauxite.

Sat. 3-9-57

Pomp and circumstance marked the arrival Saturday of the Duchess of Kent who represented the British Royal family at the independence ceremonies.

The brilliant pageantry was a hark back to the days of Queen Victoria when the Empire was in its fullest glory.

Now all of this heralded a new phase in history. Britain is now guiding her colonies to self - government.

COLORFUL ARRAY

Under a bright African sky, chiefs in their richest robes and ornaments sat side by side with statesmen awaiting her royal highness' arrival, while approximately 100,000 citizens lined the roadside to witness the procession.

Some 40,000 school children waved flags and crack troops of the African regiments and sailors of the Royal Navy participated in the procession while drums beat out a greeting.

High point of the welcoming ceremony was the performance of the libation rites, a tradition for important visitors. This was conducted by the chief priest of the Ga people, accompanied by two other priests, Sakumo and Korle Wulomei.

APPEASE GODS

The libation consists of water and corn flour fermented with imported Dutch gin. It is an atonement to the ancient gods calling for blessings on the visitor.

The priest in intoning the prayer turns first south, west and north.

In contrast to the formality surrounding the Duchess' arrival Nixon's was quite informal. U. S. information services said he had requested the informality in deference to the British and the government of Ghana because "this is their show."

Nevertheless, some Americans grumbled at what they interpreted as the deliberate playing down of the American participation.

AMERICAN AID

In spite of this undercurrent of tense feelings, the Nkrumah government is laying great stress on American friendship. It is rumored that he will ask the U. S. for aid in building the huge Volta River power project.

This is designed to bring power into the under developed areas of the country. British papers said that the most serious crisis facing the new government is balancing the economy which is based almost entirely on cocoa.

For Nkrumah, the hour of independence is the climax of a brilliant career of working and fighting for freedom. The man who once languished in jail is now hailed as a hero in his country and one of the world's great leaders.

GHANA SLOGANS

His autobiography has just been published and in the market place, cotton goods bear his likeness and his slogans "Forward Ghana" and "Work For Ghana Now" appears.

A touching sentiment is the number of people here who either directly or indirectly had something to do with Nkrumah in the days when freedom was just a dream.

These are Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln university, where Nkrumah was a student; George Padmore, English writer and political savant who fired Nkrumah with the vision of independence, and C. L. James, the West Indian writer.

Also here are Peter Koinange, exiled Kenyan leader, and Michael Scott, formerly of South Africa.

effectively used and that it will be important to the stability of this area and to the United States."

Defender 9/7 Chicago, Ill. Sat. 3-9-57

SARAH LAWRENCE BOUND These three juniors at Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C., left last week for Sarah Lawrence college, Bronxville, N. Y., where they will spend two weeks as exchange students. From left: Carolyn Brown, Johnson City, Tenn.; Shirley Mae Moore, Camden, N. J., Veronica Shipley, Baltimore, Md.

VICE PRESIDENTIAL HUG — Smiling broadly, Richard M. Nixon, on a goodwill tour through Africa, embraces Chief Nana Ossi Djan II, during a visit to Aburi, about 23 miles north of Accra, capital of the new nation of Ghana. The vice president spent several hours in Aburi, a health resort which boasts one of the world's finest botanical gardens. (Newspress Photo).

Young Ghana—A rare opportunity awaits these young citizens of Ghana. They will be growing up with their homeland which received its independence recently. And from the looks of the fast skooter they are riding, both kiddies are on their way!

Concertist Dedicates Poem To Dr. Nkrumah

Editor, Journal and Guide:

At one time, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of the new nation of Ghana, was house-guest of my son, Atty. Thurlowe Evans Tibbs.

He made such an impression upon me with his wisdom and high ideals, I was compelled to write a poem dedicated to him. It follows:

We salute Nkrumah, a valiant noble leader,
Who strove to free his land; a pleader,
Who forged his country's destiny,
A confident vanguard for democracy.

United north and south, you'll prosper,
And with your party you will foster,
(According to wide world belief),
A nation, proud of their beloved chief.

Ghana stands ready,
And it is indeed germane,
That a noble sovereign state,
Once more will reign.

May wisdom guide your administration,
With justice and freedom for each generation.

(Mme.) LILLIAN EVANTI
Washington, D. C.

Colonies Follow Ghana; Seek Their Independence

The recent creation of the free state of Ghana from the old Gold Coast colony in Africa has given momentum to the desire for independence that has long been invading the British empire.

The ceremony in Ghana was hardly over when plans were announced that Nigeria, a colony and British protectorate in West Africa, is also seeking self-government.

Delegations from Nigeria are due to meet in London in May to discuss a self-government scheme, and if the various native groups can agree, Nigeria may have self-government within a month after the conference.

THE COLONY has an area twice that of California and some 28,000,000 people. The tin and lead industries are old and valuable.

Other colonies in Africa seeking their own government are Mauritius, the Indian Ocean Island, and Sierra Leone, also a West African colony. Sierra Leone has approximately 2,000,000 people and Mauritius has about 500,000.

The ancient West Indies possessions have also been seized by the fire of political liberty. These possessions will combine into a federation with a capital in Trinidad and its first federal parliament is expected to meet about a year from now. The Federation will remain in the British Commonwealth, but in time could decide to desert.

• • •

OTHER BRITISH possessions are makisg steps toward independence. Singapore is sending its chief minister Lim Yew Hock to London this week to debate what is expected to be the final terms of that country's self-government.

Malaya, long rich in rubber, is scheduled to become independent on Aug. 31. Britain, for a time, will still be responsible for the external defense of the country, but it may not be long before Malaya shakes off even that influence.

In Cyprus, the people have been fighting for some time to join their island to Greece. There have been a series of surges for reform, new constitutions and independence in many other areas.

• • •

OF COURSE these uprisings come as no surprise to Britain, for the downfall of her mighty empire began shortly after World War II when India, Pakistan, Burma, and Ceylon chose to leave the Commonwealth.

Ghana denies Pearson story

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The Ghana Embassy Wednesday denied an item appearing in a recent column by Drew Pearson that Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana had asked President Eisenhower not to appoint a colored American as Ambassador to Ghana.

Mr. Pearson also wrote that Mr. Nkrumah wanted a top-flight diplomat sent to Ghana because of his belief that a white Ambassador's recommendations would have more weight than those of a colored American politician.

"I am instructed by my government to state that at no time has the Prime Minister of Ghana asked President Eisenhoer to give preference to the appointment of any particular class of American citizen to the post of Ambassador to Ghana," said S. K. Anthony, Charge d'Affairs at the Ghana Embassy, adding:

"My government is aware that the initiative for making appointments to top diplomatic posts rests with the sending governments and it has no wish to depart from this practice."

Just What Is This New Nation Rising In The East Called Ghana?

By BAKER E. MORTEN
For ANP

Today, the Gold Coast — tomorrow Ghana and freedom.

The history of the little West African dominion overseas could end there if one were so discreditable to let it do so. But the fact is that the Gold Coast will take its place in the world of free nations on March 6 when she celebrates her independence and birth as a new nation rising in the east.

As the first African colonial territory to gain its independence from Britian, Ghana is setting a precedent and at the same time fashioning a mold that could very well be followed by other African territories not yet independent from colonization.

Eminent personages from many countries in the world will attend the independence day celebration of the new nation beginning March 3. Vice-President Nixon will be among the high ranking officials in attendance.

But what about Ghana? What is it like?

Named After Kingdom

The history of the Gold Coast, as Ghana is currently called, dates back centuries insofar as geographical existence is concerned. The little nation itself claims 91,843 square miles as its own with a population of about 4 1-2 million.

The name Ghana is that of a once fabulous African kingdom that rules, flourished and reigned during the Eleventh century.

The Gold Coast is the ancestral home of many American Negroes whose forefathers were brought to America under the shackles of slavery.

The general feeling among citizens of the Gold Coast for the British, whose colonization long has ruled them, is far from that of a flaming passionate love, however there is general good-will prevailing.

Cocoa Farming Big Business

Cocoa is Ghana's most plentiful product and some 185,000 persons are employed in cocoa farming. Industrial development in the Gold Coast is still unexploited. There is virtually no oil in Ghana although there is a possible site for a major hydro-electric power plant on the Volta River.

The cost of such a plant would be nearly $700 million and the possibility of raising that kind of money is dim at the present time.

The territory of the God Coast now is made up of central Ashanti, the north colonies and the trust territory of Togoland.

The Gold Coast first became known to Europe through Portugese navigators who visited the country in the second half of the 15th century in search of gold, ivory and spices.

Successive constitutional advances since 1850 when the first legislative Council was set up and other developments in local government came and citizens of the Gold Coast have gained more and more control over their own affairs. The spirit of nationalism has, to a degree, inspired them to seek independence from British colonization.

Timber Products Valuable

In the Gold Coast's external trade, timber and timber products rank next in value to cocoa and gold. Other products of the West African nation include diamonds, manganese ore, and bauxite.

One of the striking features of the post-war decade in the Gold Coast has been the intense and widespread public interest in education at all levels. The University College of the Gold Coast established in 1948 greatly increased its technical and vocational curricula by 1951. The upsurge of children attending primary school has been registered in numbers of hundreds of thousands.

Modern medical and scientific techniques have done much to lessen the incidence and severity of such diseases as sleeping sickness, malaria, yellow fever and leprosy, the diseases which flourish in tropical climates.

Accra is Main City

The main city and capital of the Gold Coast is Accra, which houses about 136,000 citizens. There are no high mountains in the nation, but plenty of rivers and streams. Other principal towns in the Gold Coast apart from Accra are Kumasi; Sekondi-Takoradi and Cape Coast. There are still many small tribal divisions in Ghana and over 50 different languages are spoken. There are, however, four main languages, spoken by the Akans; the Ga and Ewe people and the Moshi-Dagomba speakers.

It is assumed that Ghana will remain a member of the British Commonwealth after independence and that it will eventually be admitted to the United Nations.

Many observers especially Negroes have expressed tremendous enthusiasm over the coming independence of this new black nation. Many organizations and newspapers are observing the occasion and sending representatives to Ghana for the gigantic celebration.

The NAACP heartily saluted the new state saying in a resolution: "We welcome the end of imperialism in India, Pakistan, Ceylon Burma, the Sudan and the newly-established government of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah in the Gold Coast."

Mrs. C. A. Franklin To Gold Coast Fete

Mrs. C. A. Franklin of THE CALL will leave Friday for the Gold Coast in West Africa to attend the independence celebration of the new nation. Mrs. Franklin, publisher of THE CALL, will be accompanied on the trip by her sister and brother-in-law, Bishop and Mrs. R. R. Wright Jr. of New Orleans.

The group is scheduled to fly from the Idlewild International airport in New York on Sunday, March 3, and will arrive in Accra, the Gold Coast capital, the next day. The week-long independence celebration will begin on March 6.

Mrs. Franklin will write a series of feature articles on her return from Ghana, the name by which the Gold Coast will be known following the independence celebration.

In addition to Mrs. Franklin, THE CALL also will be represented at the Independence celebration by Louis Lautier of the National Negro Press association, Washington, who will accompany Vice President Nixon's party on its African tour. Lautier will write of his experiences in the Gold Coast, Liberia, and the Sudan.

Ralph Bunche To Gold Coast

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under Secretary-General of the United Nations, will represent Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, at the Independence ceremonies of the Gold Coast, British African colony. The state of Ghana will then come into being.

politically had made application to be included in the delegation.

U.S. Selects Delegation For Gold Coast Celebration

WASHINGTON (ANP) -- President Eisenhower took a personal interest in the selection of delegates to attend the Independence Celebrations in Gold Coast, West Africa, next March 6, when Gold Coast takes on the new name of Ghana and becomes completely self governing within the British Commonwealth.

Heading the delegation will be Vice President and Mrs. Nixon, both of whom will be delegates. Only four delegates were to be selected. Because of his seniority, Congressman Wm. L. Dawson was offered one of the places. Mr. Dawson, who has never taken a trip out of the country since he has been congressman, declined. Congressman Charles Diggs of Detroit was selected.

The fourth delegate will be Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton of Cleveland, Ohio, perhaps the foremost authority on Africa in Congress. Last year Mrs. Bolton completed the most extensive tour of Africa ever made by a governmental representative. She is chairman of the sub-committee on Africa in the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives, a committee on which she is the ranking Republican member.

It is expected the group with an adequate number of technicians and secretaries, will fly directly to Gold Coast early in March. On the return trip after the events of the celebration, they will stop in Liberia and perhaps one or two other points in West Africa in which the Vice President has expressed an interest.

The growing appreciation of Africa was shown by the fact that some 35 persons important will take on the new name, Ghana. Other official U.S. delegates named by President Eisenhower are Congressman Charles Diggs of Detroit, Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton of Cleveland, and Mrs. Nixon. Before returning to the States, the Nixon party will visit Liberia, Ethiopia, the Sudan and other countries in Africa.

UNIA Prexy Off to Ghana

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — William D. Sherrill Sr., president general of the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA), is among scores of outstanding Americans departing this week to attend the independence celebration of the new African nation of Ghana during the week of March 6.

Mr. Sherrill, UNIA officials stated, goes at the invitation of the new Ghana Government.

For 39 years, prior to the death of the late Marcus Garvey, founder, and since, the UNIA has consistently worked for the independence of the peoples of Africa.

THE UNIA, which suffered serious setbacks when Garvey was deported in 1927, now has 106 branches in the United States, Canada and the West Indies, Central America and Africa, with a membership exceeding 100,000. The UNIA currently operates a "Bundles for Africa" program, similar to the CARE program, and sponsors a training school in Domeabra, West Africa.

Nixon Party Leaves Sunday For Gold Coast

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Vice President Richard M. Nixon and the official United States delegation will leave the country Sunday, March 3, for the Gold Coast, West Africa, to represent this country at the independence celebration March 6 when the Gold Coast becomes a self-governing nation within the British Commonwealth.

The Vice President was chosen by President Eisenhower to head the American delegation in Accra, capital of the Gold Coast which

GIFTS FOR PRIME MINISTER OF GHANA.—A proclamation by New York's Mayor Robert W. Wagner, a gift of a ship's compass from the National Maritime Union and a citation of honor from the National Urban League were sent last week to Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, who is slated to become prime minister of the new nation of Ghana when it gains its independence on March 6. Ghana is the new name to be adopted by the Gold Coast when it becomes a free and independent nation. The three tributes were entrusted at a send-off luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria to Theodore W. Kheel, (second from right) and Lester B. Granger (with bow tie) who left Thursday, Feb. 21, for Ghana to attend the nation's independence celebration. Kheel is president and Granger is executive director of the National Urban League. The city's tribute was presented to the two men by Controller Lawrence Gerosa, left, and the compass gift by Joseph Curran, president of the Maritime Union.

Dr. Cartwright To Take 4th Trip To Accra

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — One of those invited to the Ghana independence celebration is Dr. Marguerite Cartwright, lecturer, journalist and Hunter college instructor, who will be making her fourth visit to Accra in the past two years.

On the present trip, in addition to the week's celebration in Ghana, she has been invited to return to Nigeria by Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, who is running for reelection, and she will cover his campaign for various U. S. newspapers.

Her 10th trip across the ocean she has some 200,000 miles of flying to her credit. Her flight mileage has been increased by her heavy lecture schedule within the U. S., and the fact that she has managed to continue her teaching by careful scheduling of her classes.

At the present time she teaches only one evening course which, during her absence will be taught by her husband. Often, when fulfilling lecture engagements within the U. S., she will return home only to remain over a week-end or for a brief period. "I like to remain in my home and be with my husband as much as possible," she says.

In 1952 she attended a conference in Yugoslavia, where she interviewed President Tito. In Paris she attended the opening of the sixth U. N. Assembly, and was back in her classroom in less than three weeks.

Bunche Takes Greetings To Nkrumah From UN

ACCRA, Ghana. — (ANP) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations Under-Secretary, on March 6, handed to Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of the new African state of Ghana, a message from UN Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold on the occasion of Ghana's attainment of independence.

Dr. Bunche was here in the capital city, Accra, as the Secretary-General's personal representative.

In his message the Secretary-General stated:

"The prolonged and heavy demands of the current session of the General Assembly have made it impossible for me to fulfill a wish of long standing to visit the Gold Coast and to pay my respects in person on the historic occasion marking its attainment of independence.

"I have asked Dr. Ralph Bunche, as an Under-Secretary of the United Nations, to represent me on behalf of the United Nations and the Secretary-General, to bring to the Prime Minister, the Government and the people of the Gold Coast cordial greetings and warm congratulations at this moment when, as Ghana, you join the family of independent nations.

"In various ways many peoples have contributed by their efforts and understanding to this process of evolution from colony to independent nation. The people of Ghana, who have worked consistently towards this goal, provide the strong foundation for the new future.

"The people of the United Kingdom, whose servants have so ably and in good faith discharged the responsibility in both Gold Coast and Togoland under British Administration, have also contributed significantly to the new future.

"The United Nations, by its Charter broadly concerned with all Non-Self-Governing Territories, became directly involved in a late phase of the process when it supervised the plebiscite in British Togoland which led to a vital union of its people with Ghana. It has been, thus, an extensive, orderly and always forward-looking process of mutual cooperation that has led to your first day of independence.

"One event leads to another in the wider process of social evolution. Ghana takes its independent place in the vast continent of Africa where some 200 million inhabitants are all involved in the same steady movement of transitions."

LEAVING Pan American World Airways Clipper at Accra, the Gold Coast, West Africa, are (from top) Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Dr. Ralph Bunche, UN undersecretary, and Richard L. Jones of Chicago, U. S. Ambassador to Liberia. They are among dignitaries from many countries who will participate in celebration beginning Wednesday marking birth of Ghana as an independent nation and member of the British Commonwealth.

How Did This New Democracy Get Its Name?

Journal + Guide Sat. 3-9-57 p.9

A New Nation Is Born In Africa; "Ghana" Deeply Rooted In History

Norfolk, Va.

By HORACE I. GORDON
Member of the New York City Bar

A new state and a new nation joins the Commonwealth of Nations this week.

This new nation embraces the territory designated on the map of Africa as the Gold Coast and a part of the former German colony of Togoland administered by Great Britain.

The transition from colonial status to self government and national independence and sovereignty will mark an achievement for both the English people and the leaders of the Gold Coast.

* * *

A MAJOR change in relations has been worked out in a most cooperative and harmonious spirit. So smooth will be the change-over that mutual respect and affection will result instead of the customary bitterness and recriminations that have marked similar change-overs in the past.

It took a war and much suffering to achieve independence for the 13 American Colonies. It took much violence and mutual distrust and hatred to secure the establishment of a free and independent state in a portion of Ireland. It took much self sacrifice and repression to accomplish a free and independent India. Fortunately, despite some conflict, an independent and sovereign Ghana has been accomplished in a spirit of mutual understanding and respect.

* * *

ON THE OCCASION of the proclamation of the independence of the new state of Ghana, which will be associated with the British Commonwealth of Nations, many leading personalities, reresenting the most powerful and advanced nations of the earth will converge on and be in attendance at Accra, a city situated on the west coast of Africa and which will be the future capital of the new State of Ghana.

That occasion will be a fitting tribute to the men who have made the birth of Ghana as a free, independent and sovereign nation a reality.

* * *

IT MAY SEEM strange to many that a region, known as the Gold Coast for so many hundreds of years in geography and writings as well as history, should be called by the name Ghana, on achieving freedom and independence. Many well-read and informed persons will ask the question: Why the name Ghana, and whence comes this "new" and "strange" name?

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the leader of the new state in a speech delivered Nov. 12, 1956, on the occasion of the adoption of the constitution of the new state, explained the reason for the name to be given the new state in the following terms.

* * *

"THE GOVERNMENT proposes that when the Gold Coast attains independence, the name of the country should be changed from "Gold Coast" to the new name of 'Ghana.' The name Ghana is rooted deeply in ancient African history, especially in the history of the Western portion of Africa known as the Western Sudan.

"It kindles in the imagination of modern West African Youth the grandeur and the achievements of a great medieval civilization which our ancestors developed many centuries before the European penetration and subsequent domination of Africa began. According to tradtion, the various peoples in the Gold Coast were originally members of the Great Ghana Empire that developed in the Western Sudan during the medieval period.

* * *

"FOR THE ONE thousand years that the Ghana Empire existed, it spread over a wide expanse of territory in the Western Sudan. Its influence stretched across the Sudan from Lake Chad in the East to the Futa Jalou Mountains in the West; and from the southern fringes of the Sahara Desert in the North to the Bights of Bonin and Biofra in the South.

"Thus the Ghana Empire was known to have covered what is now the greater part of West Africa—namely from Nigeria in the East to Senegambia in the West.

* * *

"WHILE IT existed the Ghana Empire carried on extensive commercial relations with the outside world extending as far as Spain and Portugal. Gold, animal skins, ivory, Kola nuts, gums, honey, corn and cotton were among the articles that writers had most frequently named.

"It is reported that Egyptian, European and Asiatic students attended the great and famous universities and other institutions of higher learning that flourished in Ghana during the medieval period to learn philosophy, mathematics, medicine and law.

"A famous Arabic writer has stated that there was during this period exchange of professors between the University of Santere in Ghana and the University of Cordoba in Spain."

* * *

THE ANCIENT empire of Ghana fell in the year 1076 when it was invaded and sacked by the Almoravides who had begun the spearing of their Islamic faith in the confines of the lower Senegal. The Almoravide sect began in the year 1040. In 1063 they founded Marakesh in the Atlas Mountains in Merrooce and stormed Seville in Spain in 1086.

Many of the soldiers who stormed and sacked Ghana spoke the Spanish language. They were for the most part renegades in the service of the Almoravide chief Abu Beker ben Omar. At the fall of Ghana to Abu Beker ben Omar, its institutions of learning, its culture, its art and its treasures were destroyed. Its scholars were carried off into captivity and its nobility destroyed.

* * *

FORTUNATELY eleven years after taking Ghana, Abu Beker ben Omar died and the Almoravides retired from Ghana.

Ghana was destroyed but many of its component parts such as the Mali or Mandinga kingdom, the Sengai, the Benin, the Mosi, and others reconstituted their empires and kingdoms which lasted and flourished into the 15th century.

* * *

OF THESE, the Mali or Mandinga kingdom gradually took over most of the heritage of its ancient mother empire Ghana and by the 15th century its sovereign, Sundiata Keita, annexed the Sesse kingdom to his domain as well as the ancient province of Ghana, and extended his authority westward towards the Futa Jalon and the Futa Senegal Mountains and to the country of the Bambara.

The Arab geographer Ibn Batuta visited Niani, the Mali or Mandinga capital in the year 1352-53 and reported that the internal organization of that kingdom compared favorably with similar states and kingdoms in Europe and Asia at that time.

* * *

THE CITY of Timbuctu, one of the former centers of the ancient Ghana Empire, which also developed its own center of government and authority in the center of a great empire at a later date, was in the 16th century one of the leading intellectual centers of the world and one of the leading intellectual and cultural centers of African civilization.

It produced great African writers such as Mamud Koti, author of "Tarikh el-fettach," a work well renowned among the Islamic scholars.

* * *

WE SALUTE the rebirth of Ghana.

May the glory and grandeur that was Ghana, shine and flourish again in the future as it had in the past.

Native Rites to Celebrate Independence

Herald Sun. 3-3-57 P. 11-G

Ghana to Become Newest Sovereign Nation

Miami Fla.

Now a resident of Miami, Mrs. Mildred Clouse who wrote the following article, lived in the Belgian Congo for three years and while there made a trip to Accra on the Gold Coast to learn more of the "Mammy Cloth" robe she describes below.

By MILDRED CLOUSE

Many stalwart Africans on Wednesday will take from their tin trunks their brilliantly-colored ceremonial robes, 12 meters long. The occasion—Independence!

Passengers on ocean liners docking at the port of Accra on the Atlantic ocean, the busy capital of what has been called the Gold Coast of Africa, will hear native music and the beat of tomtoms resounding through many villages in the 92,000 square-miles of the newest independent sovereign nation.

It is the celebration of independence from Britain, though the land will remain as a member of the British Commonwealth.

Accra's wide swept and deep beaches prevent the liners from coming close to the shore. But passengers are rowed in surf boats to the colorful capital set on the cliff, with a sweeping view of the Gulf of Guinea.

What has been part of British West Africa for 113 years will now be known as Ghana, the fourth independent Negro country in the world, with rich resources of cocoa plantations, gold mines, industrial diamonds palm oil, manganese ore, rubber and textile manufacturing.

Celebrations will run in full sway as tall Africans, dressed in their most striking robes of bold and vivid design, acclaim this day for which they have been planning so many years.

On avenues and roads, barefooted, graceful women, in single file, will move along calling and chatting with one another.

On their heads they carry tremendous loads of unglazed pottery, long baskets of black dried fish, and colorful produce from their gardens.

—Photo by Clouse

Ghana Tribal Chief
. . . in colorful robe

The women's pengs (or dresses) of singularly strange designs are made in three pieces, one piece a soft, loose-sleeved blouse, another forms a wrap-a-round skirt, and the third which is much narrower is tied around the waist and hip and when necessary is used to carry the young native baby.

The men's African dress is a robe worn like a Roman toga, exposing the left arm and shoulder.

The "mammy cloth" material is firm-bodied and of a soft, muslin texture. The designs, numerous and varied, are often copies of old masters, while others portray the simple life of the native. All of the robes are dyed in deep, strong colors on subdued backgrounds.

Several are of the batik type which can be traced to the early Dutch settlers of Africa who brought them from the East Indies. In the wax printing process one finds the delicate Javanese crackle lines.

And in Accra patterns run rampant. The tourist finds whole bolts of the "mammy cloth" rather than the six meter cut-lengths displayed in other areas of Africa, and entire buildings are devoted to the fabric.

Native artists design many of the patterns.

In Accra, the men's attire is possibly even more colorful than that of the women. In hotels, on the many buses, in the busy market, in legal offices and in official roles the gaiety of dress adds a bright note to what might be a very somber background.

Honesty and Modesty Emphasized

Courier p.4

Nkrumah Declares 'War On Enemies of Progress

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 3-9-57

ACCRA, Ghana—"Our emphasis must shift from anti-imperialism to the internal struggle against enemies of social progress," says Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of the new West African state of Ghana.

He states that attainment of independence should be followed by a period of national reconstruction, plans for which should deal mainly with social and economic programs to provide jobs for everyone.

Calling on all members of the Gold Coast Legislative Assembly and all Ghanians in authority to set the examples for integrity, honesty and modesty, Mr. Nkrumas added that he was determined not to permit bribery and corruption to undermine the new nation.

THE PRIME Minister's speech was made at the emergency conference of the Governmental Convention of the People's Party, called by Mr. Nkrumah at Saltpond, a small coastal town a hundred miles from Accra.

It was in this town that Nkrumah once wept because he was forced to disagree violently with older politicians who had invited him, following his studies in the United States at Lincoln University, Pa., and other colleges, to become general secretary of the new movement to free the country from British rule.

He started his address by thanking all who have supported him, and asked to rededicate themselves now to the mammoth task of building "the new Ghana of our dreams, fit for free men to live in."

Gold Coast Freedom Celebration On TV Channel 11, March 4

Independence Day

The Gold Coast of Africa next week becomes the independent nation of Ghana, first African government to attain sovereignty south of the Sahara.

The new nation will be the subject of the Council's weekly "World Spotlight" presentation at 9:30 p.m. Monday, March 4, on Channel 11, WTTW.

Sat 3-10-57

Alan H. Smith, now of Marquette University, Milwaukee, and a former British colonial official in the Gold Coast, will discuss British attitudes toward the newly sovereign nation. Ghana will remain a member of the British Commonwealth, with a governor-general to be appointed by the British throne, as Pakistan was after its independence and separation from India.

Also on the program will be David Apter of Northwestern university, one of the nation's leading scholars on African subjects, and author of a recent book on the subject.

Additionally, World Spotlight will try to bring a report directly from Ghana for broadcast on the program. Dr. Homer Jack of Evanston is in the African nation for its independence day and is making arrangements to make a telephoned report on the occasion, directly to World Spotlight studios.

Sun 3-10-57

Ghana's Premier Gets Telegram From Sigma Bros.

Daily World

Atlanta Ga.

Wed. 3-6-57

NASHVILLE — (ANP) — The National Board of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc., adopted a resolution which was cabled to one of its most illustrious brothers in the person of Kwame Nkrumah, Premier of the independent nation of Ghana in Africa's west coast.

The resolution arrived in Accra, capital of Ghana, Sunday, the official date of the ceremonies which marked the conversion of the British colony of the Gold Coast into the new state.

RESOLUTION

The resolution which the fraternity adopted follows:

"Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc., by its General Board in Meeting assembled at Tennessee State A&I University at Nashville, Tenn., extends its felicitations and congratulations to its member, brother, Kwame Nkrumah, Premier, and to the people of Ghana in achieving complete independence and self-government with sincere good wishes and prayers for a long and glorious history among the nations of the world."

The new nation of Ghana is, perhaps, the strongest politically and the richest materially, of any of the Negro nations of the world. Five million African Negroes will continue the world's largest production of Cocoa as well as comparable productivity of diamonds under the leadership of Nkrumah, who five years ago, was sent, to jail by the British, but who was invited later to form the new government.

Nkrumah, spent 10 years in the United States studying at Lincoln University (Pa.) and at the University of Pennsylvania. While here as a student, he concentrated on Political Science which field of study prepared him for his present position of leadership in the world.

Thayer's Tell-a-Scope

Post-Times Herald

Ghana Is the Baby on Embassy Row

Washington D.C.,
By Mary V. R. Thayer

YESTERDAY was the big day on Africa's Gold Coast when newly named Ghana became newly independent. Right off the bat, Ghana has been granted embassy status in Washington and conversely, in Accra, our Consulate General has been raised to an embassy. Though no Ambassador to Washington has been appointed, Ghana has bought a handsome embassy residence and a chancery here. The residence, at 2929 Benton pl. nw., was purchased last September from the Dominican Republic and before that belonged to Col. Robert McCormick, late Chicago Tribune owner. The chancery, or offices, is at 2139 R st.

Though there's no Ambassador as yet, a Counselor has been here for some time, headquartering in a British Embassy office. He's Maj. Seth Koblah Anthony, who has served a decade in Accra with the Interior Ministry (equivalent of the British Home Office) which is concerned with Internal Security, Information and Broadcasting. Though the Ghana foreign service is in the process of being organized, Col. Anthony expects two other diplomatic officers and, perhaps, the Ambassador, within the month.

Over in Accra, the U. S. Consul Gen. Donald Lamm has been retitled Charge d'Affaires until our Ambassador is selected.

GHANA TERMED VITAL SHRINE TO DEMOCRACY

Daily World Thurs. 3-7-57 P1

atlanta, Ga.

BY WILLIAM THEIS

ACCRA, Ghana — (INS) — Vice-President Richard Nixon paid tribute to the new state of Ghana Wednesday night as a "vital shrine dedicated to the principles of Democracy."

At a farewell news conference Nixon also praised Britain for granting independence to Ghana, its former Gold Coast Colony.

He said this was "perhaps as good an example of colonial policy at its best that the world has seen."

Nixon called Britain's policy toward Ghana a "force for good rather than for evil," and indicated he believed it would have a moral effect on all colonial powers.

The Vice President came to Accra on his goodwill swing through Africa to attend ceremonies marking the birth of Ghana as a new member of the Commonwealth.

Ghana has applied for United Nations membership and the security council was summoned to meet in New York Thursday to consider the application.

The Vice President and Mrs Nixon fly to Liberia Thursday. They attended a state ball Wednesday night.

A highlight of Wednesday ceremonies was the opening of the new parliament. The Duchess of Kent aunt of Queen Elizabeth II, read the Queen's speech from the throne and turned over constitutional documents to Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah.

The Queen said: "I congratulate my people in Ghana on their achievement and extend to them my best wishes for the future."

Sir Charles Noble Arden Clark assumed office as governor-general.

Gifts showered on the new state from far and wide. Nixon presented the U S gift at a ceremony in the state house -- a 2,000 volume technical library valued at $15,000. He gave the Prime Minister a stueben vase as a personal gift. On it were depicted the four freedoms - Press, Speech Religion and Asemoly.

The Soviet delegate to the ceremonies, I A Benedictov, refused to describe his government's gift. It was believed to be a transport plane plus three automobiles.

Nkrumah disclosed he hopes to visit the U S soon perhaps in connection with Ghana's admission to the U. N.

Negro Members Help Make Ridiculous Promise Of Action

Globe Thurs. 3-8-57 P1

Nashville Tenn.

"Party Of Promise" Has Made No Progress In Getting Any Civil Rights Bill Ready For Passage Since First Day Congress Opened: Good Measures Due To Lose Because Trust Of Great And Good President Is Lacking; Windy Speeches And Daily Delays All Public Is Getting

New York, Feb. 28—Ghana, which will become a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth on March 6, has been hailed by the NAACP Board of Directors as an "inspiration and encouragement to peoples and to countries yet to achieve their freedom."

Ghana will unite the Gold Coast, a British Colony, and the UN trusteeship territory of British Togoland. The new nation was also the subject of special felicitations from Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, and The Crisis, the Association's official journal.

In a unanimous resolution adopted at its regular monthly meeting, the Board of Directors declared that "the emergence of Ghana as a new and independent nation . . . presages the complet reclamation of the Continent of Africa by its indigenous peoples."

"We extend hearty felicitations to the pople and government of Ghana and wish for them every success in this great new venture," the resolution continued. "We are confident that Ghana will play a significant role in th family of nations and will give further inspiration and encouragement to peoples and to countries yet to achieve their freedom."

The resolution was transmitted to Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, by Mr. Wilkins, who in a separate message to the Prime Minister, expressed regret that he would be unable to attend the independence ceremonies in Accra on March 2 to 10, to which he was formally invited by Mr. Nkrumah. He expressed the hope that he would be able to visit Ghana "at a time in the not to distant future."

Mr. Wilkins conveyed to Mr. Nkrumah his own "personal felicitations and prayers for the success of the new nation of Ghana."

"Many of us in America know of the years which devoted and dedicated leaders of your country have given in work and sacrifice, in training and self-discipline and in inspiration and guidance, to bring a proud people from colonialism to indpendence and self-government," he told the Prime Minister.

"I salute, of course, all the people of your country, but I offer to you, as the inspired leader, a special word of congratulation and good wishes for the future."

CRISIS EDITORIAL

Ghana is saluted in the March issue of **The Crisis**, in an editorial which expresses the hope that the new nation's achievement will "not eclipse the independence of the rest of Africa."

"Credit for Gold Coast independence goes primarily to one man, the present Prime Minister, Kwame Nkrumah," the editorial asserts.

"Undisturbed by the fog of compromise, Mr. Nkrumah looked into the heart of the colonial problem and resolved to free his people. To imagine, however, that these colonial powers (Britian and France) will hand freedom and independence to their colonies on a silver platter without compulsion is the height of folly. . . ."

The editorial concludes: "There is hope for all Africa when this leaven of Ghana is at work throughout the continent."

NAACP annual national conventions, which formulate the Association's policy, repeatedly have expressed opposition to colonialism.

Prime Minister Of Ghana Calls On Legislators To Set Example Of Honesty

New African Nation To Combat Graft

Globe Thurs. 3-7-57 P1

Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of the new West African state of Ghana, which will come into being March 6, said today that he was determined to eradicate bribery and corruption from the country.

He called on all members of the Gold Coast Legislative Assembly and all in authority to set an example in modesty, honesty and integrity.

Sat. 3-9-57

An emergency conference of the governmental Convention People's party, before which Mr. Nkrumah spoke, was held at Saltpond, a small coastal town a hundred miles

Saltpond, Gold Coast, Mar. 4—from Accra.

The choice of the site was significant. In this town Mr. Nkrumah once went when he disagreed violently with the older politicians who had invited him, after he had studied in the United States, to become general secretary of a new movement to free the country from British rule.

It was here that the youthful politicians, touched by his tears, urged him to break from the older generation and form his own party. He agreed and formed the Convention People's party, which played a leading role in the independence struggle.

Se he began his speech by thanking all for support and calling upon them to rededicate themselves, upon the attainment of independence, to the greater struggle of building "the new Ghana of our dreams fit for free men to live in."

He said attainment of independence should be followed by a period of national reconstruction, plans for which should deal mainly with social and economic programs to provide jobs for all.

on in this new West African nation.

A goodly number of Americans — and AFRO readers — have been watching the ceremonies, and some of them stopped over in Paris to break the long trip.

Sidney Williams, Urban League worker for many years and former Red Cross club director, led a group from Chicago and South Carolina. Before Paris, they paused briefly in London, and after Paris came a visit to Dordogne to see Josephine Baker.

Going South, they stopped in Madrid for one day, in Lisbon for two days, and another two days in Morocco, before flying on to Ghana. Sidney was especially glad to include Casablanca on the trip because he was the director of the first Red Cross club there during the war, and it was he who introduced Josephine Baker to American soldiers after her illness and reported death.

* * *

IN THE CHICAGO group were Mrs. Roger Spencer, housewife and Fisk graduate; Jerome Morgan, president of a television institute; Horace Lomax, president, Metro Motor Insurance Co.; James I. Jackson, government worker; and Mrs. Isabelle S. Levi, housewife, who went directly from London to Madrid. From South Carolina came Dr. B. T. Williams, Sumter, state NAACP treasurer, and Dr. W. R. Laney Rock Hill, vice-president, Rock Hill interracial association.

The independence of Ghana has touched off a significant event in official U.S. circles. Unable to ignore the existence and struggles of 220 million people in Africa, the United States Information Agency has started its first "live" English language broadcasts to Africa.

There is now a daily 15-minute short wave program, transmitted on short wave via Voice of America facilities at Colombo, Ceylon, and beamed directly at the people of Ghana, Nigeria Liberia, Sierra Leone, Kenya and Tanganyika.

* * *

IT IS NOT DIFFICULT to understand why the American government — and other governments — is anxious to make friends with the peoples of Africa, West Africa especially. There is untold wealth in the rubber and mines of Liberia, in the coco of Ghana, and in the diamond mines and oil recently reported discovered along the coast of West Africa.

The surge toward freedom among them makes it necessary that they be cultivated, rather than exploited; and to do business with them now they must be treated as equals.

Mr. and Mrs. Dola Miller, stationed at Chateauroux, France, got in touch with me a few days ago. This young couple has been in France for a number of months, and Dola, the husband, has an especially interesting background.

Back in the days when the 99th fighter squadron was getting underway at Tuskegee, Dola was an instructor in aircraft and engines. His hometown is San Francisco, and after Tuskegee he went back there to attend San Francisco City College.

* * *

HE LATER WORKED for Douglass Aircraft, in the research and development departments and was sent to Japan as training officer. As a technician, he moved on to Portugal as aircraft and marine maintenance inspector. And now he holds down the post of chief of technical training at Chateauroux, largest U.S. airbase in Europe. But the thing I found most unusual about Miller is the fact that when he recently needed a car—he bought a French one!

Jacques Anslem, NYC, is a real personality. To begin with, he came over to Europe on December 2, 1955, for a short visit—and is still visiting. Matter of fact, he doesn't plan to see New York again until next August. When at home he was purchasing agent for a chain of women's clothing stores, and when I asked if he had retired, he said simply: "Nope. Just on leave of absence."

Later in our conversation it developed that he was in the ETO during the war, stationed in Marseilles. When he heard that a young French couple, friends of his were expecting a baby, he decided to come over and surprise them at the christening. The christening has long since been over, but Anslem still drops in to see his friends every few weeks.

REPORT FROM EUROPE

Ghana celebration visitors in Paris

By OLLIE STEWART

PARIS — By the time you can read this, the independence of Ghana (ex-Gold Coast) will be an accomplished fact, and a lot of celebrating will be going

Let's Keep The Record Straight

Vice-President Nixon's staff reported he was snubbed at the celebration of Ghana's Independence Day in that a Russian field marshal occupied a ~~higher~~ place of honor.

It could well be that Mr. Nixon got off on the wrong foot with the Ghana administration.

Theirs is one of the oldest civilizations in the world; they were civilized when Europeans were barbarians. It did not set well with the people of Ghana to hear Vice-President Nixon praising the British government for giving Ghana its independence.

* * *

THE LEADERS in Ghana knew that Britain did not give them anything. The facts are that Britain held on to this rich African colony and squeezed it to the limit.

When the people rebelled, turned to prompt passive resistance, refused to work, and, altogether plagued the British Government until it was glad to get rid of them, independence came for Ghana.

Prime Minister Nkrumah can never forget how the British government persecuted him; threw him in jail, where he probably would be today, except for his people's voting him into office as Prime Minister, and you can't keep a Prime Minister in jail.

* * *

WHILE VICE-PRESIDENT Nixon was praising the British, Prime Minister Kkrumah, more realistic, was praising his own people—declaring chains and imperialism and colonialism, "which have hitherto bound us to Britain," are left behind.

Ghana has redeemed her lost freedom.

Please note that Prime Minister Nkrumah is not talking about any gifts on the part of freedom to his country.

Let's all acknowledge what is true; Britain took Ghana's freedom and ~~gave it~~ back only when it was forced to do so.

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Norfolk, Va.
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Taking New York Greetings To Ghana

Theodore W. Kheel (left) and Lester B. Granger (with bow tie) president and executive director of the National Urban League leaving for Africa to attend the independence ceremonies of Ghana, are entrusted with New York City's greetings to the new nation by City Controller Lawrence Gerosa (right). Hulan Jack, Manhattan Borough president, looks on.

More than 200 prominent labor leaders and citizens attended the send-off luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in honor of the two League officials. The luncheon was sponsored by the National Urban League and the National Maritime Union.

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GROUPS HERE CITE GOLD COAST CHIEF

New York

Urban League, N.M.U. and City Praise Forthcoming Independence of Ghana

Thurs. 2-21-57

The National Urban League, the National Maritime Union and the City of New York sent tributes yesterday to Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, who will become Prime Minister of the new nation of Ghana when it gains independence on March 6.

The tributes were given for delivery to Theodore W. Kheel, president of the Urban League, and Lester B. Granger, executive director, at a send-off luncheon in their honor at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Mr. Kheel and Mr. Granger will represent the Urban League at the independence ceremonies in Accra. At that time the present British colony, the Gold Coast, will become a member of the British Commonwealth. The ancestors of most American Negroes came from the Gold Coast.

The union is sending a gift of a ship's compass to Dr. Nkrumah. It was presented by Joseph Curran, N. M. U. president, who told the luncheon guests that the Prime Minister was a member of the union from 1935 to 1945 while receiving his education in the United States. An inscription on the compass said:

"In recognition of his years of membership in our union and his deep, continuing interest in the free trade union movement and to help him guide his nation as we have guided our nation—on a true course."

'Shining Tradition' Cited

On behalf of Mayor Wagner and the city, Controller Lawrence E. Gerosa presented a proclamation to the people of Ghana, declaring:

"You have inherited a great and shining tradition, and by long-suffering sacrifice and with great human dignity you have ennobled it."

The citation from the Urban League, an organization working for equal opportunity in this country, recalled the Prime Minister's statement:

"We prefer self-government with danger to servitude in tranquility."

The chairman of the luncheon was Herman E. Cooper, labor attorney. Other guests included Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers Union; Charles L. Patterson, chairman of the Transit Authority; Labor Commissioner Nelson Seitel; Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack, and Joseph E. O'Grady, member of the Transit Authority.

Off To Ghana

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P. 3

Among the passengers aboard Pan American's Flight 152 from International Airport Thursday, Feb. 28 is to be the Rev. A. Chester Clark, executive director of the African Methodist Episcopal Church's Home and Foreign Missionary Department.

Dr. Clark is one of the AME Church's best informed men on African affairs and will be headed for Ghana, new name for Africa's historic Gold Coast, as the representative of 800,000 to 1,000,000 AMEs in the United States and the Africa Committee of the Division of Foreign Missions of the National Council of Churches at the celebration of Ghana's independence on March 6. Vice President Nixon and other government dignitaries will attend also to represent America.

GHANA PLANS NATIONAL POLICY, NIXON LEARNS

NEW STATE TO PROTECT ITS NEW INDEPENDENCE

BY WILLIAM THEIS

ACCRA, Gold Coast — (INS) — Gold Coast Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah told Vice President Richard M. Nixon Monday that the new state of Ghana can "never be neutral" in its foreign relations.

Nkrumah said the new state will follow a "national' policy and never submit to foreign domination.

Britain's Gold Coast Colony becomes a sovereign member of the Commonwealth on Wednesday.

Nixon, who will represent the U. S. at the ceremonies, briefed American newsmen accompanying him on his African goodwill tour on two meetings he had with the Prime Minister.

Nixon said at the second meeting, which lasted 35 minutes there was a "frank, cordial and complete exchange of views" on the future relations between Ghana and the United States.

He said the impact of "Ghana's course on world affairs" also was discussed.

Nkrumah did not request U. S. aid for the Volta River project The Vice President said he told the Prime Minister of technica' aid programs planned for Ghana which, "though modest, could have a great effect" in developing the new state.

Nkrumah explained Ghana must develop its foreign policy in a way that would best protect its new independence.

Nixon also had a two-and-a-half-hour luncheon meeting with finance minister Gbedemah during which the Vice President chatted with Soviet Agriculture Minister I. A Benedictov who was seated three places away.

Nixon said Benedictov indicated the Soviet farm delegation which recently visited the U S had returned home with valuable information which helped boost Soviet quotas, particularly corn.

The Vice President who has not been feeling up to par recently said he felt better Monday after a good night's sleep.

He received an antibiotic and his temperature dropped from 101 to 97.6.

"I ate nothing yesterday" said the Vice President. "That's the way to lick this stuff"

Nixon was welcomed to the Gold Coast Sunday by an estimated 10,000 "freedom" cheering residents of soon-to-be independent Ghana.

Although still suffering from influenza, he promptly began another round of campaign-type handshaking.

The Vice President and Mrs. Nixon later turned the tables on newsmen covering this 22-day goodwill tour by turning out at the Accra Airport to greet their plane.

The newsmen were delayed in departing from Casablanca by engine failure and the Nixons arrived four hours before the press plane finally landed.

On their eleven-hour flight the Vice President and his wife slept part of the time, but Nixon failed to recover from what he described as a "touch of the flue' which has bothered him on this trip

By an odd twist, they are staying on the first floor of the Ambassador Hotel while a Russian "goodwill" mission is quartered on the second floor.

Dobbs Leaves On African Trip Today

John Wesley Dobbs, grand master of the Prince Hall Masons of Georgia, civic leader and president of the Georgia Voters League leaves today for a trip to the Gold Coast, West Africa.

Mr. Dobbs will attend the Independence Day celebrations of the Gold Coast beginning March 6 at which time the country gets its freedom from Great Britain.

Leaving by the way of New York, Pan American Airways, Mr. Dobbs will stop at Lisbon, Dakar and Monrovia. He will arrive in Accra, capital of the Gold Coast (Ghana), Tuesday March 5 and will remain there during the week's celebration of Independence Day activities.

Mr. Dobbs will be gone for more than three weeks, during which time he will visit Spain, Paris, other parts of France, London and other Eupropean countries. He is expected to get back to Atlanta around March 25th.

The Gold Coast becomes a new nation within the British Commonwealth on March 6. Its independence had been proclaimed by the British last September 18.

The constitution will provide for universal adult suffrage and the secret ballot.

The prime minister of the country, which has a population of 4,500,000 is Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, a graduate of Lincoln (Pa.) University graduate.

This will be Mr. Dobbs second trip abroad within the last two years.

JOHN W. DOBBS

CELEBRATING GHANA'S BIRTH — On March 6, two British dependencies on the west coast of Africa, the Gold Coast and Togoland, will become one nation, to be known as Ghana. The new nation will be self-governing and a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. A month long celebration started March 1, with citizens of both dependencies joining in. Above, native dancers rehearse their act, which will be presented in Accra, capital of the new nation, on Independence Day. (Newspress Photo).

Associated Press Radiophoto

Vice President Richard M. Nixon meets a tribal chieftain on campus of Accra University

Negro Nation of Ghana Is Born in Africa

Former Gold Coast Is Now a Member of Commonwealth

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Wednesday, March 6—A new Negro nation was born at midnight.

As the British flag was lowered from the staff of the Legislative Assembly here and the new red, green and golf flag bearing a star rose in its place, the British colony known as the Gold Coast ceased to exist and the sovereign State of Ghana became the latest member of the Commonwealth.

Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah had told the final session of the colony's Legislative Assembly a few minutes earlier that the "chains of imperialism and colonialism which have hitherto bound us to Britain" were left behind as Ghana redeemed "her lost freedom."

Ghana is the name of the ancient West African empire that flourished for the better part of a millennium around the capital in the region of Timbuctoo. It disintegrated about 500 years ago but has remained a legend of Negro power and magnificence.

Attending the celebrations the rebirth of Ghana are representatives of the major nations, including the Soviet Union. The United States delegation is headed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon, who is accompanied by his wife.

The independence of modern Ghana, which includes the former British Togoland, has been achieved without any significant ivolence since 1948. Then, riots in Accra grew out of shooting by the police of two Africans among a crowd of demonstrators.

Shootings and subsequent disorders cost twenty-nine lives and marked the beginning of constitutional reform and self-government in the then British colony.

The Duchess of Kent who represents the British Crown at the independence celebrations dedicated a triumphal arch built at the point on the road where the demonstrators had been shot.

As a consequence of the rioting Mr. Nkrumah was imprisoned without triad under the emergency powers of the Governor. After his release, he organized the Convention People's party, which has held a large majority of the seats in the Assembly.

He preached a campaign of peaceful "positive action." Arrested and tried on charges of fomenting an illegal strike, he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Further constitutional reform led to new election, and thee result was so decided a victory for the Convention People's party that the Governor pardoned Mr. Nkrumah and released him from prison after he had served only nine months. He became Leader of Government Business, a post that has since evolved into that of Prime Minister. Thereafter, progress toward independence was unimpeded.

The Gold Coast Assembly was ended by royal order after Mr. Nkrumah had ended his half-hour speech. The legislative body will reconvene today as the Parliament of Ghana, the first Negro nation in the British Commonwealth.

Mr. Nkrumah said in his speech that he intended to take over the portfolios of defense and external affairs himself. These departments have been under British control, and their transfer to African hands is one of the major changes that independence brings.

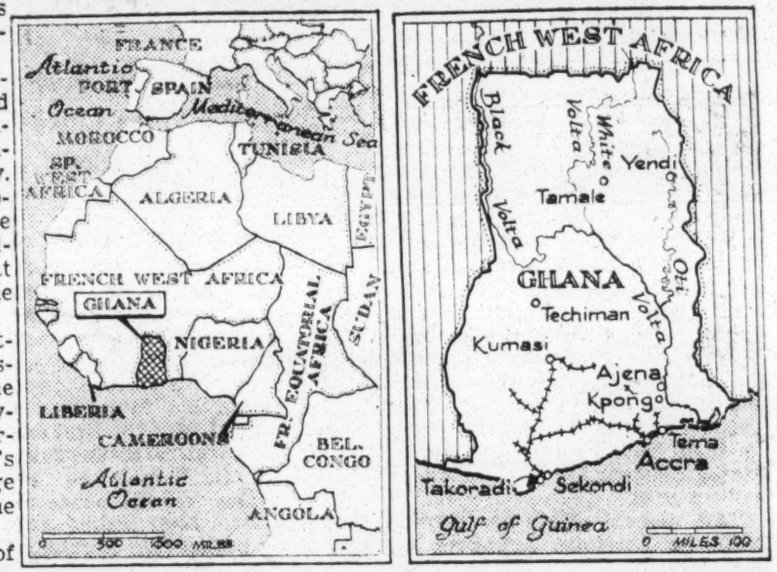
In a foreign policy statement, the new Prime Minister said:

"The Government of Ghana feels that at this stage the country should not be committed in any aspect of its foriegn policy and that it should not be aligned with any particular group of powers or political bloc."

follow a "neutralist' 'policy, he added, but "does intend to preserve its independence to act as it may seem best at any particular time."

VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON

African Nation Gains Independence



The New York Times March 6, 1957

The former British colony of the Gold Coast has become Ghana (cross-hatching), a Commonwealth member.

Yesterday Mr. Nkrumah told Mr. Nixon that Ghana "could never be neutral" in the "cold war."

Mr. Nkrumah told the final session of the Assembly that the Government would seek to help "all African peoples in their pursuit of freedom and social progress." He also emphasized that foreign investment would be encouraged.

In an economic summary, he said that the "material basis for the independence of Ghana exists."

"We can stand on our own feet," he continued. "The foreign policy of Ghana will not, therefore, be dictated by a need to seek assistance from other countries."

He said the per capita income here averaged a little more than $140 a year for a population of slightly more than 4,000,000 in an area of nearly 91,700 square miles.

The figure is regarded as high for an African nation whose non-African population is fewer than 10,000, most of them civil servants and traders.

The per capita income is two and a half times that of Nigeria and more than three times that of Tanganyika. The Prime Minister said it exceeded the per capita incomes of India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

He warned, however, that much of the wealth was based on the nation's position as producer of about half the world supply of cocoa. M!r Nkrumah emphasized the need to doversify the economy.

As independence was achieved, it appeared that those opposed to the centralized Gold Coast Constitution demanded by Mr. Nkrumah's party and established in a British White Paper last month probably would be content to carry on their battle for a decentralized federal organization by constitutional means.

TRIBES OF GHANA VISITED BY NIXON

Vice President Shows His Respect in Techniques Used Toward U. S. Indians

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, Wednesday, March 6—Vice President Richard M. Nixon went to Aburi yesterday, twenty-four miles north of here, to call on Paramount Chief Nana Osae Djan II, Adontehene of Akwapim.

Mr. Nixon was in good form and applied expertly techniques normally used at home in dealing with Indina tribal leaders.

While the Adonthehene danced a ritual jig of welcome the Vice President, informed in advance of protocol, held two fingers over his head as a sign of respect.

Mrs. Nixon meanwhile picked up the 3-year-old daughter of

Nana Osaes, ritual drummer, and carried her around the dusty circle formed by 200 smiling African villagers.

The adonthene made a speech of welcome in the Akwapim vernacular that when translated by an interpreter included the felicitous comment that Mr. Nixon was not the first eminent American to visit Aburi. Adlai E. Stevenson had been there before him on his world tour.

Mr. Nixon replied with a speech emphasizing the ties between the new country and the United States. The Vice President and Mr. Nana Osae embraced each other.

The Paramount Chief wore a red and gold kente cloth toga and sandals and was accompanied by three lesser chiefs in similar dress. All of them were followed by ritual umbrella bearers who kept them shaded. Mr. Nixon wore a tropical business suit. He passed out autographed cards to admiring villigers and shook hands with many elders.

Attending Ghana Celebration

Courier p. 2

Nixon Reiterates His Concern for Africans, Asians

Pittsburgh Pa.

Sat. 3-9-57

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

WASHINGTON—I rejoined Vice President Richard M. Nixon last Tuesday. The last time I was in his presence was in New York City at the Theresa Hotel in the summer of 1955. At that time the Vice President of the United States presented the Courier's Robert Ratcliffe and this writer the Global Syndicate's Award for reporting.

Approximately two years before our first meeting the Vice President took a globe-girdling tour that apparently revolutionized his thinking about the complex racial relations picture on a world basis.

I had read reports of his conversion to the belief that peace for the white West depended largely on a less condescending attitude on the part of the white world.

In an informal gathering in his office on the second floor of the Capitol, of reporters, photographers, press syndicate representatives, TV and radio commentators assigned to cover Mr. Nixon's 18,000-mile tour of Africa, the Veep reiterated his concern for the Afro-Asians.

■

THE BRIEFING for the newsmen with Mr. Nixon set the stage for his visit to attend the celebrations of independence of Ghana, on Africa's Gold Coast, March 6 to 10.

The birth of this republic into the family of free nations is considered the first link in a chain of events which will ultimately reshape world alignments. The future of this black nation of 4,500,000 is certain to influence attitudes of the other 200,000,000 Africans and the future of the West.

The importance of this pioneering movement toward independence by the Africans to the United States, Mr. Nixon pointed out, was indicated by President Eisenhower in answer to a question at a recent press conference. He recalled that the President stated that "one of the most significant events which has occurred in these times is the emergence of Ghana as an independent state." He went on to say that the President said that we should indicate our interest and respect and best wishes for their continued success.

For his personal attitude toward the African visit, he referred often to his world tour of 1953 and asked newsmen present to re-examine the advice which he gave following his tour.

■

HIS POSITION is clear and known. He advocates more attention to the Afro-Asian peoplpes and their troubles with the hope that as they emerge into new states that they be strongly orientated toward the ideals of freedom. The independence of Ghana is seen as rebirth of a black civilization which flourished in the early Middle Ages and dominated much of West Africa. This rebirth is viewed as the approaching dawn of a free Africa.

The Vice President told the corps of newsmen on the eve of his departure that, "I will be just one out of many persons representing countries from all over the world. We will ask for no special favors and attempt to have as much direct contact with the people as possible."

The fact that Mr. Nixon, the second-highest elected official of the greatest nation on earth, will outrank all the visiting foreign dignitaries is said to be causing the British some concern.

Togoland tribes in revolt, 5 dead; Ghana calls out troops

Afro-American Baltimore Md.

Sat. 3-23-57

HO, Ghana — Five persons were killed and 23 hurt in the wake of a revolt which flared in the southern sector of Ghana, which only last week became the newest nation to enter the world's Family of Nations.

It was the first sour note struck since Ghana received its independence from Britain, and followed closely in the wake of tumultuous celebrations marking the freedom of the new nation on March 6.

According to late observations Sunday, the trouble broke out at Jasikan and at Kpandu and involved clashes between policemen and Togoland tribesmen, who oppose the incorporation of British Togoland into Ghana.

* * *

TWO PERSONS were killed in Jasikan and three at Kpandu. Two of those killed in Kpandu died after a clash with policemen.

Meanwhile, a dawn - to - night curfew was imposed on Kpandu, as troops moved into the troubled area.

Some 80 persons were arrested following the revolt, "including certain leaders of violent demonstrations," observers stated. Two deserted training camps for rebels were discovered by policemen before the unrest began.

ACCORDING TO the Accra government, headed by Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, certain persons have been campaigning for the creation of a separate southern region in the new Ghana state. But the government said it would not tolerate lawlessness and was prepared to take every step to restore order.

In the face of all this, however, the nationalist Togoland Congress party said that many tribesmen "decided to die rather than live" presumably under the new Ghana government.

Meanwhile, the government of Ghana showed its determination to maintain order and to put down any future revolt. It sent a convoy of armored scout cars and soldiers into the southern Accra, the capital city located 100 miles to the southwest.

Three companies of troops have been sent to Ho, Kpandu and Hohoe. A battery of light artillery also is said to be on the way to the trouble area.

GHANA NEVER TO BE NEUTRAL, NIXON IS TOLD

Daily Journal Chicago Ill.

Tues. 3-5-57

ACCRA, Gold Coast, March 4 (AP)—Vice President Nixon said that Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah today pledged his new country never to take a neutral stand between the communist and western worlds.

P. 8

He reported that the American educated Gold Coast leader told him this in a private meeting. It was the first that Nkrumah had with a representative of any of the 70 nations that sent delegates to this west African country for celebrations marking its independence. The nation which will be known as Ghana, will become independent in a ceremony on Wednesday.

Nixon, bouncing back from a three day flu attack, quoted Nkrumah, 47, as telling him, "We can never be neutral."

Offers Technical Aid

The American offered United States government technical aid to Ghana but did not promise American financial assistance to help build a giant hydro-electric plant on the Volta river, which is the major development goal of the the new government.

At the United States consulate, which will be raised to embassy status, Nixon said that Ghana would forge "policies which under no circumstances will accept foreign domination from any quarter."

Nixon said he cited to Nkrumah the example of Puerto Rico in industrializing its economy and suggested that Ghana borrow some of the techniques. Nkrumah was interested, he said, in diversifying agriculture, now mainly cocoa production, and in establishing industries.

Tribesmen at Stadium

Despite hot, sticky weather, tribesmen in multicolored robes jammed the municipal sports stadium for a ceremony of national welcome.

With his wife at his side, Nixon watched as chiefs, drummers, dancers, and Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops joined in an impressive display. British and Australian bombers flew overhead.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche has arrived to represent the United Nations at the independence celebrations. He said:

"If things go well and fast, Ghana will become the 81st member" of the U. N.

Freedom Tie Appears

The legislative assembly of the Gold Coast met in possibly its last session. One member wore a blue freedom tie with a picture of Nkrumah and the word "Ghana" inscribed on it.

The Gold Coast will be combined with Togoland, which Britain administers under a U. N. trusteeship, to form the country of Ghana, which will be about one and six-tenths the size of Illinois. It will be independent within the British commonwealth with Queen Elizabeth II as the sovereign.

Herald Tribune—United Press radiophoto

NIXONS IN GOLD COAST—The Vice-President and his wife on arrival at Accra yesterday. Mr. Nixon is shaking hands with Minister of Commerce Caseiy-Hevford. At right is another Cabinet minister, Kojo Butosio.

Nixon Joins Prayer for Gold Coast

Reds Boycott Religious Service

By Earl Mazo

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

© 1957, N. Y. Herald Tribune Inc.

ACCRA, Gold Coast, Mar. 3.—Vice-President Richard M. Nixon joined 50,000 residents of the Gold Coast and representatives of dozens of other countries this afternoon in asking God to bless and preserve Ghana—the name the Gold Coast will assume Wednesday when it becomes the newest independent country in the world.

The Soviet and Chinese delegations were the only conspicuous absentees from the religious ceremonies at the huge and beautifully decorated Accra Stadium. An official of the Ghana government said the Russians and the Chinese Communists had not sent their regrets and had offered no explanation of their apparent boycott of this highlight function of the extensive independence ceremonies.

Photograph Empty Chairs

Vice-President Nixon and Mrs. Nixon, who head the United States delegation, were assigned a prominent place in the front row of the diplomatic stand.

The seats reserved for the Communist nations were noticeably empty, and photographers from many countries made a point of photographing the unoccupied spaces. One Ghana official said they were learning about the Communists before they were even a nation.

The Christian religious ceremony, authorized by the heads of all Churches, was opened with a prayer of thanks to God for granting the people of Ghana freedom to rule themselves. Ghana will become a member of the British Commonwealth on formally achieving its independence after more than 100 years as a British colony.

Welcome Nixon

Mr. Nixon arrived from Casablanca at 10 a. m. today to be given what the chief editor of the Accra broadcasting department described as the biggest and most spontaneous welcome accorded any of the seventy nations represented at the independence observance.

As is customary with the Nixons on their good-will tours, the Vice-President and his wife shook many of the 5,000 hands stretched out in greeting to them at the airport and stopped often to praise the cuteness of children of natives.

Mr. Nixon has had a chest and head cold for two weeks, but neither it nor the medicine he has been taking for it have slowed him down much. He had a slight fever today. Doctors said it might have been caused in part by the sticky Washington-like summer heat of this tropical country.

The most touchy diplomatic problem facing the Vice-President is the possibility he may be thrown together with the Red Chinese at a formal function before the American delegation leaves Thursday. The United States is pointedly unfriendly toward the Chinese Communists, and Mr. Nixon is prepared to be reserved and cool toward their representatives should he happen on them.

The Nixons have been assigned suite No. 143, at the Ambassador Hotel. The head of the Russian delegation has suite No. 248, right above the Nixons. The Chinese are close by in the new and modernistic hotel which was hurriedly completed to house Ghana's most important foreign guests.

In U. S. Delegation

With the Nixons in the American delegation are representatives of the State Department, Rep. Frances Bolton, R., Ohio, and prominent American Negroes, including Rep. Charles C. Diggs jr., D., Mich., Gov. Walter A. Gordon of the Virgin Islands and Fred Morrow, a White House aid to President Eisenhower.

When the American party landed in this all-Negro country today, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D., N. Y., was paged at the airport. A member of the American group told the porter paging Mr. Powell that he was not on board the Nixon plane. If he comes, the American said, Mr. Powell will be on his own and paying his own way.

NIXON PROPOSES BROAD PROGRAM OF AID TO AFRICA

He Reports to President That the Continent Is a Major Target of Communism

The text of Nixon's report is printed on Page 46.

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 6 — Vice President Richard M. Nixon proposed tonight a broad program for assisting African countries in their struggle for political and economic advancement.

A report made public by the White House emphasized that the continent of Africa had become an important target for international communism requiring new attention from the free world.

Mr. Nixon declared that the future course of African development "could well prove to be the decisive factor in the conflict between the forces of freedom and international communism."

In general, Mr. Nixon suggested more help from the United States, both in governmental and private funds, to help the African countries lift their standards of living.

Stronger Programs Urged

He also urged a step-up in the United States Information Agency program for Europe, and, in general, a strengthening of the caliber of the United States representation at all levels.

The Vice President cautioned that continued racial discrimination in the United States was a handicap to United States influence throughout Africa. He said that in the national interest as well as for moral reasons, support must be given for steps toward the elimination of discrimination in the United States.

"We cannot talk equality to the peoples of Africa and Asia and practice inequality in the United States," he asserted.

The report was on Mr. Nixon's 20,000-mile trip that took him to Morocco, Ghana, Liberia, Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan, Libya, Italy and Tunisia from Feb. 28 to March 21 as the President's personal representative.

After his return from Africa, Mr. Nixon reported in person to the President and also discussed his findings and recommendations with State Department officials.

The report made public by the White House did not put a price tag on the total new effort Mr. Nixon was urging in Africa.

Also omitted were the comments Mr. Nixon had offered on the French troubles in Algeria,

and the reactions of Arab leaders to the fate of Palestinian refugees.

The White House also declined to make public any specific recommendations the Vice President had made concerning changes in American governmental personnel now assigned to African posts. Mr. Nixon made no secret of his dissatisfaction with some of the Federal employes he had met during his tour.

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said the made public from the White fact that the report had been House indicated the importance President Eisenhower attached to the Vice President's recommendations. He said he did not think that any recommendations from the Vice President to the President would go "unnoticed or unacted upon."

Mr. Nixon shook hands with many men and women on the streets and along the roads of the African cities he visited. He also reported he had made special efforts to talk with leading labor leaders in every country and that he had suggested that United States diplomatic representatives should do likewise.

He said labor was a favorite field for Communist exploitation and a field in which the United States should not relax its efforts to keep friends for democracy.

On the general subject of the Communist threat, Mr. Nixon said he thought Africa held an equivalent important position in Communist aspirations as China did twenty-five years ago. Fortunately, he asserted, Communist efforts have not been generally successful because "all of the African leaders to whom I talked are determined to maintain their independence against communism or any other form of foreign domination."

Top Communists at Work

"It would be a great mistake, however, to be complacent about this situation because the Communists are without question putting their top men in the fields of diplomacy, intrigue and subversion into the African area to probe for openings which they can exploit for their own selfish and disruptive ends," Mr. Nixon declared.

He avoided mention of the troublesome Middle Eastern problems related to African political life, but did take into account the fact that the river Nile touched several countries with their own interests in its development. Among them are Ethiopia and Egypt, which are not particularly friendly to each other.

When political conditions permit, Mr. Nixon said, the United States should support a cooperative approachment to the development of the Nile "which would accord with the common interests of all the states involved."

Some Complaints Noted

While Mr. Nixon had some complaints against individual Federal employes found in Africa, he said that over-all the political, economic and information programs in the countries he had visited were "being administered in accordance with our obligations to the United States taxpayers."

Most diplomatic and consular missions are under-staffed and need more personnel and increased funds, especially for travel throughout the vast areas, he said, but economic headquarters have a tendency "to become inflated" and need review.

"On the informational side, I believe that the most worthwhile projects are the libraries and reading rooms which we have established in a number of centers overseas, and the exchange of persons programs," Mr. Nixon added. "The funds available for these programs in the African area should be substantially increased over the present level."

MR. NIXON REPORTS ON AFRICA

One of the most important things about Vice President Nixon's report on his visit to Africa is its essential emphasis on understanding. He was cautious about recommending specific "aid" programs. He said that such recommendations were being transmitted, in presumably classified form, to the proper agencies. He does not urge irresponsible handouts. On the contrary, he urges an even closer scrutiny of everything that we do.

What this really comes down to is the suggestion that the main thing that we ought to spend on Africa, right now, is not merely money but brains. This makes sense. The Vice President was not merely a personable representative of his Government—and he was that—but also a shrewd analyst of basic needs and how to meet them. Typical of his reports, for example, is this paragraph:

"For too many years Africa in the minds of many Americans has been regarded as a remote and mysterious continent which was the special province of big-game hunters, explorers and motion picture makers. For such an attitude to exist among the people at large could greatly prejudice the maintenance of our own independence and freedom, because the emergence of a free and independent Africa is as important to us in the long run as it is to the people of that continent."

This could be called "enlightened self-interest." It is also common sense. We cannot expect to assume and continue the role of great leadership in the cause of peace and freedom unless we are accurately and adequately informed. This is not a time at which we can afford "blind spots," and Africa has too long remained in that category.

A great continent is newly emerging on the world scene. It is no longer "darkest." Enormous political and physical changes are now in progress. Unless we begin to try to understand them we shall pay the price of our myopia at the hands of an unscrupulous enemy. Mr. Nixon pointed this out, in so many words, but went on with an optimistic appraisal of some of the leaders in the cause of the free world whom he had met. But having done so, he returned again to this theme of urging more knowledge and better understanding when he said:

"To this end we must encourage the greatest possible interchange of persons and ideas with the leaders and peoples of these countries. We must assure the strongest possible diplomatic and consular representation to those countries and stand ready to consult those countries on all matters affecting their interest and ours."

This suggests a new and broadened approach, and the suggestion is wise and good. In line with it, Mr. Nixon urges some strengthening of our own information services as well as our other official representation. This is based on what ought to be the correct assumption that we will be quite as eager to obtain information as to disseminate it.

This all goes back to the simple fact that we do not know enough about Africa and that Africa does not know enough about us. Africa does not know, for example, that we are really trying to do something about the cruel problem of race discrimination which, as Mr. Nixon said, remains an obstacle to better understanding. Obviously we need to do more and Africa needs to know, meanwhile, that we are trying.

We need to know, on the other hand, that Africa is not merely a place for investment and "colonialism," for profit and "exploration," but that it is the home of millions of persons who are coming into a different world. We can help in some phases of that transition and we should.

This report places its emphasis, in the economic field, upon private investment and effort. This seems sound, on the basis of past experience. Africa doesn't need just huge "grants"; Africa needs an investment of skills and imagination. If we can help to supply them this will be more important than money.

One field, for example, upon which the Vice President touched in passing was that of medicine and public health. Here is one of our greatest opportunities. Africa can be a healthy continent if there is enough will to make it so. Until it is, both the Africans and ourselves will continue to work under a dreadful handicap. Fortunately the need in this field is well known and important progress is being made.

The Vice President's trip, not only for the sake of Ghana but for all of Africa, was a good idea. He has made a good report and some sound recommendations. The Africans know us better because of him. It is now up to us to know them better and he can help us to do just that.

Runs Into Sour Note in Sudan

Nixon Sees Selassie

By A. M. RIVERA JR.
Courier Staff Writer

EN ROUTE TO ROME—A deliberate snub of Vice President Richard M. Nixon served to provide the only sour note of a momentous tour which has seen the square-jawed American statesman capture the hearts of millions of Africans before winging his way toward Italy on the home stretch of this trip.

• The so-called "snub" was provided by Ismail el Azhari's, the first premier of the Sudan and currently president of the opposition National Unionist party, who not only turned down an invitation to meet Mr. Nixon at the airport in Khartoum, but also refused to visit the U. S. Vice President at the Government palace.

Khartoum papers quoted Mr. Azhari as having said that he doesn't "wish to meet anybody, but my house is open for anyone who wants to see me."

THE ATTITUDE of Mr. El Azhari might have been influenced somewhat by his party which is said to have taken a pro-Egyptian stand. This was the party's original stand before it went into power whereupon the idea was abandoned. Now that the Unionists are in opposition, Egypt is again being touted highly.

• However, Mr. Nixon did meet with Premier Abdullah Khalil and Foreign Minister Magoulb and boosted the Eisenhower Mideast Doctrine. However, both men are said to have exhibited extreme reservations toward the plan and refused to commit themselves.

The crowds were few in Khartoum as the Nixon party arrived and signs, held high by persons said to be members of the "illegal" Communist party read, "Get Out of Our Country Nixon." Some observers credited the slim turnout of people to the martial law which has been in effect in Sudan since France and Britain invaded the Suez.

MR. NIXON had more success in Ethiopia where Emperor Haile Selassie is reported to have stated that he favored the granting of the base of Massawa to the United States, provided that the United States in turn gives Ethiopia more aid. The Emperor told U. S. newsmen with the party that "Ethiopia desires to collaborate with the United States, but only on an equal footing."

Significantly, up until recent weeks Cairo radio had been broadcasting programs designed to incite Ethiopian Moslems who make up one-half of the Ethiopian people.

During a press conference in Addis Ababa, Mr. Nixon was asked to comment on segregation. He said, "We in the United States recognize that there is a continuing responsibility on the part of the United States and the people of goodwill to never be satisfied with our progress until the problem is solved and equal opportunity becomes a reality for all Americans."

Mr. Nixon said that a sample of this prgoress was provided by the fact that E. Frederic Morrow White House aide and Negro correspondents were traveling with his party.

An Invitation— Vice President Nixon and the Rev. Martin L. King of Montgomery, Ala., meet for the first time . . . in Africa during the Ghana Independence Day celebration in Accra. The friendly meeting saw Mr. Nixon tell the Rev. Mr. King, "When you are in Washington, let me know. I would like to see you."

KAMPALA, Uganda — Any young woman "living alone in a rented apartment is a prostitute," according to Chief Malike Lwanga who administers the suburbs of this big city.

After two years of the Chief's hard rule, women are now protesting to African Premier Michael Kintu to remove the Chief from office.

HO, Ghana—Rioting at Jasikan and Kipandu ended with five dead and 23 wounded. Convoys of Ghanian troops poured into the area to maintain the peace. Togoland was united with Ghana in a special election which saw over 60,000 of nearly 160,000 voters cast ballots against the union. Many Togolese are said to have "decided to die rather than live under the Ghana government."

Nixon Gets Rousing Monrovia Welcome

By LOUIS LAUTIER

MONROVIA, Liberia (NNPA) —Vice President Richard M. Nixon and party were given a rousing welcome on arrival at Roberts Field and on their drive into the city ending at the Executive Mansion.

The press plane, bearing American correspondents arrived at Roberts Field, built by colored Army engineers during World War II, now a commercial airport, 30 minutes ahead of the Vice President's plane.

After Mr. Nixon's plane landed, the Vice President, Joseph Palmer II, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs; E. Frederic Morrow, a member of the White House Staff, and other members of the party left the plane wearing cutaways, striped trousers and top hats.

* * *

THERE TO greet them were William R. Tolbert, Vice President of Liberia, and Mrs. Tolbert; Secretary of State Momulu Dukuly and Mrs. Dukuly, the military aide to President William Tubman, General Brewer;

Also United States Ambassador and Mrs. Richard L. Jones; George W. Reed, director of the Point 4 mission, and Lt. Col. William Maize, head of the United States military mission here.

The men in the greeting party, except those in military uniforms, also were dressed in cutaway coats, striped trousers and top hats.

* * *

THE HEAT was almost suffocating. It was so hot that the tar undercoating of the asphalt runways at the airport was melting and creeping through the asphalt.

A red carpet was rolled out to the airplane for Mr. and Mrs. Nixon and other members of the party to walk on. Those greeting the Vice President and his party stood on carpet.

There was a brief exchange of greetings after the Liberian Frontier Forces band played "The Star Spangled Banner" and the Liberian national anthem.

* * *

VICE PRESIDENT Tolbert told Mr. Nixon that his welcome here was "the warmest and most enthusiastic that words can be summoned to express."

Vice President Nixon thanked Mr. Tolbert. He recalled the visit three years ago of President Tubman to the United States and "the fine impression he made on that occasion.'

He also recalled that the two countries for over a hundred years have been joined together by numerous interests and also "by leadership which had mutual concern with respect to the policies followed in the United States and in Liberia."

Mr. Nixon added that the "warmth of the weather is certainly exceeded by the warmth of the welcome we are receiving."

* * *

THE VICE PRESIDENT and Mrs. Nixon and visiting American officials were driven from Roberts Field to the Executive Mansion in Monrovia, a distance of 45 miles.

En route they stopped at the Tubman Memorial and received greetings from Commissioner (Mayor) Nathaniel Ross of Monrovia. Mr. Nixon also had the car stopped six times to shake hands.

At the Executive Mansion the welcoming ceremony was repeated, the official dress still being cutaway coats, striped trousers and top hats.

Across the street from the Executive Mansion standing at attention were the Frontier Band and the Executive Mansion Guard. The band again played the two national anthems. Mr. Nixon got out of his car and was greeted by President Tubman.

MRS. ELIZABETH GIBSON, the niece of President Tubman, presented Mrs. Nixon with a corsage of orchids. Mrs. Tubman is in Europe.

Mr. Tubman welcomed Mr. Nixon "to a land to which your country has contributed tremendously."

After Mr. Nixon had thanked Mr. Tubman for the welcome, mobs of people rushed forward to get a closer glimpse of Vice President Nixon. A country dancer aboard a truck entertained the crowd in front of the Executive Mansion.

* * *

INSIDE THE Mansion, bigger than the White House, in which President Tubman resides and has his executive offices, Mr. Tubman presented members of the diplomatic corps.

Thursday night there was a state dinner with the men wearing white ties and tails. Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Dennis gave a party at their home for the visiting press. Mr. Dennis is a member of the legislature.

A BIG NIXON HUG was gladly given by Vice President Richard Nixon as he smilingly embraces Nana Osei Djan II, divisional chief of Aburi, Ghana, when the two met at Aburi. Aburi is a health restort 23 miles from Accra, capital of Ghana, the new nation in Africa.

Associated Press Radiophoto

NIXON IN GHANA: Vice President Nixon on his arrival from Morocco yesterday at airport in Accra. He is flanked by K. A. Gbedemah, left, the Finance Minister, and Koio Botsio, the Minister of Trade and Labor of the new nation.

NIXON IS IN ACCRA FOR GHANA FETES

Seventy Nations to Attend Gold Coast's Rebirth as Independent Country

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Gold Coast, March 3 —Vice President Richard M. Nixon arrived today to represent the United States at the birth of Ghana as an independent nation Wednesday.

This British colony, the Gold Coast, will then change its name and become a sovereign member of the Commonwealth.

All the ministers of the Gold Coast Government except Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, some of them wearing red and gold togas of chieftains, others wearing European-style clothes, greeted Mr. and Mrs. Nixon and their party at the airport. The Americans had come from Morocco.

Kimla Agbeli Gbedemah, Minister of Finance, expressed the Prime Minister's regret that he could not be present.

More than a thousand Africans pressed forward to see the United States Vice President and shouted, "freedom! freedom!" accenting the second syllable in the traditional cry of the majority Convention People's party. In response to the welcome, Mr. Nixon said:

"I am proud to bring greetings from the President and people of the United States on the attainment of your freedom. We are happy to be here."

He said it was a "tribute to the leaders of Ghana and the United Kingdom that your independence has been achieved in orderly fashion."

"The future is indeed bright for Ghana," he added.

On the way to the airport lounge for a ceremonial glass of champagne, Mr. Nixon stopped to reach over a white picket fence and shake dozens of outstretched hands. The recipients of the handshakes were delighted.

Mr. Nixon said, "this is what we call at home the boarding house reach."

The Vice President reported later that one man had said to him: "You are very democratic."

At the Ambassador Hotel the Nixons and their party were lodged in a suite on the first floor immediately below the delegation of the Soviet Union, which arrived Wednesday. The Chinese Communist delegation arrived unobtrusively two hours after Mr. Nixon.

The Ghana independence celebration began formally yesterday with the arrival here of the Duchess of Kent, an aunt by marriage of Queen Elizabeth II, who is representing the Crown. The Lord Privy Seal, R. A. Butler, is representating the British Government.

Seventy other nations are to be represented at the ceremony of British colonial devolution in Negro Africa.

The new red, gold and green flag of Ghana is seen everywhere. In its center is the single, five-pointed black star of Africa. The red officially stands for the nation's struggle for independence, the gold for its wealth and the green for its forests.

Mr. Nixon attended a mass religious service of the combined Protestant churches of Ghana this afternoon in the Accra stadium.

Earlier he went to the airport to greet United States newspaper reporters who are accompanying him on his tour of eight African nations. Their plane had been delayed by engine trouble and arrived several hours after his.

Nixon Has Touch of Flu

ACCRA, March 3 (AP) — Vice President Nixon was suffering from a touch of flu on his arrival here.

Mr. Nixon told reporters he was still somewhat feverish despite antibiotic treatment prescribed by a physician accompanying his party. He said he slept nearly eight hours on the flight from Morocco and felt somewhat better than last night.

Nixon Claims Ghana Rejects 'Neutral' Role

ACCRA, Gold Coast, March 4 (AP) — Vice President Nixon said Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah pledged today his newly independent country will 'never be neutral" in the East-West struggle.

Nixon reported the American-educated Gold Coast leader, 47, told him this in a private meeting —the first Nkrumah has agreed to with a representative of any of the 70 foreign nations who have flocked to this West African country for celebrations marking its independence. The nation will be known as Ghana.

BOUNCES BACK

Nixon, bouncing back from a three-day flu attack, quoted Nkrumah as tellig him: "We can never be neutral."

The vice president predicted Ghana's policy, after it achieves full independence from Britain Wednesday, "will be national but not neutral."

Although ailing, Nixon managed to be the first to talk over Ghana's future policies with the prime minister, before Britain's top representative, R. A. Butler. Butler arrived as Nixon left Nkrumah's office.

AID OFFERED

Nixon offered U.S. government technical aid to Ghana, but made no move to promise massive American financial assistance to help build a giant hydroelectric plant on the Volta River, which is the major development goal of the new government.

He said that project will be developed mainly by British and Canadian interests and possibly the World Bank.

Stormy road marked career of Nkrumah

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 3-23-57

By LOUIS LAUTIER

ACCRA, Ghana (NNPA) — Dr Kwame Nkrumah, the Prime Minister of Ghana, who danced the first dance with the Duchess of Kent, the aunt of Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain, has had a stormy career, having once been imprisoned for sedition.

Dr. Nkrumah took office as Leader of Government Business after the first Gold Coast election in 1951, and was given the title of Prime Minister the next year.

He was returned to power again with his party, the Convention People's Party, in the general election of 1955, and again with a substantial majority in the special election in July, 1956.

The 1956 special election was held on the issue of the creation of the new independent state of Ghana.

Dr. Nkrumah has been a prominent figure in Gold Coast politics since his return home in 1947 after a stay of 10 years in the United States and several years in England.

Born on Sept. 9, 1909, in a small village in the Axim district, the son of a goldsmith, Kwame went from missions school to Achimota College not long after it had been founded. There he was trained as a teacher.

But soon after leaving college Nkrumah decided to study overseas. In this decision he was influenced greatly by Nnamdi Azikiwe, now the Prime Minister of the Eastern Region of Nigeria, whom he heard speak in Accra.

* * *

NKRUMAH WENT TO the United States and entered Lincoln University (Pennsylvania) majoring in economics and sociology. After getting his B.S. degree there, he studied theology and education at the University of Pennsylvania, taking the degrees of master of arts and master of science.

While attending the University of Pennsylvania he supported himself by lecturing at Lincoln. He also worked, going to sea as an ordinary seaman during vacations and taking jobs in shipyards.

Some of his early experience as a student leader in the United States has served him well. He served as president of the Africans' Student Association of the United States and Canada and edited its publications.

In the United States he also met Paul Robeson and other colored Americans, began to study West African politics and to think in terms of nationalism.

* * *

HE LEFT AMERICA for England in the last year of World War II, took up research at University College, London, and then joined Gray's Inn and studied law. In London he played a leading role in several West Indian organizations.

As a member of the West African Students' Union, he helped to prepare for the Pan-African Congress held in Manchester in November, 1945. He attended the Congress as a representative of the National African Bureau, on which he worked and where he was associated with the publication, "Pan-Africa," then circulating in West Africa.

Nkrumah became general secretary of the West African National Secretariat, formed after the Manchester Congress to work for a United Africa. He also edited "New Africa," a pamphlet circulated in the Gold Coast in 1946.

* * *

HE ATTENDED the conference of West Africans in Great Britian and Ireland, held in London in the fall of 1946. His aim at the time was the establishment of a union of West African republics.

His reputation as a leader and organizer spread to the Gold Coast and he was offered the post of general secretary of Dr. Danquah's United Gold Coast Convention, a nationalist body. He accepted and returned to West Africa in 1947 to take the job.

In the years that followed, Nkrumah became an increasingly important figure in the Gold Coast. He addressed meetings all over the country and gained a strong personal following.

In 1949 a split occurred in the United Gold Coast Convention and Nkrumah formed his own party, the Convention People's party, which appealed to youth and outdistanced the United Gold Coast Convention.

In the general election of 1951, the first held under the new constitution, it swept the polls with 31 seats out of 38.

At that time Nkrumah was in prison. His activities had brought him from time to time into conflict with authority. In 1948 he was banished to the Northern Territories after the February riots in which the United Gold Coast Convention was alleged to have been involved.

* * *

IN 1949 THE CONVENTION People's party began a campaign for immediate self-government and announced its intention of initiating a series of strikes and boycotts. Early in 1950 Nkrumah was imprisoned on a charge of sedition and of fomenting an illegal general strike.

When his party won the general election in 1951, he was released from prison as an act of grace so that he might head the government. As Leader of Government Business he held the portfolio of Communications and Works.

A year later the new constitution was amended and Nkrumah was given the title and status of prime minister.

Since he took office, Nkrumah has put into effect a number of far-reaching development schemes in the Gold Coast, now the sovereign state of Ghana.

* * *

IN THE SUMMER OF 1951 he visited Great Britain and the United States to recruit technicians, teachers, doctors, engineers and scientists.

Plans on foot include the Volta River project to produce power for a bauxite plant and other industries and water for irrigation, and the establishment of a new deep-water port and town at Tema at a cost of over $56,000,000.

The Ghana Government is devoting increased attention to the development of agriculture as a means of raising the standard of living and speeding up economic and industrial expansion.

ON HIS VISIT to the United States in 1951 Nkrumah received an honorary doctorate from Lincoln. He received the peace award for 1954 from the World Veterans' Federation, an organization representing 18,000,000 ex-servicemen in 29 non - Communist countries, which held its fifth annual congress in Vienna that year.

The citation said the award was made to Nkrumah for his "paramount role in peacefully leading his country from a colonial to a self-governing status through cooperation with a progressive controlling power, thereby furnishing the world with a symbol of peaceful evolution towards the independence of subject peoples; and of his preoccupation in office with raising the standard of living of his people."

Williams Tape 3 Mar. 17-57
Nine Star Ed. 8pt.

Ghana further advanced than Liberia, Nixon tells newsmen

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. p. 11 Sat. 3-23-57

By LOUIS LAUTIER

ENTEBBE, Uganda (NNPA) — American prestige is at stake in Liberia and the United States must do a more effective job there than it has done, Vice President Richard M. Nixon told a press conference here Sunday.

He added that the trend of American policy was in the direction of doing just that.

The question came up when Mr. Nixon was asked to give his impression of Liberia as it compared with the newly independent state of Ghana.

American correspondents traveling with Mr. Nixon have been agreeably surprised with economic and social conditions in the African countries they have visited — Morocco, Ghana and Uganda — but they were disappointed with the lack of progress in Liberia.

THAT WAS PARTICULARLY true in the light of American aid to Liberia, the extent of the investment of private American capital there, and the amount of loans Liberia has obtained from the United States.

Replying to the question, Mr. Nixon said it was difficult to compare one country with another when backgrounds are as different as Liberia's and Ghana's.

He pointed out that Liberia has had independence for over 100 years. It was founded by freemen from the United States in 1822 and declared itself a republic July 26, 1847.

Ghana has only been self-governing since 1954 and only obtained its independence on March 6.

* * *

SO FAR AS ECONOMIC and educational development is concerned, Ghana is ahead of Liberia, Mr. Nixon admitted.

A great deal of the credit for this, he said, must go not only to local leaders but to the British leaders for the type of colonial policies they have adopted and which have been designed to develop the country economically and train locally leaders so they would be capable of self - government when the time arrived.

The Vice President said he was very much impressed in Ghana with the success of the educational effort in the past and with the great number of Ghanians who are presently being trained in Great Britain and in less numbers in the United States.

* * *

PRESIDENT TUBMAN told him, Mr. Nixon said, that the two greatest problems in Liberia today are communications — roads — and education. He said Mr. Tubman put communications first and education second.

Until they have opened up roads, Mr. Nixon quoted Mr. Tubman as saying, they cannot develop economically and provide the kind of opportunities that the people who have education and technical training can use.

Mr. Nixon was asked whether he would recommend greater aid for Liberia from the United States. He replied:

"Some might say Liberia is an American responsibility and therefore, when we see Liberia is not as advanced as some other countries, this is an American failure.

"Liberia is an independent country. It is not an American colony.

"On the other hand, I do believe, because of Liberia's close association with the United States, the United States must continue to increase its interest in and help to the Liberian economy, and it is my view that will be our Government's policy."

GHANA VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON

AP Wirephoto

The face is familiar—and so's the handshake! Vice President Nixon slips the grip to (left to right) Seif Elvzal Khalifa, Egyptian Ambassador to Sudan; Sayer Abdakka Bey Khalil, Sudan's Prime Minister, and Roda Adam, 12, at arts and crafts school in Ethiopia. Nixon's political training was good investment.

Mrs. Nixon sees Liberian exhibits

MONROVIA, Liberia (NNPA)—Mrs. Pat Nixon, the wife of Vice President Nixon, Friday morning, in company with the wives of Liberian officials, visited a number of local institutions.

One of the women who accompanied Mrs. Nixon is Mrs. Louise Dennis Alston, a sister of the late State Senator Dennis, she met her husband, a Liberian, while she was in Michigan. They were married in the United States in 1951 and then returned here.

WHILE DETROIT, Mrs. Nixon was quite active as a Republican party worker and worked for Gov. Mennen Williams.

She said Mrs. Nixon is a smart woman, smooth and gracious.

Another woman who accompanied Mrs. Nixon is Mrs. Sarah Simpson George, an attorney. Mrs. George is the head of the Liberian Women's Federation and founder-president of the Liberian Women's Social and Political Movement.

Mrs. Alston and Mrs. George plan to run for Congress here in the next Liberian election.

* * *

WOMEN HAVE become politically active here only since 1947 when they were given the right to vote for the first time in Liberian history. Before 1947, women here had no rights. Their status was just about what it is in the Arab countries where they are regarded as inferior to men.

President William V. S. Tubman was elected in 1944. He had a series of reforms which he initiated. One of them was women's suffrage.

While no woman has ever been elected to office here yet, President Tubman has appointed a number of them to high positions in the Liberian Government, such as Deputy Attorney General, Assistant Secretary of Defense, and a number of them in the foreign service.

* * *

MRS. GEORGE started the two kindergartens which Mrs. Nixon visited and headed the movement for the community to take care of its destitute. Mrs. Nixon visited the Refugee Home, a glorified poor house, which has been established. Formerly old and destitute people just laid in the streets until they died.

Mrs. Nixon also visited the schools here.

Racial Investigators In Virginia State Session Next Week

RICHMOND, Mar. 22 (AP).—The General Assembly's Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice will meet here, next Thursday and Friday.

At the two-day session the investigating group, headed by Delegate John B. Boatwright of Buckingham, will continue its inquiry into the activities of racial organizations which may be engaged in promoting litigation.

So far the committee has subpoenaed and heard officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other NAACP groups. Representatives of four all-white, pro-segregation groups under subpoena submitted records and affidavits this week to the committee secretary, John B. Boatwright, jr.

Secretary Boatwright will report to the committee on what he obtained from these four organizations, the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, the Seaboard White Citizens Council of Charlottesville, the Fairfax Citizens Council and the Virginia League.

The five-member Boatwright committee is one of two investigating groups created by the 1956 General Assembly to look into the activities of racial organizations. The other, known as the Committee on Law Reform and Racial Activities, with Delegate James M. Thomson of Alexandria as chairman, has not announced its next meeting date.

EXAMINING CLOSELY a ball point pen, little Adjua, daughter of a native chief drummer, sits comfortably on the lap of Mrs. Richard Nixon during the latter's visit to Aburi, Ghana. Mrs. Nixon was accompanying the Vice President on his official visit to Ghana for the new nation's independence celebration.

THIS ATTRACTIVE young woman was crowned beauty queen during the independence celebration in Ghana, recently.

18a 1957

Gold Coast To Dedicate Hotel

ACCRA —(ANP) — "The Ambassador" is the name of the new luxury hotel for Gold Coast which is to be dedicated and opened on Jan. 10.

The new hostelry will have 100 rooms. It cost two mill on dollars with an additional half million for furnishings, and service is said to be as fine as some of the best hotels in New York, London or Paris.

Experienced European managers were imported to handle the hotel. They have been conduct ng training schools for waiters and various other types of help.

The hotel will not solve the entire problem of accommodation for the big throng of visitors expected for Independence Day celebrations, but it will be a great help in alleviat ng crowding. It is expected to become a tourist center in months to come.

Travel is becoming comfortable in much of West Africa. Excellent hotels are now available in Lagos, Nigeria which has a new hotel, The Mainland, built last year; the City Hotel in Monrovia, Liberia, is two years old and there are several imposing new hotels in Dakar, Senegal.

AFRICAN WORKERS URGED TO UNITE

Free-World Federation Asks Fight on Imperialism and Economic Reforms

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Gold Coast, Jan. 21 —A regional conference of free-world labor has called on African workers to unite and to spearhead their struggle against imperialism and dictatorship.

The first regional gathering of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to be held in Africa adopted a manifesto that also calls on the workers to struggle for democracy and social justice.

It declared that African workers should stand solidly for their rights to organize and should oppose the arbitrary use of power by government and employers. They also were urged to combat labor legislation adopted without prior consultation with their representatives.

The conference, which ended last week-end, also called for the setting up of two major international cooperative agencies to promote radical changes in trade unionism and the economic affairs of Africa.

Clearing House Sought

The first would be a permanent African regional organization of the Confederation to serve as a clearing house for trade union activities. It would conduct membership drives, provide trade union education and leadership training, support research into labor problems and represent African workers at all international labor conferences.

The organization would be composed of three area committees, covering West Africa, North Africa, and East Central and Southern Africa, whose work would be coordinated by an African regional council.

The second agency desired would be a United Nations economic commission for Africa to serve the same purpose as the Colombo Plan for the development of Southeast Asia.

The commission would replace the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa South of the Sahara, their abolition of which is urged. The existing commission is sponsored by colonial governments.

Colonial Policies Scored

The report on the economic affairs of Africa adopted by conference said:

¶Africa is far from being an economic entity mainly as a result of colonial policies. There is a need for a more united approach to Africa's economic problems and greater economic cooperation.

¶The Commission for Technical Cooperation is not a substitute for international bodies that would promote, in a progressive spirit, balanced economic development in Africa.

A resolution condemning South Africa's racial policy was one of about twenty adopted by the conference. Proposed by W. H. Chakulya of Northern Rhodesia, the resolution said the policy of racial segregation was based on the vicious principle of the superiority of a master race over others.

The resolution appealed to the United Nations to continue to voice the world's disapproval of South Africa's violation of human rights and urged all democratic governments to condemn the policy.

The conference also decided to send a strong protest to the South African Government.

NKRUMAH CALLS FOR STRONG LABOR UNIONS IN GOLD COAST

Accra, Gold Coast, Jan. 15.—What lies ahead for the Gold Coast after independence, was told by Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister, in a speech before the Gold Coast Trade Union Conference recently.

"Our next united task is the achievement of economic justice," the leader of the country, which will become independent of British rule in March, said.

"Freedom from want and freedom from disease, filth and squalor. Industrial and agricultural development are essential for the achievement of our aim. We, the Government, are firmly resolved to build an economically strong nation that will improve the standard of living of its people."

The country's "future . . . lies in organized labor," Nkrumah said. "Labor must be effective and productive," he emphasized.

The trade union movement played a vital part, the leader recalled, in the country's struggle for self-government, helping to bring about "the glorious prospect of a people that know no master but themselves," he said.

The labor movement in Ghana, as the Gold Coast will be known with independence is "faced with the problem of finance," Dr. Nkrumah stated; but, he added, "It is by your efforts and organizations that this present weakness can be eradicated.

"It is not the government's responsibility.

"A trade union movement treasures and respects its independence. Its achievements are greater and more lasting if, by its own efforts a great movement is built up.

The Gold Coast government is making available approximately $15,000 to aid in the education of trade union workers because the Government realizes the importance of an educated trade union movement, the African leader said.

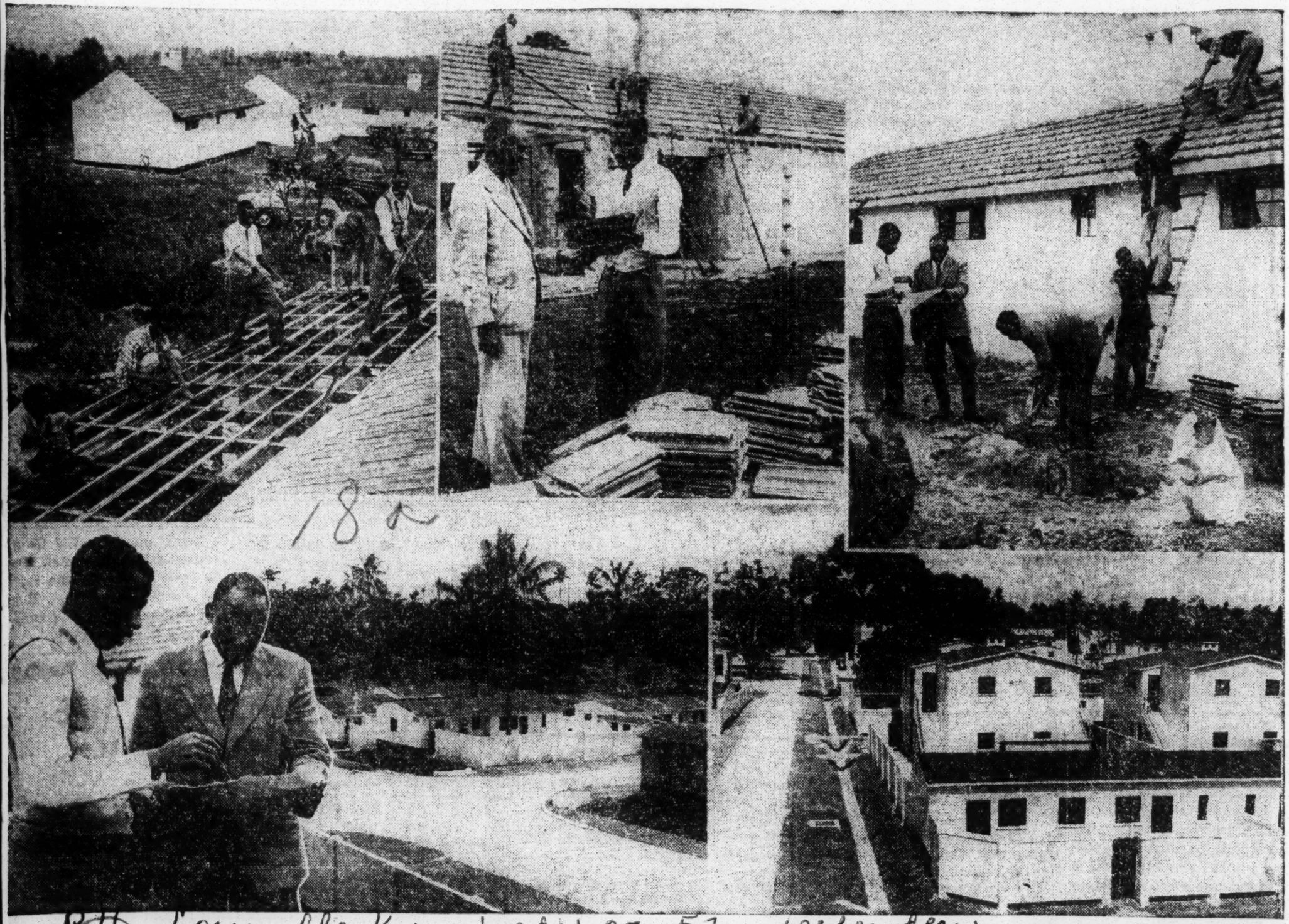
ROBERT MENSAH (center) newly appointed press officer of the African Gold Coast, visits Boston universitie's center for African Studies. The Gold Coast became an independent nation March 6, 1957, and will be called Ghana. In the photo, Mensah is flanked by Dr. William O. Brown (left) director of Boston university's African Research and Studies program, and Allen Barker, information officer for the British Information Service.

Accommodations Scarce For Gold Coast Visitors

CHICAGO.—(ANP) —Accommodations for visitors planning to attend Independence Day Celebrations of Gold Coast in Accra on March 6, are becoming increasingly scarce.

A cable from the Department of Information Services of the Government of Gold Coast received by the Associated Negro Press Monday, said the government was concerned "lest some parties from the States may not have booked accommodations in advance."

With the rapid dwindling of facilities to house and feed visitors, the Gold Coast government warns that if visitors fail to make advance reservations for accommodations, there will be nothing available for them.



18R

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT with headquarters in the Capital at Nairobi, has undertaken a great, nation-wide program of rural and urban development, said to be without parallel in that country's history. Various tribes have been moved to new sites of their own choosing, housed in modern dwellings and given acreage for cultivation that brings them a profitable income. Rice and coffee production has been increased, native police have been promoted to the rank of Chief Inspector, Kenya youths are being trained for the Royal Air Force and other advances noted, all of them made possible by the virtual end of Mau Mau terrorism in the Province. Photo Layout shows various stages of a huge housing development at Wangige, in the Kiamnu district of the Central Province. Contractors are Robert Ngethe and his father, Nelson Ngethe. Center photo, top, shows Robert (at right) and his foreman, Harrison Mungai, examining a tile to be used on the house they are building. Photos at top, right, and lower left, show Robert and his father, discussing the housing plans. — (ANP)

Africans Want 15 More Seats in Kenya Gov't

NAIROBI, Kenya—Unless Kenya's Africans receive 15 more seats in Parliament, the current boycott of the government, which began last March, will continue.

• Tom Mboya, generally considered to be the leading African politician in the country and a powerful labor leader, asserted that the British Government would be "blind" to think that "it could run Kenya without the full cooperation of the Africans.

"It just would not work, that is, if they really want stability in this country. We would be forced into a position where we should have to exert whatever kind of pressure we thought fit."

ALTHOUGH THE Africans have eight seats in Parliament, Mr. Mboya and his supporters maintain that Africans need 15 more seats. The constitution recently promulgated, gave them an increase of six seats, but Afri-

TOM MBOYA
. . . "undiluted" suffrage

can leaders say this is not enough.

• Africans are demanding "undiluted democratic universal adult suffrage." Mr. Mboya is of the opinion that this might be achieved in about a decade.

The year 1960 has been pegged as target date for the extension of suffrage to the adult African community through which Africans would be elected as legislators on a communal basis. However, both Asians and Europeans are elected on this basis currently while Africans need special voting qualifications.

Under the current constitution, racial representation might be abolished, but the British-appointed Governor would probably have the power to "nominate" additional European and Asian members as a "safeguard" to the "legitimate" interests of these communities.

Kenya Africans Angry Over British Secretary's Talk

LONDON — (ANP) — As a result of the utterance of the British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Allen Lennox-Boyd, the 8 elected African members of the Kenya Legislative Council announced that they were willing to resign and to seek re-election to prove they have the support of the African population in their opposition to the Boyd consitutional changes.

There is no doubt that Mr. Tom Mboya and his group are literally fuming with indignation at what Mr. Lennox-Boyd told the House of Commons last week. In a speech in which he indicated that it did not matter whether the 8 African members boycotted the Government or not, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that he did not regard their rejection of the changes as representing African opinion.

Such a statement not only shows Mr. Lennox-Boyd's intention but it also suggests that the British Government has no intentions of giving the African members a square deal.

How Kimathi, MAU MAU HERO, Met Death!

Courier Let 3-2-57 P.11

NAIROBI, Kenya — As the wan light of an early dawn crept up from the Indian Ocean in the east, moved across the coast of Kenya, covering the port of Mombasa, then lighting the darkened highlands where this bustling seat of colonialism is located, Dedan Kimathi met death.

As the hangman's noose drew taut (Feb. 18), from it dangled the fruit of one of the greatest manhunts in the history of East Africa. Pittsburgh, Pa.

The fruit was the Kikuyu, Kimathi, who, with the same stolid features that he had shown throughout his fantastic lifetime, had walked to the gallows with the fatalistic calm that all people of the East manifest when their time comes to die.

Around the shed, in which hung Kimathi, was arrayed a sizeable force of armed guards. That the guard was needed was not to be denied, for Kimathi had been just that sort of a man.

• The hanging of Kimathi ended the career of one of Great Britain's greatest enemies in all of East Africa, for Dedan was accused of being both the "field marshal" and the "knight commander" of the dread forces of rebellion, the army of the Mau Mau which has kept the British segment of this colony in a state of terror for a number of years.

Kimathi walked to his death with the same resolution and calmness that had marked his activities as one of the most "hunted" men in the bloody history of East Africa.

• He was led from the cell of the condemned to a rickety shed in which the execution was carried out.

Ironically, Kimathi's capture and death had occurred at the crack of dawn. Last November, the Mau Mau leader was captured in action near Nyeri in Northwestern Kenya when he was felled by a bullet wound in the leg. He was manacled and brought in to Nairobi for trial under a heavy guard.

■

IN THE three-month interim between his capture and his execution, Kimathi had recovered sufficiently to walk unaided from his cell to the gallows.

Prior to taking the field as the so-called "commander-in-chief" of rebel forces, Kimathi had served as a dairy clerk. British Army officials had regarded the one-time clerk as one of the most skilled adversaries they had ever met.

• Veterans of guerrilla warfare in Malaya considered him a master of the art of concealment, and had not a chance bullet hit Kimathi, he might yet be tantalizing the British Army from the fastness of the Aberdare Mountains.

The hanging of Kimathi was but one in the scores of hundreds of "executions" which have been carried out against suspected members of the rebellion which has bathed Kenya in the most costly war in the history of this East African British colony.

NEGROES IN KENYA TAKE STEP AHEAD

Times 5/3 New York

Select Minority of Africans Casts First Ballots in a National Election

Sun 3-10-57

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 9— Negroes in Kenya started today up the long road toward self-government.

A select minority of Africans began voting for the first time in a national election to choose their own representatives in the Legislative Council, the body that runs Kenya under Britain's vigilant eye.

When the results are known late next week, eight of the thirty-seven candidates will be seated in the fifty-four-member council and two of those will be offered portfolios in the twelve-member Council of Ministers, or cabinet.

Negro politicians here are unanimous in saying that the franchise is a big step forward. But they are much more vociferous in saying it is not far enough.

It is possible that one group, if elected, may try to precipitate a political crisis at once in an effort to force further concessions. This probably would take the form of a boycott of cabinet posts that would jeopardize the self-governing powers recently granted whites and Asians.

Possibility Discounted

But whites here are inclined to discount the possibility, partly with the argument that few Africans could refuse the ministerial salary of £3,000 ($8,400) a year.

Many whites here contend that, save for a noisy few, the Africans are apathetic about politics. The whites cite the fact that only 126,508 registered out of about 400,000 eligible to vote.

Kenya has about 5,800,000 Negroes of eighty tribes and tongues; about 1,900,000 are of voting age. A voter must be 21 and hold at least one of seven educational, financial or service qualifications to get one vote. Extra qualifications give them extra votes, up to a maximum of three.

Of those that registered, only 72,438 had one such qualification, and probably most of those were tribal elders. Only 39,924 had two qualifications and 14,146 had three or more.

But African politicians say that many educated members of the Kikuyu, the tribe held largely responsible for the Mau Mau uprising, refused to register because of a loyalty oath required of them.

Political Groups Banned

They also say that registration suffered because political organizations were banned until recently and that many Africans suspected, however gratuitously,

Mau Mau hanged

NAIROBI, Kenya — Ndungu Jununea, alleged Mau Mau rebel, was hanged in prison here last week for the alleged slaying of a British soldier, Lance Cpl. Trevor Griffiths, of Kent, in March 1955.

that voting would expose them to taxes or military service.

Nevertheless, some rural tribesmen are marching three days along the dusty roads to vote. In Nairobi, where polling places are within a stroll of most Negro homes, only 2,348 of about 12,000 eligibles registered.

It is here that candidates are demanding at least four more seats at once in the Legislative Council and equal representation by 1965. One leading contender is preaching a mild form of civil disobedience as a weapon.

If the voting runs principally along tribal lines in the rural areas, as expected, these city leaders are likely to have trouble taking command of a Negro bloc. But if they can, Kenya is in for some political storms.

BRITISH CONSIDER KENYA ARMY BASE

Times P.1

Weigh Sending Mobile Force to Guard Colonies in Area

Wed. 5-22-57

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 21—Britain is expected to announce soon plans to establish a mobile armed force in Kenya. The force will be responsible for the defense of British colonies and protectorates on the Arabian Peninsula.

A responsible source said tonight that British military chiefs were studying a report by a War Office investigating group that visited Kenya last monh.

He said no firm decision had been made but that it was likely that a brigade-size task force would be based in Kenya with permanent facilities for rapid air transport. A British brigade has about 5,000 men.

The new project is entirely different and more modest in scale from the project of five years ago to shift Britain's strategic Middle East forces, supply depots and headquarters from the Suez Canal base to Kenya. The earlier project was abandoned after construction work had been started.

Britain's Middle East Headquarters was shifted to Cyprus after an agreement was reached with Egypt in 1954 to evacuate the Suez base.

The Kenya program now under study will not mean a removal of the Cyprus headquarters, according to present plans.

The new project was referred to in the defense White Paper and the Army estimates, both published last month. The small strategic reserve envisaged for Kenya would be available to aid in the defense of the Aden colony and protectorates and the peninsular and island protectorates of southeastern Arabia and the Persian Gulf.

Sea, land and air forces will be stationed in East Africa, according to the Defense White Paper. However, last month's study of sites and administrative problems in Kenya was carried out by three officers and a financial adviser on behalf of the Army alone.

Most of the British troops sent to Kenya after the outbreak of the Mau Mau terrorist rebellion against white rule in 1952 have been withdrawn. Local defense in the East African territories is to be turned over to the governments of Kenya, Tanganyika and the Rhodesian Federation in a reorganization scheduled to begin this summer.

Britain to Build Big New Base In East Africa

Sunday Star Washington D.C. Sun 5-19-57

Kenya Facility Due To Link Home Isles With Asia, Pacific

LONDON, May 18 (AP).—Britain has decided to build up a big new air, land and sea base system in Kenya as part of her revamped global strategy, government officials reported today.

This is likely to transform the East African colony, an equatorial land of 225,000 square miles, into a sort of imperial halfway house linking the British home islands militarily with its colonies and commonwealth partners in Asia and the Pacific.

The British decision has been followed by a hush-hush reappraisal of the project for a new pan-African defense grouping.

Senior military staff officers of countries with interests in Africa south of the Sahara Desert already are conferring to insure joint planning and co-operation.

Regional Defense Setup

The powers concerned are Britain, France, Belgium, Portugal, South Africa and the Central African Federation. South Africa wants the group to join in a regional defense arrangement that could be linked with the North Atlantic Pact.

Kenya extends inland from the Indian Ocean to Lake Victoria. Coffee, corn and cotton loom large in the colony's economy.

From 1952 to 1956, it was chiefly in the world news as the home of the Mau Mau, a Negro terrorist society pledged to run out the whites who make up about 30,000 of the 6 million population. That uprising was essentially crushed last fall.

British informants said the Kenya bases would emerge collectively as perhaps the most important link in the commonwealth's defense chain.

Wide Bomber Range

Long-range bombers, able to deliver nuclear bombs, would be within strikng distance of the Middle East from Nairobi's East Leigh airfield. They also could reach British territories in the Pacific by way of Maldive Islands, west of Ceylon, which recently have become the setting for new Royal air force staging posts.

A British War Office team last month recommended Kahawa, 10 miles from Nairobi, as the best site for an imperial troop base. A reservoir of ground troops in Kenya would provide the manpower to defend Britain's remaining interests in the Middle East, notably the Aden Protectorate and the oil-bearing Persian Gulf territories.

The Indian Ocean port of Mombasa has been earmarked by the British admiralty as a possible naval base.

The uncertain future of Cyprus—the restive bastion-isle in the East Mediterranean—was among factors that made Britain turn to Kenya. The British have suspended work on three army and air force cantonments in Cyprus because of the possibility the island's defense facilities may be taken over by NATO

KENYA

Time 2-39

The Munitions Makers

Christian Sci. Mon. 3-29-57

For 50 years—ever since their abortive uprising against the British failed in 1905—the 1,000-odd Nandi tribesmen of the Laikipia forest have been among the best behaved and most loyal natives in Kenya. As members of Britain's native army and the Kenya police, Nandi trackers and jungle fighters played a big part in suppressing the Mau Mau terrorists of the rival Kikuyu tribe, and the government even went so far as to urge those who stayed in the bush to arm themselves in a sort of informal native civil-defense corps. Happy as kids let out of school to fight a grass fire, the Nandi promptly got busy making war arrows.

To a wizened and cross-eyed tribal witch doctor named Parserion arap Manyei, this official encouragement seemed a fine opportunity to settle some old scores. Twice exiled for anti-British activity, Manyei had hated the whites ever since his father was killed in the uprising at the turn of the century. Watching his fellow tribesmen turn out new arrows in the Mau Mau emergency, he envisioned a new and bloodier revolt with himself as the chief merchant of death, and urged his tribal brothers on with their work.

The Mau Mau rebellion was now at an end, but a British district officer, passing through Nandi territory recently, noted that the tribesmen were still making arrows. The witch doctor was arrested. As he was hauled to jail, mooning all the while over a withered setiot blossom (the symbol of virility among the Nandi), the remaining Nandi meekly and with some relief surrendered their stock of nearly 15,000 newly made bows and arrows. "We had to do as the witch doctor said," one explained apologetically, "otherwise he would have bewitched our children."

MAU MAU IN FATAL RIOT

P. C-3

2 Prison Wardens Die After Beating by Inmates

Times

Dispatch of The Times, London.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 21—Two African wardens died following a brutal beating by Mau Mau prisoners during a serious riot at Manyani detention camp over the last week-end.

This was disclosed today by Kenya Defense Minister, J. W. Cusack. The Minister said that during the riot at the camp, which is 100 miles from Mombasa, two European prison officers, several warders and eighteen prisoners also were injured.

Mr. Cusack described the prisoners as the "very worst of the Mau Mau." He said strong reinforcements had been brought in from Nairobi to quell the rioters, who had armed themselves with clubs, stones and crude weapons torn from their huts.

Mr. Cusack said he had withheld news of the riot for security reasons. It had been thought possible that the attack was a prelude to an escape attempt by some of the prisoners.

Africans plan to continue boycott of Kenya units

NAIROBI, Kenya (NNPA)—Tom Mboya, leading African labor leader and politician in Kenya, said Thursday that the Africans will continue to boycott the Kenya Government. The boycott started in March.

A new constitution, offered by the British to conciliate the Africans, was rejected by African political leaders, who demanded a round table conference.

Baltimore Md Afro 6-8-57

Mr. Mboya said it would be blind for any British Government "to think it could run Kenya without the full cooperation of the Africans.

"It just would not work, that is, if they really want stability in this country. We should be forced into a position where we should have to exert whatever kind of pressure we thought fit.

* * *

THE BASIC African demand was a clear-cut statement by the British and Kenya Governments that their objective in Kenya was "undiluted democratic universal adult suffrage." Mr. Mboya said he thought this objective could be achieved in about 10 years.

The first step toward this would be the extension of universal adult suffrage to the African community by 1960 for the election of an agreed number of Africans to the Kenya legislature on the present communal basis.

Europeans and Asians already elect their members on this basis, but for Africans there are special voting qualifications.

* * *

BY THE end of the 10-year period racial representation should be entirely abolished, but the Governor probably would have the power to nominate additional European and Asian members as a safeguard to the legitimate interests of these two communities.

Mr. Mboya repeated the original African demand for 15 more elected seats for the Africans in addition to the eight they already have. The new constitution gave them an increase of six.

KENYA MAY FACE POLITICAL STRIFE

New York

First Negro Ballot Results Also Indicate That Social Unrest May Develop

Sun 3-17-57

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 16—Kenya wears the questioning air today of a cook testing the first sips of a very experimental stew.

It became evident this week, in the results of the British colony's first Negro elections, that a period of political strife and social upheaval lay ahead. This bubbling may bring some changes in the recipe.

Eight Africans were seated in the fifty-four-member Legislative Council, the partly representative and partly official body that governs Kenya within limits carefully prescribed by Britain.

The Africans were expected to launch at once demands for more Council seats, the abandonment of the selective franchise used in their election, the abolition of the color bar, free universal primary education and restricted white and Asian immigration.

A group of the new Council members had hoped to precipitate a constitutional crisis by boycotting the two Ministerial portfolios promised to Africans. The aim would have been to block the formation of a multiracial Cabinet, which is the heart of Kenya's constitutional experiment.

But the rug was quietly pulled out from under the Africans. It was learned today that Governor Sir Evelyn Baring would not offer the portfolios for "a very considerable time," until he has had time to study the new members.

Previously, all Negro members of the Council had been appointed. The voters showed their opinion of this by rejecting all but two, and they ran in placid areas. A sitting Minister and a parliamentary secretary were deposed.

It was considered significant here that three of the new members were from the Luo tribe, Kenya's second largest. Its 800,000 members, who live near the shores of Lake Victoria, have been increasingly restive.

The Government considers it conceivable that serious civil disorders may break out in the Luo country in protest against political conditions and efforts to reform the tribe's ancient and inefficient agricultural system.

However, the belief in the highest circles here is that the Luo unrest will not develop into the kind of militant movement that characterized the uprising of Mau Mau terror gangs five years ago.

But first it appears that the African politicians must settle down to a period of organization, consolidation and a discussion of political aims and methods.

New and Awkward But Vigorous

Post & Times Herald

Africa Can Be Made an Ally

Sun. 4-28-57

By William Clark

Washington, D.C.

London Observer Correspondent

NAIROBI, Kenya—No one who travels around Africa today can fail to see that there is a political ferment at work which is rapidly changing the face of the whole continent. In British Africa, the old colonialism is clearly nearing its end; it is being destroyed partly by the changes in world power which resulted from World War II, but mainly by the results of the British educational system which was consciously introduced into the colonies early in this century.

The colonies' progress toward self-government was dramatically highlighted recently by the grant of independence to Ghana, which will be governed by men such as Kwame Nkrumah, the first Prime Minister, who were educated in Western political thought at the colonial government's school in Achimota. The events in Ghana will certainly speed the demands for early independence elsewhere in Africa, so that the next three or four years are likely to be of crucial importance for the future development of the continent.

If things are prudently handled, Africa may become a new awkward but vigorous ally of the West; if the transfer of power is bungled, then African nationalism will become anti-Western and Communism may be able to play on that most dangerous political emotion, the clash of color. If Africans were to come to look to Communism for friendship and leadership, the West would have suffered a decisive and crippling defeat.

TO PREVENT such a disaster (which is far from inevitable), it is necessary to recognize the pace of change. Twenty years ago there was no whisper of a demand for self-government in the Gold Coast; 10 years ago it was regarded as a very distant possibility—today it is a fact. This year or next, Nigeria, which already has an African cabinet, will also attain independence. Demands for similar treatment are heard throughout the West Coast of Africa and in other British colonies such as Uganda.

Since these demands are not resented in London, for the Conservative government has proved just as willing to grant early self-government as the Labor government ever was, we can assume that direct British colonial rule will have ended in Africa within 10 years.

The speed of this advance is regarded with some trepidation by other European communities in Africa which realize that it will throw a tremendous strain onto their own political systems. In South Africa, the government is attempting to suppress African nationalism; in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, an attempt is being made to hasten the process of bringing about a "partnership" between the white settlers and the Africans.

In the colonial territories of France, Portugal and Belgium, there have been varying degrees of economic advance but nothing approaching the British speed of political advance (except in some parts of the Arab north). It seems most probable that as the news of Ghana's attainment of independence trickles through, political agitation will be stepped up in all these countries.

AFRICAN NATIONALISM is on the march, and it seems very unlikely that any part of the continent will be immune from the consequences. It is not (as yet), an anti-white nationalism, but it does demand that the Africans' right to govern themselves in their own country (and they claim the whole continent) should be recognized.

Once that is granted, Africans appear perfectly willing to accept Europeans as guides, philosophers, friends and partners, but until political rights are granted, no amount of economic benefits will serve as a substitute. It can be said that Africans are blind to the advantages of economic progress, but it would be fairer to say that they are shrewd enough to realize the truth of Nkrumah's phrase: "Seek first the political kingdom, and all other things shall be added."

Kwame Nkrumah, Ghana's Prime Minister, has proved how apt Africans can be as students of government.

If it is true, as I firmly believe, that Ghana is only a beginning, and that similar political control will be granted to Africans over most of the continent in a comparatively short time, what needs to be done to insure a smooth transfer of power? For the colonial powers, the most important task is that of education in political responsibility.

It is too easy to suppose that because a colonial people want political power, they will know how to use it when they obtain it. There is, on the contrary, a great danger that new African leaders will make a hash of democracy and by their folly discredit the whole system so that their people will seek for more authoritarian methods of rule.

This can be prevented only if during the last three years of colonial rule African leaders are brought into government (both as politicians and civil servants) and taught how to run the complicated machine. Nkrumah, who was brought directly from prison (for sedition) to be Prime Minister, has shown how apt such pupils can be.

THE NON-COLONIAL powers, led by America, also have an important role to play in leading these new nations out into the world and insuring their friendliness to the West. Once political independence has been achieved, the first interest of the former colonies will be in economic advancement, and inevitably they will turn to the United States for loans and, even more important, for technical advice.

The difficulty will be to decide on a system of priorities, since all over Africa there are vast projects crying out for capital and technicians. Perhaps it will be best if decisions are made on a straight commercial basis, because Africa, compared, for instance, with Asia, is a continent of great potential wealth. There is no reason why American aid to Africa should not be a profitable investment financially as well as politically.

The simple fact is that the West needs the resources of Africa quite as much as it needs the oil resources of the Middle East. In the Middle East, our political relations with emergent Arab nationalism have been disastrous; in Africa, the bold experiment of setting the British colonies on the road to self-government has now borne fruit in Ghana, which is to remain a member of the British Commonwealth.

If African nationalism generally can be brought to regard the West as friendly, a new world may be brought into existence which will help to redress the sorely upset balance in the old.

Post & Times Herald Photo
Sun. 3-17-57
Washington, D.C.

Associated Press

Will Wed

Kariuki K. Njiiri, son of the senior chief of the Kikuyus of Kenya, Africa, and Miss Ruth Stutts of Springfield, Mass., are shown in the student quarters of Judson Memorial Church, New York, after announcing their forthcoming marriage. They will marry next Sunday and go to Kenya in the fall, after Njiiri receives his Master's Degree from the New School for Social Research.

Chief's Son Will Marry Girl Here

Ande Studio

Miss Ruth Stutts

The New York Times

Kariuki K. Njiiri

A New York girl will be married on May 12 to the son of a senior chief of the Kikuyus of Kenya. The announcement of the engagement has been made by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stutts of Springfield, Mass., parents of the prospective bride.

The girl is Ruth Stutts, who is working toward a degree at the Manhattan School of Music. Her fiance is Kariuki K. Njiiri, whose father is Chief Karanja Njiiri, ruler of the Fort Hall district of the Kikuyu tribe in Arfica and a member of the Order of the British Empire.

The ceremony will be performed at the Presbyterian Church of the Master, 86 Morningside Avenue, by the Rev. Dr. James H. Robinson, pastor of the church. The couple plan to go to Kenya in the fall after Mr. Nijiiri receives his master's degree from the New School for Social Research. He is studying anthropology and sociology.

Dr. Robinson was instrumental in the couple's meeting. The clergyman first met Mr. Nijiiri in India in 1951, and later helped the youth come to this country to study at Lincoln University, where he received his B.A. Miss Stutts was, and still is, Dr. Robinson's part-time secretary.

Africans Hail U. S. Labor Grant

NEW YORK—In Kenya East Africa, in the office of the Kenya Federation of Labor, Wednesday, July 17, an historic event took place for the African workers and the free trade union movement of the world when A. Philip Randolph, International president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, a vice president of the AFL-CIO and special representative of AFL-CIO President George Meany, presented the AFL-CIO grant of $35 000 to the Kenya Federation of Labor, for the purpose of helping the African workers in Kenya to build a trade union educational center.

Some forty members of the fifty-member General Council of the Kenya Federation of Labor assembled for this occasion. Following a talk by Randolph on the purpose of the $35,000 grant and the interest of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the struggles of the African workers to build trade unions to raise their standards of living and improve their social conditions, ArthurA. Ochwada, assistant general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor, responded with a brief talk and expressed the deep gratitude and sincere appreciation of the African workers for the grant, giving assurance that the grant would be scrupulously used for the purpose for which it was given and that the American workers would not ever be let down by the African workers.

The members of the General Council were uproarious in applause and articulate in expressions of praise for the goodwill and cooperation and support of their American trade union brothers.

At the close of the meeting, little simple tokens of appreciation in the form of various types of African art had been gathered up for Meany, Schnitzler, Randolph and Miss Maida Springer, the value of which is more spiritual than material.

It will be remembered that the grant of $35,000 to the Kenya Federation of Labor came as a result of a strong and eloquent appeal to the AFL-CIO leaders from Tom Mboya, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor and recently elected member of the Kenya Parliament. He had visited the United States earlier in the year to tell the story of the plight of the African of Kenya and the need of the workers to have some place in which they could foregather for the purpose of securing workers and adult education. Mboya was not present on this occasion since he left for London, England, on a political mission to seek larger African representation in the Kenya Parliament on the day Randolph arrived with Brother Ochwada from the Fifth World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Tunisia, North Africa.

KENYA INCREASING AFRICAN DEPUTIES

Colonial Chief Says 6 More May Sit in Legislature—Council of State Mapped

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 8—An increase in the African membership of the Kenya Legislative Council was announced today. Under the constitutional changes announced by the British Colonial Secretary, Alan Lennox-Boyd, six more elected Africans will sit in the legislature.

A few hours before he left by air for Britain Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that the African population was "under-represented in relation to other groups" in the colony's Legislative Council.

He also provided for a Council of State to be set up to protect any one community against discriminatory legislation harmful to its interests.

Kenya has a population of about 6,000,000. At the last full census in 1948, in population of 5,405,966 there were 5,251,120 Africans, 29,660 whites, 90,528 Indians and a lesser number of Arabs and Goans.

Under the Constitution, drawn up only three years ago, the organs of government were predominantly held by whites. The principal instrument of government was a Council of Ministers. Under it was a Legislative Council of fifty-four in which provision was made for six African members.

In addition, the Colonial Secretary provided for the establishment of twelve new seats—divided equally among whites, Africans and Asians—to reduce the disparity in the Council between the elected and the Government-appointed members.

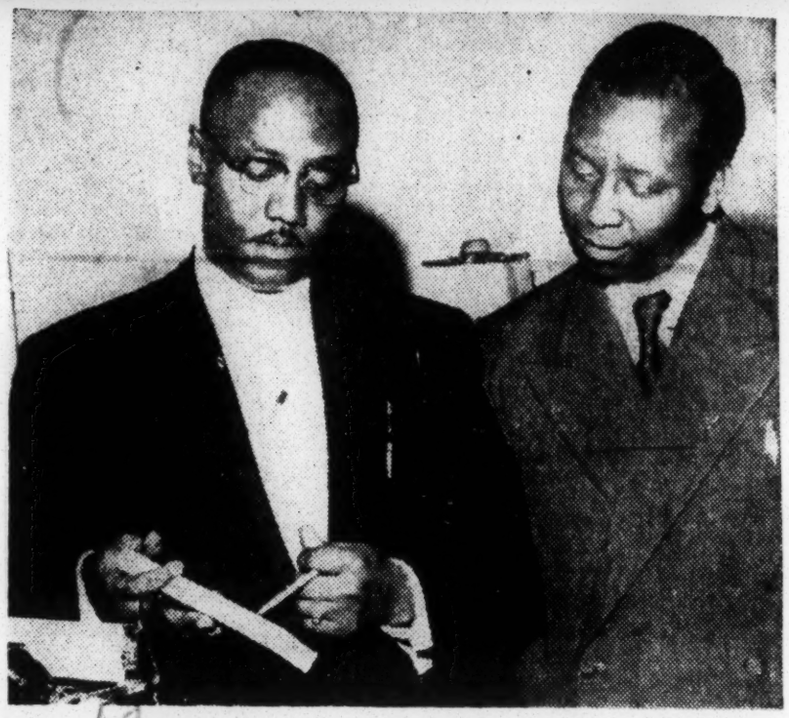
African members of the Legislature had refused to join the Council of Ministers, in which they were allowed one member. They had demanded fifteen more seats in the House.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that during the next ten years there might be an increase in the number of seats not based on purely communal electorates. But "the proportions between and within the groups will not be varied," he added. He said the new Council of State would protect that provision.

The Council will have "certain defined powers of delay, revision and reference," he explained, and "will be convened whenever the occasion arises to exercise its functions."

Later at a press conference, the Colonial Secretary said that for many years it would be necessary for the Kenya Government to include a certain number of official members and for ultimate control to remain with a Governor responsible to the British Government.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd said in his statement that, once the extra African and non-communal seats had been filled, two ministers would be selected from the African members. One would hold the portfolio of housing and the other a portfolio that would include adult education and community development.



JOSEPH THUO (right), Nairobi, Kenya, is shown discussing tabulating techniques with Supreme Liberty Life's Tabulating Supervisor, John B. Sutton. Thuo visited the firm's home office during his Chicago tour, sponsored by the Institute of International Educational, midwest office. He is with the United States Information Agency and is a former editor of the African newspaper, Baraza.

Defender P-1
Jrnl 12-31-57
Louisville, Ky.

LT. A. WILSON EDWARDS tries out Chief's seat to get feel of new job in Liberia. He is flanked by Col. George W. Matton, director of Safety, and Col. Carl Heutis, Louisville Chief of Police.

AT HOME 1023 S. Western are Lt. and Mrs. A. Wilson Edwards. The two will spend a year in Liberia.

Lt. A. Wilson Edwards Will Instruct Police In Liberia

Lt. A. Wilson Edwards, 1023 S. Western Parkway, of the Louisvile Police Department, has been invited by Liberian government to be assigned to that county's police department for the purpose of setting up a more efficient department and installing modern methods.

A veteran police officer, Lt. Edwards has atended special classes at Lasalle University, FBI School, and the University of Louisville and is the only Negro graduate of the Southern Police Institute.

Defender P.I. Dec 28-57 Louisville, Ky.

At present, the officer, who is the highest ranking Negro police officer on the Louisville force, and probably throughout the South, is head of the Special Service Bureau. This Bureau, which is composed of both Negro and white officers, was established to do jobs that a single policeman would be unable to do, i.e., serve warrants on hard-to-find persons, cover sporting events, return prisoners, etc.

"I have made a lot of friends. Although the leave is only for one year, I still leave reluctantly because I am very much interested in the department and in this Special Services Bureau," said the officer.

"I also wish to thank Chief Heutis and Col. Matton who have both been very helpful in helping me to get hte leave of Absence. I hope I come back a better policeman.

Credit To Department

According to both the Chief of Police Carl Heutis and Director of Safety George W. Matton, Lt. Edwards is a very fine officer that has been and is a credit to the department.

Chief Heutis said that he believed the offer was a credit to the department and that Lt. Edwards is eminently capable of handling the assignment.

LIBERIA:

Newsweek 4.64

Racialism in Reverse

New York

When Uwe Schoenig married Marion Nassau, he got fired.

The trouble was that Miss Nassau, a pretty instructor at the University of Liberia, was a Negro, while Schoenig had come from Germany to work for a German firm operating in the Negro republic's capital of Monrovia. Schoenig was offered transportation home but refused.

Last week, in his annual address to the Liberian legislature, all-powerful President William V.S. (Shad) Tubman demanded a new law making it a criminal offense for a company to dismiss an employe after an interracial marriage—even if the company gives other reasons for the dismissal.

Tubman's real integration problems, however, lay not between whites and blacks but between 15,000 "Americo-Liberians," proud descendants of freed slaves who began landing on the West African coast in 1822, and an estimated 2.4 million others, largely illiterate and disease-ridden back-country tribesmen. The "civilized," as the American descendants are called, long suppressed the "uncivilized" and sold them into slavery on such a scale that the League of Nations in 1930 called for the virtual abolition of Liberia itself.

Tubman himself has warned that anyone who discriminates against the "uncivilized" will be considered "an enemy of the state, a confirmed lunatic," but despite the new laws the old hostilities are deep-seated.

With only about 1,000 whites, there has been little racial trouble, though the government itself enforces some racial discrimination. Schoenig, whose wedding was one of about twenty interracial marriages per year, is now in business in Monrovia, but as a white man he is barred from becoming a Liberian citizen.

Pres. Tubman Eyeing 4th Term?

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

Liberian Cabinet 'All Shook Up'

MONROVIA (ANP)—President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia announced several changes in his cabinet and among higher officials of his administration.

Secretary of Treasury William E. Dennis was replaced by Charles D. Sherman, who for the past six years has been serving as economic adviser to the president. Sat. 10-5-57. P.4

Atty. Gen. Abayomi Cassell has been succeeded by Joseph W. Garber, formerly solicitor general. James B. Dennis, undersecretary of the treasury, has been named economic adviser.

No warning of the impending change was made. President Tubman simply issued word regarding the new officials. Naturally the shakeup aroused great interest here and abroad, since all of the officials involved are widely known. William E. Dennis and Abayomi Cassell having served for 13 years in their respective posts.

Governmental rumors indicate that the forthcoming elections may be in the background of the dismissals. A quite active campaign is going on in many areas of the country, developing pressure upon President Tubman who was re-elected in 1956, to run for still a fourth term. To accomplish this the constitution would have to be changed.

There are said to be several important political figures who feel that no matter how good a president Mr. Tubman is reputed to be, it is time for him to step down and let someone else have a chance.

Liberia in Tribute To Famous Mother

Courier Sat. 8-31-57 Pittsburgh, Pa. P.6

MONROVIA, Liberia—A Georgia-born woman was honored as Liberia's "Mother of the Year" by the Liberian Women's Social and Political Movement.

The honored mother is Mrs. Susanna Alexandria King, who was born Feb. 20, 1874, in Augusta, Ga., and immigrated to Liberia.

Mrs. King is the granddaughter of two famous Liberians—J. N. Lewis, a signer of Liberia's Declaration of Independence, and Susanna Lewis, maker of Liberia's flag.

Her two sons are Henry Ford Cooper, Liberian ambassador-at-large, and John W. Cooper, Liberian Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce. Her daughter, Mrs. Florence Scott, is principal of a Liberian kindergarten school.

Mrs. King Honored As Liberia's Mother Of Year

Journal + Guide Sat. 8-24-57 Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A Georgia-born Liberian woman was honored today as Liberia's "Mother of the Year" by the Liberian Women's Social and Political Movement.

The honored mother is Mrs. Susanna Alexandria King who was born February 20, 1874 in Augusta, Georgia, and immigrated to Liberia.

* * *

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Her two sons are Henry Ford Cooper, Liberian Ambassador-At-Large and John W. Cooper, Liberian Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce. Her daughter, Mrs. Florence Scott, is principal of a Liberian Kindergarten school.

* * *

IN ADDITION to the citation from the Movement, Mrs. King received one from the American Mother's Committee. The latter was presented by U. S. Ambassador Richard L. Jones.

Lavish Reception Marks Liberia's 110th Anniversary Of Independence

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 8-10-57

By FRANCES T. MATLOCK

"To the health of President Tubman!" In proposing this toast before an assemblage which included leading citizens of the city and members of the diplomatic corps the Honorable William H. Jones, consul of Liberia, led off the formalities at the brilliant reception which he and Mrs. Jones tendered last Friday in observance of the 110th anniversary of the Independence of Liberia.

Lifting their glasses of sparkling champagne in response, guests paid homage and made merry until long after the six until eight o'clock stated time had elapsed.

Polite motorcycle squad members kept traffic moving as a throng of over 300 overflowed the spacious mansion at 423 East 60th st. which was identified as the consulate by the huge national flag which extended out toward the street in imposing fashion.

Vases of massed red and white gladioli graced the parlors. Prominently displayed on the mantle of the fireplace was a photograph of the leader of his country, the Honorable William V. S. Tubman, draped with greenery.

The "Lone Star" of Liberia stood tall at the left of the receiving line while the "Stars and Stripes" of the mother country flanked its right.

As in other consulates and embassies throughout the world in similar observances, guests stood at polite attention while the national anthem, "All Hail, Liberia, Hail!" was played. Official greetings and felicitations were received from Governor Stratton and Mayor Richard C. Daley.

Mrs. Jones had chosen to wear for her hostess duties a lovely gown in pastel pink crepe, the front panels of flowing lace. An orchid completed her costume. Both she and the consul wore medals of honor which had been bestowed upon them by the president at his last inaugural ceremonies.

Their attractive daughter, Mrs. Harriet B. Johns, was quite soignee in a smooth-fitting creation of white peau de soie. A large pouff added back interest to the slim sheath.

A distinguished guest-of-honor Anthony Barclay, former associate justice of the Supreme Court in Monrovia, now retired and enjoying an extensive visit to the states. He is the son of a former president, the late Arthur B. Barclay. His wife, Mrs. Etmonia Barclay, a pretty daughter Miss Yvonne Barclay, and Mrs. Bertha Wright, a missionary, accompanied him.

DIPLOMATS ATTEND

The Honorable Gosta Oldenburg, consul general of Sweden and dean of the consular corps, headed the representatives of foreign governments who, accompanied by their attractive wives, paid their respects.

The dignitaries included Consul General Gustavo Paredes of Panama, Consul General A. Borselli of Italy, Consul General Knute Orre of Norway, Vice Consul A. Kella of Switzerland, Consul General J. Blancquaert of Belgium, Consul General To Tsey Ling of China, Consul General Pedro Vila of Cuba, Consul Adrien Malebranche of Haiti, Consul General Dr. Karl Wolf of Australia, Consul General Petras Dauzvardis of Lithuania, Acting Consul General Jacqueline Bertrand of France and Vice Consul Gundogdu Can of Turkey.

Also present were Consul General Sean G. Ronan of Ireland, Consul and Mrs. Ani Helgason of Iceland, Consul General Wataru Okuma of Japan, Vice Consul Stanley R. Airey of Great Britain, Consul Nicholas S. Salamie of Lebannon, Vice Consul Mrs. Herdis Steen of Denmark, Consul General Jekas J. Brajovic of Yugoslavia, Consul Adolph Roman of Nicaragua and Acting Consul Shaul Ben-Haim of Israel.

Mrs. Robert R. McCormick, charming widow of the late publisher of the Chicago Tribune

lisher of the Chicago Tribune where Mr. Jones is employed, was one of the most interesting and attentive guests. Other business associates present were Mitchell Kirk and John Jurka.

With most of the Liberian students away attending the annual "briefing" at the Washington embassy, fewer than usual were at the reception, but spotted were Samuel Jackson, civil engineering major at Indiana Teachers College at Fort Wayne, and Mrs. Jackson.

Another international visitor was Lawrence C. Vombe, a guest of the State Department and of the International Institute of Education. He is editor-in-chief of African Newspapers, Ltd., a chain of newspapers which he services from headquarters in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

Attracting attention in her colorful native dress, a stole of gold velvet which was embroidered in gray silk draped over a full skirt, was scintillating Miss Ayo Vaughn

of Lagos, Nigeria. A student in nursing instruction at Edinbugh university in Scotland, she was being introduced about by her cousin, the lovely Portia, Attorney Jewel Stradford Rogers.

Noted also in the crowd were Dr. Francisca Morris of Havana, Cuba and Michael Segu, that suave one from Ghana.

CHAMPAGNE FOUNTAIN

Exquisitely beautiful was the 4-tiered silver epergne from which sprayed a fountain of champagne which was mounted on a chantilly lace cloth. Most popular area in the parlors was this cooling spa from which guests helped themselves to quench their thirst.

Fruit punch was dispensed from a massive ice bowl in which were imbedded American beauty roses a lengthy buffet offered tempting hors d' oeuvres hot and cold in endless variety. A floral centerpiece vied for interest with the eye-filling melon basket which set forth tasty fruit morsels.

The American Friends of Liberia assisted the hostess in managing the large party. In the group were Mrs. Vera Rockhold, Mrs. Rosetta Elliott, Mrs. Harry Harold, Mrs. Deborah Stone Mosley, Mrs. Thera Robinson, Mrs. Billie Miller, Mrs. Jewel Coleman, Mrs. William Henry Huff, Mrs. Leroy K. Mann, Mrs. Anita Robinson, Mrs. Thomas S. Ellis, Miss Jennie Gravely and Mrs. Ruth West.

Officers in the organization who were present included Vice Presidents Castine A. Davis and Carl F. Kirchner and Leonard E. Elliott, treasurer, Mr. Jones is the founder of the group. Miss Joella P. Starnes, president. Miss Graveley and Mrs. Annie Hightower represented the Chicago Graduate Nurses' Association which sponsors a maternity clinic in Kakata, Liberia.

Among the prominent persons in attendance were Judge and Mrs. Fred Slater, Roosevelt R Robertson. Irving Homel of the Chicago Housing Authority and Mrs. Homel, Dr. S. Munger of the University of Chicago, Atty. and Mrs. James Parsons, Miss Olive Myrl;

Miss Eolis Buchanan, George W. Strother, Dr. Charles Payne, Mrs. Mildred Davis, Miss Shirley Golden, Mrs. George W. Prince, George F. McCray, Archie Weaver, Colonel and Mrs. Oscar Randall, Mrs. Hennie Mae Cisco, Mrs. Lester Hairston and Mrs. Russell Wilkinson.

Also Mr. and Mrs. Claude A. Barnett, Atty. and Mrs. Antonio Gassaway, O. E. Vanderburg, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Metz Lochard, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Butler, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Schorr, Mrs. Mae Gordon Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Mercer;

Mrs. Ethel Hilliard, Sidney Williams, Miss Belle Allen, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell, Joseph Peter White II, Atty. John Rogers, Mrs. Reva Hairston, Mr. John P. Buford, Mrs. Myrtis Coleman, Gerard Francois, Robert A. Wiley, Miss Delores Branche, Miss Joan Whitley, Miss Janice Whitley, Bernard C. Coleman and Meredith Johns, jr.

Liberia Hails Work of Frank and Jean Pinder

MONROVIA, Liberia — (ANP) — Frank E. Pinder, outstanding United States agriculturist, left Liberia last week after 14 years service during which he inspired and directed an effective program for Liberian agriculture.

President William V. S. Tubman issued a special letter of commendation in which he gave Pinder high praise and commendation. The president announced that the only reason he was not awarding Frank Pinder, the highest order which Liberia can bestow was because of the U. S. law forbidding acceptance by American staff workers of decoration from foreign countries. The president was highly commendatory in his praise of his wife, Major Jean Pinder, of the U. S. Public Health service who has worked by his side and been an important factor in carrying on public health work in cooperation with Liberian health authorities.

Wins Nation's Praise

Liberians from the highest of officias down to the humblest tribal farmers out in the hinterlands became a unit in deploring Pinder's departure. He is said to be known to more Liberians than any other man than the president because he has penetraed often on foot to the furthermost corners of the country.

Pinder was a leader in teaching the people how to grow a sufficient amount of rice, their principal food. He helped the formation of agricultural councils in various sections, in the establishment of Suakoko, the agricultural center in numerous regional nurseries and experiment stations, in vocational agriculture as taught in the schools, the formation of Future Farmers of Liberia, a young farmer organization, the development of tree crops, live stock, swine and poultry. He was vitally interested in everything which affected the welfare of the country. He sparked the first national agricultural fair ever held here.

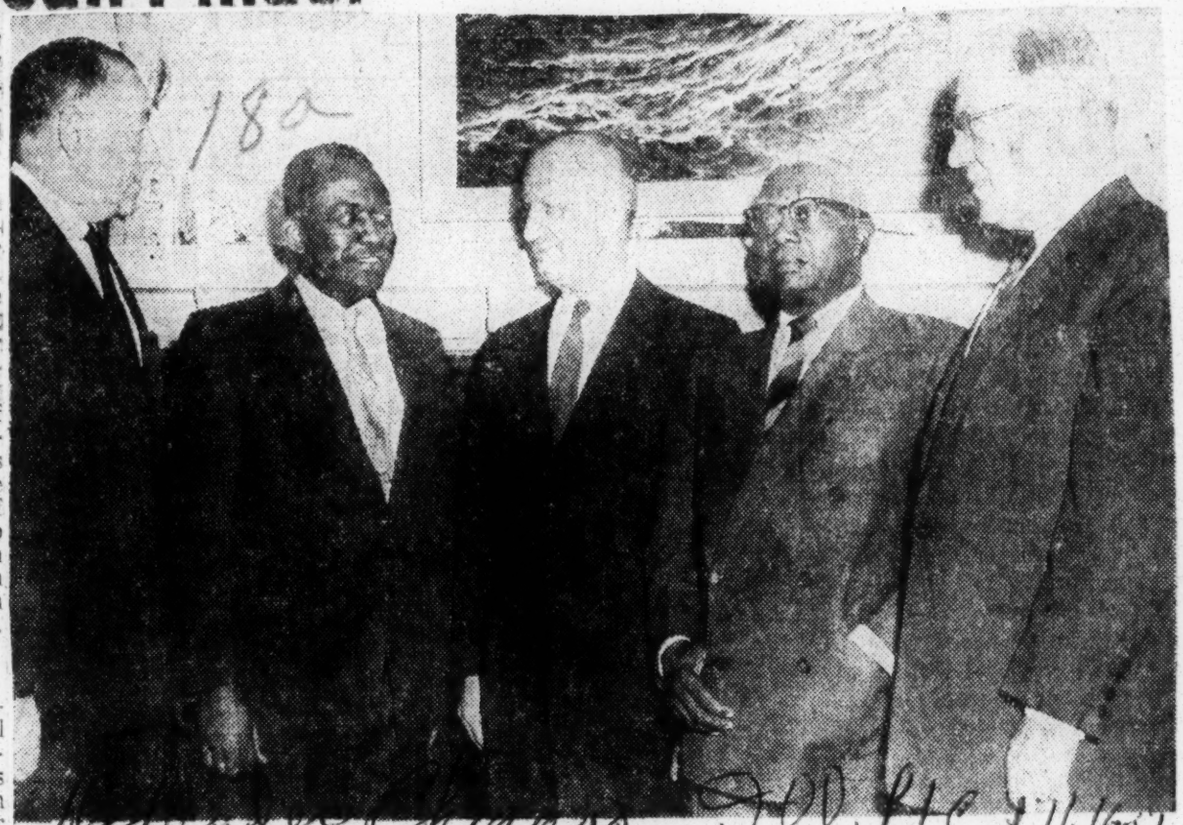
A native of Florida, Pinder graduated from Florida A. and M. college. He made a name for himself in the U. S. extension service, later becoming a key figure in the Farmer's Home Administration in Washington. The record he made in those two assignments led to his selection to serve as an agricultural adviser in the U. S. mission to Liberia.

That mission was the forerunner of what was later known as the Point 4 program and now goes under the title of the International Cooperation Administration. The work in Liberia served as a pattern and guinea pig example for the widespread foreign aid program which America is carrying on now all over the world.

The high ranking ICA attache returned to Washington. He will be assigned to some other country after a brief leave.

Major Pinder, it is understood here was offered a high post with the USPH staff in Geneva Switzerland headquarters but declined to return to America with her husband. Doubtless they hope their next assignments will also be where they can work together.

Wherever he goes Frank Pinder will be a symbol of the helping hand which the United States is extending to under-developed nations and under-privileged people everywhere.



VISITING IN CHICAGO while enroute to San Francisco was George Padmore (2nd from left) Liberian Ambassador to the United States. In the photo, made at the home of William H. Jones (2nd from right) Liberian consul in Chicago, are (from left) H. L. Lieberman, of Leonard Chicago Corporation; Henry M. Englestein, president, South Center Enterprises, and Robert W. Mackie, of Leonard Chicago Corporation and South Center Enterprises. In San Francisco, Padmore will act as an observer at UNESCO meeting.

18a 1957

LIBERIA

SO . . . this is Washingtc

Defender P.11

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

EVENT OF THE WEEK: The Liberian Independence Day party. This time it was so big that Ambassador and Mrs. George Padmore broke down the guest list into three sections.

From 5-7 p.m. the diplomatic corps mixed conversation, food and drinks on the spacious lawns of the Ambassador's Fulton st. residence.

Mrs. Padmore received with her husband in the drawing room in a dress of native Liberian printed cotton caught up in drapes.

From 8-10, the people of Washington, hundreds of them turned out for the occasion and from 10 p.m. on Liberian students and their friends celebrated at the Chancery a few blocks away and danced the "Quadrille," Liberia's famed marathon dance until the early hours.

Exotic foods elaborately prepared and arranged on long tables was the center of attraction.

A three-foot elephant fashioned of 1,500 yellow flowers was the centerpiece under the Liberian flag in red, white and blue flowers (Just in case you don't know it, the GOP doesn't have an exclusive monopoly on the elephant as a standard bearer. The elephant is the symbol of the True Whig party in Liberia).

Carved ice fish with their mouths gaping for bait formed another centerpiece and all eyes were drawn to a huge barracuda flown in fresh from the ocean which reposed in a nest of grape leaves.

You want to know something? The elegantly gowned women were standing looking at the big fish when the one in the black lace dress mused aloud "I wonder what it is?"

Guess who it was. The world's most famed party giver, Pearl, "Hostess With The Mostest," Mesta.

If Pearl didn't know, then I don't feel so ashamed of my ignorance!

But the piece de resistance of the whole festive board were the dishes prepared by Mae Padmore, who is fast becoming known as one of the best cooks in Washington.

Peanut stew and palm kernel chicken were her contributions.

These are a variation of the native dish known as "Palm Butter," a gargantuan meal of avocadoes, chicken, rice, peanuts, meat and grated cocoanuts which was served us in Liberia during our visit there last March.

Noted among the diplomatic corps was General Carlos Romulo, the Phillippine Ambassador and his wife whom you rarely see at parties, and the ambassador from the Union of South Africa and M. W. C. Du Plessis.

Petite Madame Notowidigo and her husband, the Indonesian ambassador are party favorites who were on hand.

* * *

Major Seth Anthony, the charges d'affaires of the Ghana Embassy told he was busy opening an office in New York and also some more good news.

His wife and five children were expected to join him here in a few days. The busy diplomat is doubling at a lot of things until the new ambassador to the U. S. is named.

Asked if he would be the nominee, he threw his hands and exclaimed "Heavens, no!"

* * *

Judge William Dudley, former ambassador to Liberia and Dr. John W. Davis, who served on an economic mission there several years ago were there. Dr. Davis is former president of West Virginia State College. Mrs. Davis who hasn't changed at all in 20 years chatted with me about their daughter, Dash, who is now serving as secretary to Dr. Rufus Clements at Atlanta university.

* * *

Among the Washington guests were several members of Congress, staunch Africa admirer Cong. Frances Bolton and Sen and Mrs. John Sherman Cooper the perrenial party goer; Sen Theodore Francis Green, sipping champagne punch and telling guests that the reason why he had a dizzy spell the other week was because he had missed his daily workout at the gymnasium. He's only 89 years young.

Sen. Homer Capehart lamented. "I don't see a thing here that's diet food." He finally settled for a dish of the luscious giant strawberries.

Other guests included Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Palmer and Mrs. Palmer.

He told me that the new Bureau of African Affairs in the State Department would be opened in mid-September.

He didn't say, but the report is that he will be under secretary in charge of the new department. He accompanied Vice President Nixon on his African tour and briefed him on each country.

Liberian Consul General Frederick Pringle of the New York legation came down for the festivities. Also on hand were Ernest Yancey, secretary of public instruction of Liberia who was here to conduct a convocation of Liberian students from across the country.

The general manager of the Firestone Rubber plantation, Donald Larabee was there and John L. Cooper of the Liberian Commerce Committee.

Mrs. Jesse Locker, widow of the late U. S. ambassador to Liberia, was telling friends that she was leaving the next week to go back to Monrovia for a long visit.

Patsy Graves, just back from two years in India was ecstatic over her stay there and is going back this fall for another two year hitch as home economist for the International Cooperation Administration.

Another ICA'er, Griff Davis, who's also on leave, was showing the new film which he produced on Liberia, "Progress Through Cooperation."

His pretty wife, Muriel, looking all relieved now that their 18 month old son has recovered from a severe virus infection, was radiant in a swirling green chiffon dress.

There were just scads and scads of Washingtonians there. Can't name them all, but they include Dr. and Mrs. Edward Mazique, Dr. and Mrs. Garland Smyer (they head Friends of Liberia); Judge and Mrs.A ustin Fickling, Sherman and Revella Briscoe. Dr. and Mrs. Martin Jenkins of Morgan college.

Maxine Dargans Fleming was there to represent her boss, Congressman Adam Clayton Powell and with her was her nephew, Theodore Richardson, who was squiring pretty nurse, Merbelle Windsor.

My feet got tired, so I sneaked off to a side porch where I could kick off my shoes and relieve those aching dogs.

Turned out to be a most strategic point because it was right by the kitchen and I got an other helping of strawberries and ice cream. Who's a freeloader?

Just by way of statistics: I called the Moss Association who handle the public relations for Liberia and got a few statistics on the party which incidentally got an A rating from Hostess Perle Mesta who called it the best diplomatic spread she had ever seen.

Into the Liberian dishes of Jollof Rice, Peanut Stew and Palm Butter went three turkeys, seven jars of peanut butter, six chickens, six pounds of beef, five pounds of shrimps, 150 pints of strawberries. There were two birthday cakes, one with the Liberian crest and one with happy birthday. The Potomac Electric Power Co., did the lighting and decorating free. Some party eh?

Well now that I've gorged you on mountains of food, here are some other choice items of gossip around the town.

Hotest talk is about that perfectly developed full term bouncing baby boy born to that prominent Washington physician widower and his school teacher bride of less than four months. He and is partner recently came to a parting of offices.

* * *

Since the Capitol Press club dinner last May was a smashing success with Vice President Nixon, Sherman Briscoe, the new president elect has already closed the deal at the Willard hotel for next May 24 and is negotiating with the White House to get President Eisenhower as the principal speaker.

* * *

The AKA's have leased the fashionable Sheraton Plaza hotel from top to bottom for their 1958 convention in the Capital and booked it for one week. They have guaranteed 2500 delegates.

* * *

Michael Evans, son of James C. Evans, civilian assistant to the Secreary of Defense, has spent his summer vacation from exclusive Groton Preparatory School assembling electronic devices.

Now in his last year, he's undecided whether to enter Harvard as is customary for Groton graduates or to follow his mechanical bent and go on to Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

CELEBRATING 110TH Anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Liberia are The Hon. and Mrs. Anthony Barclay and Mr. and Mrs. William Jones. Jones who is Liberian Consul in Chicago was host at the reception held Friday at his home, 423 E. 60th St

LIBERIAN POSTMASTER General visits United States—During his recent visit to the United States, McKinley A. DeShield, Postmaster General of the Republic of Liberia, was guest of Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield at a luncheon attended by the top officials of the United States Post Office Department. Left to right: Assistant Postmaster General Eugene J. Lyons, Bureau of Personnel; Staff Assistant Joseph A. Clarke, Bureau of Operations; George W. Gray, Director, Office of Research and Engineering; Assistant Postmaster General Ormonde A. Kieb, Bureau of Facilities; Hon. Abe McGregor Goff, General Counselor; G. A. Padmore, Liberian Ambassato the United States; Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield; Postmaster General McKinely A. DeShield; Deputy Postmaster General Edson O. Sessions; Assistant Postmaster Generl John M. McKibbin, Bureau of Operaations; Assistant Postmaster General E. George Siedle, Bureau of Transpotation; Executive Assitant George M. Moore; Chief Postal Inspector David H. Stephens and Executive Assis- Harry L. Brookshire.

Tubman Administration In Liberia Is Praised

WASHINGTON—David M. Thomas, cultural counselor and student advisor of the Liberian Embassy in Washington, D. C., said that the progress and development of his country under President Wm. V. S. Tubman's administration have been phenomenal, the Houston Post reported recently.

On a combination vacation and official business trip Mr. Thomas visited Liberian students in North Carolina, Texas and Minnesota.

Thomas was in Texas visiting the 16 Liberian students enrolled at the Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical college, part of the 300 now receeiving training in the United States under Liberia's foreign scholarship program.

WOMEN GET SUFFRAGE

Schools and hospitals have been opened throughout the country, roads are being built, women have been given suffrage and the indigenous population has been brought into the political life of the country, Thomas told the Houston Post.

He pointed out further that Liberia is an active participant in the United Nations.

President Tubman feels that Liberia does not have the skills or capital at this time to develop the country's resources, which are partically untapped and is pursuing an open door policy to encourage the investment of foreign private capital, Thomas said.

PUREST IRON ORE

Liberian iron ore, he pointed out, has an iron content of 70 percent, the purest in the world.

While at Prairie View Thomas spoke to 2,000 students assembled at vesper services.

Thomas discussed Liberia's progress also before Houston's Chamber of Commerce, saying, among other things that Liberia is America's first and best friend in Africa and offers a claisc example of the Negro's adaptability and ability to govern himself.

The guest in Houston of Dr. C. W. Pemberton, Liberian vice consul, Thomas visited the leading educational institutions there, including Texas Southern University.

Liberian President Says West Will Catch Soviet Scientists

WASHINGTON —Liberia's President, William V. S. Tubman said in his annual message to the Legislature that the Western powers would catch up with Soviet scientists.

In addition, he asked for the enactment of laws to deal with companies operating in Liberia whose white employees are dismissed for marrying Liberian women; also for laws preventing foreigners from entering real estate business in Liberia.

President Tubman announced contemplation of a new Executive Mansion and a Law Courts Building; and the availability of concessions for diamond-mining in the country's river basins with Liberians having exclusive rights to mine in tributaries and streams. The sale of diamonds is to be centralized, he said.

MESSAGE HIGHLIGHTS

Other highlights of his message were: requests for:

The establishment of a National Zoo and a real estate tax commission.

The appointment of an assistant secretary of national defense in charge of the coast guard.

The appointment of counsellors to be attached to the Department of Public Works and Utilities and to the Legislature.

The request for a national census in 1958.

The erection of a school of stenotyping to train secretaries.

The establishment of child welfare foundations and mental institutions.

Pensions for civil servants with long service and pensions for police men injured in line of duty.

GOLD INCREASE REVENUE

National revenues, the President announced, are expected to reach $18 million by next month. This rise is foreseen because of an increase in the price of gold to 34 dollars an ounce.

The President also proposed that Liberia's Bureau of Information become an autonomous bureau known as the Liberian Information and Broadcasting Service and that Providence Island have a monument commemorating the landing of the founders of Liberia

Africa.

The destiny of the free world depends upon happenings on "The Dark Continent" in fateful months ahead. Africa is on the march!

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

By STAN GRANT

MONROVIA, Liberia—During the past weeks, several resolutions have been presented to President William V. S. Tubman, asking him to run for a fourth term of office as President of the Republic of Liberia.

The general feeling throughout the country is that the President should succeed himself.

Aot: 6-15-57

THE FIRST Chief of the Bureau of African Affairs of Liberia's Department of State is T. Ernest Eastman. This post was recently created in view of the increasing importance of continental African matters.

Mr. Eastman attended Baldwin Wallace College in Berea, Ohio, where he received his B. A., and then went to Columbia University in New York, where he received a master's in international affairs.

* * *

THE ANNUAL Roundtable Conference of Administrative Sciences which will be in Opatijia, Yugoslavia, June 20 to 25, will list Liberian delegates among its members.

Hon. Harrison Grigsby, Secretary of the Interior, and Grand Bassa County Governor Joshua L. Harmon are Liberia's delegates.

* * *

THE GOVERNMENT of Liberia has announced that preliminary agreement has been reached with Vianini (Liberia) Corporation, an Italian owned company, for the establishment of a credit of fifteen million dollars.

The credit will bear a five percent interest and will be repayable over a fifteen year period. The funds will be used for road construction in the Eastern Province, and other parts of Liberia's hinterland.

* * *

THE LIBERIAN government has awarded a contract to a reputable United States radio company to train a number of Liberians as radio technicians. The training program is due to begin shortly.

Helicopter service is being introduced in Liberia's rapidly developing economy. The "copter" service is designed to reach isolated and remote areas of the Republic, as also in the mineral exploration and mining program.

* * *

A SPECIAL convocation ceremony was recently held at the University of Liberia to confer honorary degrees. The honorees included Mrs. Antoinette Tubman, wife of the President of Liberia, who received the degree of doctor of humanities.

United States Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, and Governor of the State of Maryland, USA, Theodore R. McKeldin, who both visited Liberia during this year, received the degree of doctor of laws. The degrees were conferred in absentia and received by the United States Ambassador to Liberia, His Excellency Richard L. Jones.

* * *

THE DEGREE of doctor of laws also went to Hon. Lawrence E. Mitchell, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia, and the degree of doctor of civil laws was conferred on Senator Frank E. Tolbert of the Liberian Senate.

Dr. Kermit C. King, president of the University of Liberia, conferred the degrees.

* * *

PRESIDENTIAL Press Secretary Reginald Townsend has announced that Liberia is due to improve its existing tax and budgetary structures, and and thus strengthen its economic position.

Top officials of the Revenue Department are listed to do overseas study in cooperation with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.

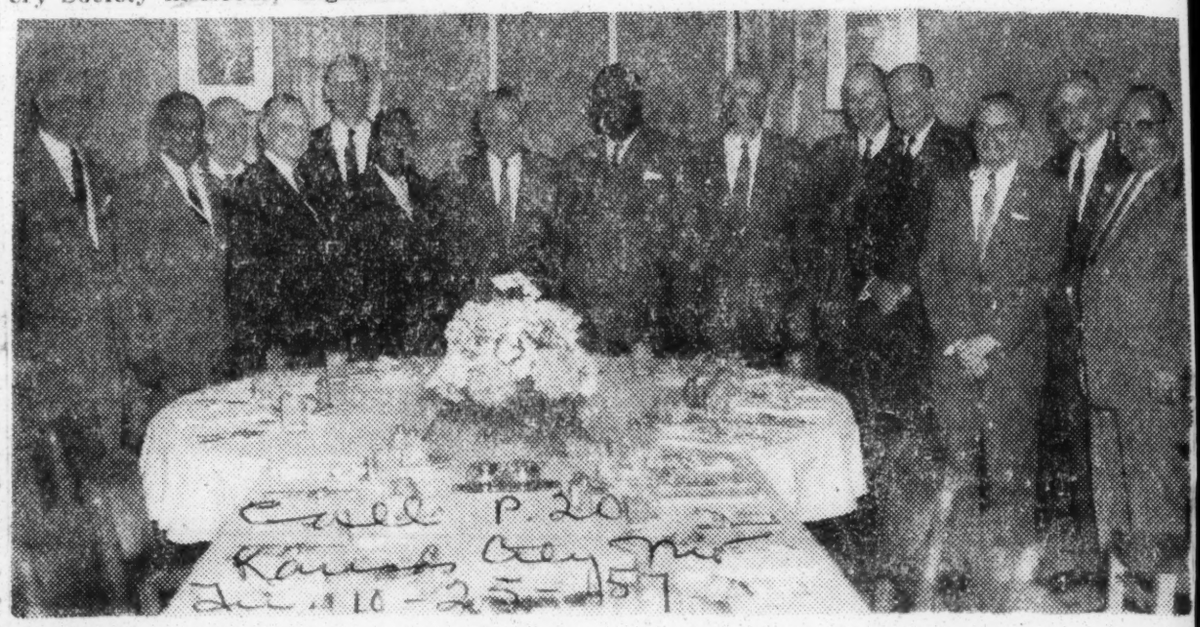
LOME, Autonomous Republic of Togoland—The action of the French government which culminated in the creation of the Autonomous Republic of Togoland has been hailed by Africans all over the Continent of Africa.

NYASALAND (Britist Central Africa) — An indigenous African, the Right Rev. Monsignor Conelio Citsulo, was recently consecrated as the Titular Bishop of Bonizza at Bembeke in Nyasaland's Central Province.

The number of Africans owning motor vehicles in Nyasaland has stepped up immensely. Last year 1,667 learner licenses were issued to Africans, compared to 777 in 1955.

IBADAN, Western Nigeria — The Shell-BP Petroleum Development Company has announced that oil drilling is to be resumed in the Western Region of Nigeria. The site of the new test well will be made on the Benin-Sapele road, near Ossiomo River.

A primitive type of bow, estimated to be about a thousand years old, and dug up in Africa, is among a private collection of 13 types of bows and arrows preserved in the lounge hall of the house of F. Wells, Secretary-Treasurer of the Northern Counties Archery Society in Leeds, England.



HONORING LIBERIAN P.O. OFFICIAL.—During his recent visit to the United States, the Honorable McKinley A. DeShield, Postmaster General of the Republic of Liberia, was guest of Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield at a luncheon attended by the top officials of the United States Post Office Department. Left to right: Assistant Postmaster General Eugene J. Lyons, Bureau of Personnel; Staff Assistant Joseph A. Clarke, Bureau of Operations; George W. Gray, Director, Office of Research and Engineering; Assistant Postmaster General Ormonde A. Kieb, Bureau of Facilities; Hon. Abe McGregor Goff, General Counselor; His Excellency George A. Padmore, Liberian Ambassador to the United States; Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield; Postmaster General McKinley A. DeShield; Deputy Postmaster General Edson O. Sessions; Assistant Postmaster General [illegible] M. McKibbin, Bureau of Operation; Assistant Postmaster General E. George Siedle, Bureau of Transportation; Executive Assistant George M. Moore; Chief Postal Inspector David H. Stephens and Executive Assistant Harry L. Brookshire.

TUBMAN

Fires att. general, treasury secretary

MONROVIA, Liberia (NNAP) —President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia has shaken up his Cabinet, it was learned Friday.

Out in the shake up were Secretary of the Treasury William E. Dennis and Attorney General Abayomi Cassell.

Both resigned at the request of President Tubman. No reason has been give for the requests for their resignations.

Mr. Tubman has appointed Charles D. Sherman to succeed Mr. Dennis as secretary of the treasury. Mr. Sherman has been his economic adviser since 1951. Joseph W. Garber, Liberia's solicitor general, was named to succeed Mr. Cassell as attorney general.

4-9-28-57

UNDER SECRETARY of the Treasury James B. Dennis was named economic adviser to succeed Mr. Sherman.

Both Mr. Dennis and Mr. Cassell had been in the cabinet since President Tubman's first inauguration in 1944.

Mr. Sherman, the new secretary of the treasury, visited the United States, Canada, England and Germany last spring as president of the World Alliance of the YMCA.

He received a certificate in economics from Howard University, a bachelor of science degree in economics from the Wharton School of Finance in 1947 and a master's degree in public finances from American University in 1948.

CAPT. MASSAQUOI

INTERNATIONAL: Capt. Morris Massaquoi, of the national police in Liberia, West Africa, is attending Spring Garden Institute's automotive training center, 2815 N. 17th st., to become qualified in automobile maintenance. He took up the studies at the suggestion of Police Inspector Edward M. Rayne, of the Philadelphia Police Department, who is training Liberian police under a U. S. International Cooperation Assistance program.

3 Prairie View Tutors To Liberia

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas — The Prairie View A&M College Program of Technical Education in Liberi received three new staff members with the addition of J. P. Krouse, Mrs. V. C. Berry and Earnest L Lamb. The three instructors departed for Liberia in September where they will join the faculty of the Booker Washington Technical School in Kakata.

Mr. Krouse, Industrial Education teacher at Prairie View since 1954, will serve in a similar position in the International Cooperation Administration program in Liberia. He is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute (B. S., 1938) and New York University (M. A., 1953).

Mrs. Berry will serve as a technician in Home Economics. A resident of Houston, she took undergraduate training at Texas Southern University, and received the Master's Degree at Kansas State in 1942. She has taught in Houston for 21 years.

Mr. Lamb is also a graduate of Tuskegee. As teachnician in electricity, he has taught at Arkansas AM&N College and was in construction work prior to his employment with Prairie View.

Tubman asks anti-American marriage reprisal ban

MONROVIA, Liberia—Laws to prevent reprisals against employees of foreign firms who marry Liberian women were asked last week by President Tubman in his annual message to the legislature.

Mr. Tubman urged that it be made a crime "for any person, firm or business to dismiss or discontinue the services of an offical or employee because he marries a woman of a race or nationality of his own choosing, different from his own."

He requested further that termination of the employment of such an offical or employee be grounds for presuming that the dismissal had taken place because of the marriage.

Under the proposed law, criminal prosecution would be instituted against the offender and a fine imposed upon the company or corporation and its agent, manager or representatives would be persona nor grata and subject to deporta tion.

Hampton Instructor Returns From Liberia

HAMPTON, Va. — Samue C. McGhee, instructor in plumbing and heating at Hampton Institute, recently returned from Kakata, Liberia after serving two years as instructor at Booker T. Washington Vocational Institute there.

McGhee went to Liberia under the auspicies of the International Corporation Administration Liberian Contract. His job was to teach plumbing techniques to natives sent from mission schools, to provide skilled labor needed for the gigantic development program starting there.

Besides teaching, he and the 23 other American technicians located at the school, aided in the construction on the campus. Courses at the school included 11 trade areas, home economics, agriculture, and secretarial science.

WHEN ASKED TO compare Liberia to Ghana, McGhee said unhesitatingly, "Ghana is far, far, ahead of Liberia industrially and culturally. I spent several days visiting the new republic and was very much impressed.

"In Liberia you are starting at rock bottom. Liberia depends completely upon European and American companies for development of their resources; lumber, iron, gold, diamonds, rubber, to mention a few. Despite some radical talk you might hear there, they are a long way from being able to do these things themselves."

One very helpful thing according to McGhee was that although the 365 students, ages 14 to 35, came from many different tribes, they had all been taught to speak English, and were very eager to learn. Originally for males only, sixty girls were recently admitted to the school.

"WE LIVED IN modern apartments right on the campus. We ate American food purchased at the Firestone rubber plantation store, and surprising enough, the weather wasn't uncomfortably hot, except in the direct sun. The average temperature of this country, though on the equator, is only 76 degrees.

The Firestone plantation had every convenience for their workers, banks, stores, movies, though no one but their employees were permitted to use any of the recreational facilities," he explained.

HIS IMPRESSION of this practically virgin country that about equals the state of Ohio in size, is that although the officials are extremely proud of being the first Negro Republic in the world, it is a sorely undeveloped country and has a long way to go before it can really take its place among countries of the world.

"There are no compulsory school laws, in fact our school was the only technical one in this cntry of mge than 1 1/2 million people. There seemed to be many points of authority, tribal vs civil government, that need working out. The chiefs are still very popular and powerful," he observed.

While visiting in Monrovia (named for U.S. President James Monroe) the capital of Liberia population about 10,000, he attended several state functions in the government building.

CORNELL PROFESSOR HONORED FOR CODIFIED LIBERIAN LAWS

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9 —The Liberian Embassy noted last weekend the completion of a five-year project to codify the laws of Liberia. The African republic is the only country that has patterned its system of laws after that of the United States.

The codification terminates a project set in motion by President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia when he was Assistant Justice of the Liberian Supreme Court.

The project took place under Cornell University auspices. The International Cooperation Administration and the Liberian Government provided the funds.

At the embassy Friday, the Liberian Ambassador, George A. Padmore, presented Stars of Africa to Dr. Deane Malott, president of Cornell, and Prof. in completing the four-volume set of laws. Also honored were Mrs. Mary Back, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Landis and Mrs. Margaret H. Rosenzweig, who assisted Professor Konvitz in the codification.

Serious— Liberia's President W. V. S. Tubman and Mrs. Tubman pose with former Governor Adlai Stevenson of the State of Illinois during his recent visit to Liberia.

Ohio Lawyer's Widow

Post + Times Herald

Liberia Honors Mrs. Locker

DEDICATION next month of Liberia's first children's home will illustrate once again the important role played by the wives of American diplomats in winning friends for Uncle Sam.

President Tubman of Liberia has sent an official invitation to attend the ceremonies to Mrs. Jesse Locker, widow of the American Ambassador to Liberia who died there in 1955. The gesture is a mark of appreciation for Mrs. Locker's work in helping to found the home in cooperation with Mrs. Tubman. The home has been named the Antoinette Tubman Home in honor of the President's wife.

Jesse Locker was a distinguished Negro attorney in Cincinnati before he accepted the post of envoy to Liberia, first independent Negro republic in Africa. It was founded by Negro freedmen from the United States in 1822, has a population of around 3 million and is roughly the size of Ohio. American fiscal and technical aid is helping to develop Liberia's mineral resources and roads.

Mrs. Locker is now in Washington visiting friends before leaving by plane on Aug. 5 for Monrovia, capital of Liberia. She has to be back around the end of August in time to attend the convention of the National Housewives League, of which she is national president. The league devotes itself principally to "raising the economic status of the American Negro through education in how and what to buy," according to Mrs. Locker.

She became interested in the work of Antoinette Tubman for tribal children, then helped her organize women of Liberia and the foreign colony into a committee to raise funds to build a children's home.

The women of Liberia have had the vote since 1949 and run their own businesses, teach, do social work and are civil servants.

"They are like women everywhere," comments Mrs. Locker, "they usually get what they want."

By Arthur Ellis

MRS. JESSE LOCKER

VICE PRESIDENT William R. Tolbert of Liberia pays an informal visit to President Eisenhower at the White House.

Liberian Veep Visits Ike Here

WASHINGTON — Vice President William R. Tolbert of Liberia was feted here last week during an "unofficial" visit to this country.

He paid an informal visit to President Eisenhower at the White House Tuesday and Wednesday evening the Liberian Embassy hosted him at an elaborate reception attended by 500 people.

For this occasion, Ambassador and Mrs. George Padmore invited famed dancer Pearl Primus and her troupe to perform for their distinguished house guest and the other luminaries.

The affair took place on the spacious lawn of the Ambassador's residence and despite a heavy rain that had fallen in the afternoon, the dancers gave a full program of calypso numbers. Pearl just finished an engagement at the Carter Barron Amphitheater where she shared the bill with Spanish dancer Jose Greco.

Ambassador Tolbert came here for a medical check up in New York and will visit other cities before returning. In Akron, Ohio, he will be the house guest of the Harvey Firestones. Firestone owns the largest rubber plantation in Liberia.

The elaborate buffet included meat and rice, a Liberian dish, summer fruits and mounds of giant strawberries. On the following Monday, Vice President Nixon entertained Mr. Tolbert at a luncheon at Blair House.

Among the guests at the embassy were the Ambassador from Sudan, Dr. Ibrahim Anis; representatives of Afghanistan, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia Nationalist China, Saudi Arabia, the USSR, Morocco, Sweden, Thailand, Viet Nam and the Union of South Africa.

Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton who recently visited Africa was accompanied by Publisher Claude Barnett. Other guests included Consular and Mrs. William George; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Dr. John W. Davis, former ICA director in Liberia, and Mr. and Mrs. James C. Evans, and their daughter Evangeline.

[Associated Press Wirephoto]

Vice President Nixon (left) standing in auto with Vice President William R. Tolbert Jr. of Liberia as they drive thru streets of Monrovia during Nixon's good will visit. School children, waving American flags, line parade route thru city.

AFRICANS ASK AID ON PARTNER BASIS

Times P.A-C

Times Forum Speakers Hold This Would Bind Continent Closer to the West

Mon. 4-15-57

John D. Cox, First Secretary of the Liberian Mission to the United Nations, said yesterday that aid extended on a partnership basis would bind Africa closer to the West.

New York

Rejecting both paternalism and the dole, Mr. Cox declared assistance should be geared to "helping people help themselves." He said cultural exchanges were as important as economic and technical aid.

He agreed with a young panel on the New York Times Youth Forum that Africa could exercise a balance of power role in the global struggle between the free world and communism. The program, televised over WABD, will be heard on radio over the WQXR network Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The discussion, with Dorothy Gordon as moderator, was on the subject: "What Is Africa's Place in Today's World?" Mr. Cox maintained that aid and the attitude of the colonial powers were the major factors that would shape Africa's course.

Joseph Manu, 22-year-old native of Ghana, agreed as a panel member with Mr. Cox' appraisal of the situation in Africa. He urged that aid from the West be extended "without political strings." He said Africa would go Communist only "through frustration."

Fear of Communism Voiced

Another panel member, 17-year-old Ellen Crowley of the Beaver Country Day School, stressed the importance of teaching African lands self-government "to fulfill their aspirations." Otherwise she feared they might "turn to the Communists in desperation."

William Berlinghoff, 17, of Regis High School in Manhattan, pointed out that many countries had had a colonial status before achieving self-government. He pictured it as part of the educational process for these countries.

The importance of education as an element of assistance for African lands was stressed by Joyce Green, 16, a student at Martin Van Buren High School in Queens. She, too, viewed cultural exchange as important in the development of Africa.

A questioner in the audience asked the panel to consider Africa's future in view of four main regions — North, West Coast, East Coast and South — rather than of so many separate countries.

The question prompted Louis Teichholz, 16, a student at Passaic High School in New Jersey, to say that certain areas, like the West Coast, could unite. He pictured "prospects in that part of Africa as very good and assuring it an important position in world affairs."

The Youth Forum topic next week will be: "Is NATO a path to peace?" The guests on the program, filmed Friday in Washington, will be Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, president of the American Red Cross, who formerly served as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe.

Because of the Easter holiday, the program will be broadcast at 7:30 P. M. over WABD instead of 1 P. M., as usual

Liberia Receives Stock In Salt Mining Company

Defender p.3

Commodity

MONROVIA (ANP) — President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia on behalf of his government, received last week a million shares of stock in the American-Swedish Minerals Co. This is one-half of the shares issued by the company and represents a new approach to exploitation in an African country.

The issuance of the stock means that Liberia is an equal partner in the mining venture with the Liberian American Mining Co. Liberia furnishes the natural resources and gives exemption from taxation, while the company provides the capital and technical skills not locally available.

Mon. 8-22-57

Johnston Avory, president of Lamco, tendered the stock during a brief ceremony. Mr. Johnson has asserted that the concession granted his company is one of the finest iron mines in the world, He claims it assays 68 vercent pure iron of high quality.

This new trend in sharing with the country whose resources are to be exploited was first established by the late Edward Stettinius, formore U. S. Secretary of State. He shared stock in the Liberia Co., which he founded with the Liberian government. Mr. Stettinius' death prevented the large-scale promotion he envisaged but the company has several thousand acres of cocoa trees just about ready to bear.

Liberia receives a million stock shares

Chas-American Sat. 8-24-57

MONROVIA, Liberia—On behalf of his government last week, President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia received a million shares of stock in the American-Swedish Minerals Company.

The issuance of the stock means that Liberia is an equal partner in the mining venture Mining Company. Liberia furnishes natural resources while the company provides the capital and technical skills of the mining program.

GOOD WILL ambassador to Liberia is Maryland's Governor Theodore McKeldin who is due to leave for Liberia as guest of the government on Saturday, April 20. The occasion is the Centennial Celebration of the birth of the Maryland County in Liberia. Above Gov. McKeldin receives best wishes from Liberian Ambassador George Padmore.

Liberian Woman Chief Beats Male Opponents

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

Liberia's only woman paramount chief is a progressive-minded Democratic woman of 52 years who was elected for her administrative ability by a plurality of 728 votes over two male candidates.

Lengo Lape, more affectionately and admiringly known as "Mommie Lape," rules over the Kakata territory and has about 3,000 people under her jurisdiction. She speaks only Baso, the dialect of her region.

J. S. Melton, former district supervisor, said he recommended her for the job 13 years ago because she had extraordinary wisdom and organizing ability. Melton now is an assistant minister of the Interior.

Mommie Lape who has nine children of her own is a strong advocate of higher health and educational standards for her people though she herself neither read nor write.

Last week when Vice President Nioxn was made an honorary paramount chief at ceremonies in Monrovia, he took time out to talk at length through an interpreter with the woman chief and posed for pictures with her.

The gathering of the chiefs pointed up one of the country's most aggravating problems and that is the bad roads. Some of the chiefs from the far provinces were unable to be present simply because the roads are so impassable that it is a matter of a fortnight's journey for some.

It is 45 miles from Robert Field to Monrovia and if you go by car, unless it is an air conditioned one in which the windows can be kept closed, by the time you arrive you are shrouded in red dust and your lungs are filled with the powder.

Vice President Nixon got a taste of this when his air conditioned Cadillac broke down on the way from the airport. Cameramen following him in a truck were red clay and perspiration from head to foot. The best way to avoid the dust is to use the air taxi service from Robert Field to Roberts Field just three miles out of town.

This service of small planes is run by two enterprising Americans. Even on the elaborate and well-kept 17,000 acre Firestone plantations, one gets a bath of red dust; but the company has undertaken a road building program which will macadamize the roads and stop the menace which causes a high incidence of tuberculosis in the country.

The general manager of the company entertained the Nixons and member of his party at a farewell buffet supper before they took off on the flight to Entebbe, Uganda and it is apparent that the company is most anxious to allay charges of American imperialism which is consistently leveled at it.

It probably spends as much on public relations as it does on maintenance putting out volumes of well illustrated pamphlets and booklets describing the benefits it gives to the workers and their families in medical care, housing, and education.

Two years ago in a spell of conscience pricking, Firestone voluntarily increased its benefits although it has an air tight long term contract with the government which has withstood the most severe legal tests in court.

Curiously enough, the report goes that Firestone started to substantially raise the average wage of between 30 and 50 cents a day which it pays the local employees such as tappers and processers of the latex; but was strongly opposed by the Liberian Planters association, mostly Liberians who own small rubber tracts on the grounds that it would cripple them and cause strikes of their workers since they could not afford to pay higher wages.

To the outsider who comes into Morovia, it does tax his charity of vision to reconcile the abject poverty stricken air of the town to all of these factors, especially after one has visited the Bomi Hills project of the Lansdell Christie corporation where the world's richest deposit of iron ore is found and then contrast this with the naked people one sees along the roadside in their primitive thatched huts, the illiteracy and general depression.

A few yards from the president's palace are makeshift tin houses with no running water and chickens scratching in the yard.

Yet, nearly every Liberian you talk to will say that Tubman has done more for the country in 10 years than all of his predecessors put together.

Although the constitution limits the term of office - Tubman is now serving his third one - there is already talk of drafting him for a fourth one. Tubman is credited with putting in a sewerage and water system in Monrovia, increasing health benefits and social security and raising educational standards.

All of this is part of the reason why the U. S. announced through Vice President Nixon that more aid must be given to this country because American prestige would suffer a severe relapse if it did not.

Ga.-Born Woman Cited Liberia's Mother Of Year

WASHINGTON — A Georgia-born Liberian woman was honored this week as Liberia's "Mother of the Year" by the Liberian Women's Social and Political Movement.

The honored mother is Mrs. Susanna Alexandria King who was born February 20, 1874 in Augusta, Georgia, and immigrated to Liberia.

Mrs. King is the granddaughter of two famous Liberians — J. N. Lewis, a signer of Liberia's Declaration of Independence and Susanna Lewis, maker of Liberia's flag.

Her two sons are Henry Ford Cooper, Liberian Ambassador-At Large and John W. Cooper, Liberian Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce. Her daughter, Mrs. Florence Scott, is principal of a Liberian kindergarten school.

In addition to the citation from the Movement, Mrs. King received one from the American Mother's Committee. The latter was presented by U. S. Ambassador Richard L. Jones.

Open $60,000 Orphanage In Liberia

WASHINGTON — A $60,000, two story orphanage, built by the Antoinette Tubman Children's Welfare Foundation, was dedicated last week in Virginia, 18 miles from Monrovia, the capital of Liberia,

The Antoinette Tubman Orphanage, named for Liberia's first lady, will accommodate orphans from infancy to age 12.

In his remarks at the dedication, Liberian President William V. S. Tubman said: "We must not go around with hat-in-hand begging. We must maintain the orphanage ourselves."

Complete with electricity and running water, the building was constructed by an Israeli company and furnished by the Liberian-American Mining Company (L. A. M. C. O.).

In dedicating the building Mrs. Anna Locker, wife of the late U. S. Ambassador to Liberia, Jesse D. Locker, called the orphanage a "dream materialized," and paid tribute to Mrs. Tubman for her "interests and efforts" in behalf of Liberian children.

$60,000 Orphanage Built in Liberia

MONROVIA, Liberia — A $60,000, two-story orphanage, built by the Antoinette Tubman Children's Welfare Foundation, was dedicated in Virginia, 18 miles from Monrovia, the capital of Liberia.

The Antoinette Tubman orphanage, named for Liberia's first lady, will accommodate orphans from infancy to age 12.

18a 1957

Liberia frowns at Red trade offers

Afro-American 4/11
Sat. 3-23-57

By LOUIS LAUTIER

MONROVIA, Liberia — (NNPA) — The Liberian Government refuses to enter into negotiations with Communist governments for exploitation of its resources, preferring to do business with private capital, President William V. S. Tubman declared.

At a press conference he held while Vice President Nixon and a group of American correspondents were visiting here, the question of the efforts of Poland to gain an economic toehold in Liberia was brought up.

The matter had been first mentioned at a news conference by Mr. Nixon.

Asked about Poland's efforts, Mr. Tubman said there are no negotiations going on between the Polish and Liberian governments in regard to economics.

* * *

HE SAID THE POLISH government had sent a note to one of the Liberian embassies in Europe suggesting that it send an exploitation team to talk with the Liberian government about exploiting some of its natural resources. That was refused.

Others statements made by Mr. Tubman at his press conference were:

1. His administration placed its chief emphasis on roads because it believes that if a network of roads is built, the economy of the country will expand and Liberia will be in position to obtain revenues sufficient to meet its needs.

Liberia is interested in loans on reasonable terms for its highway program.

* * *

IT PREFERABLY WOULD look to the United States for such loans, but it also would effect arrangements with European capital, including Italian, Israeli and German, for financing of projects such as public buildings, school buildings, hospitals, etc.

2. Liberia has no offers from Soviet Russia or its satellites. When the Russian delegation was here at the recent presidential inauguration, a proposal was made that Russia establish an embassy here, but that suggestion has not been followed up.

Mr. Tubman disclosed that he had just received a telegram from the Liberian ambassador at London that he had been informed and requesting that he inform Mr. Tubman that the invitation extended for the Liberian President to visit Moscow last year was still open.

IT SAID THE RUSSIANS desired him to visit Moscow between June and September. Mr. Tubman did not accept the invitation last year because he had accepted invitations to visit several other European countries.

3. The newly independent state of Ghana is more advanced than Liberia because Liberia inherited nothing. Liberia came from scratch. Liberia, throughout the whole period of her existence, has had to pull herself up by her own bootstraps.

4. President Tubman was not sufficiently informed about the views of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, to answer a question of whether he favored Dr. Nkrumah's suggestion of forming an African empire.

* * *

HE DID NOT KNOW that Dr. Nkrumah had actually made such a suggestion. He has has talked with Nkrumah and is friendly with him, but Nkrumah has never said to him that he favors a federation of African states.

5. The conviction and death sentences of members of the Independent True Whig and Reformation party is on appeal to the Supreme Court. They were found guilty of treason and attempting to assassinate the President and overthrow the government.

6. Liberia spends about 12 per cent of its national budget (about $15,000,000) on public health, and between 8 and 10 per cent on education.

7. President Tubman has not sent a reply to the Soviet government's invitation to visit Moscow. Therefore, he could not say what his decision will be. But it is unlikely that he will accept this year.

The cost of his European travel last year was about $300,000.

* * *

8. PRESIDENT TUBMAN discussed generally with Vice President Nixon economic matters, United States-Liberian relations and national affairs.

The visit of Mr. Nixon has strengthened "tremendously" American - Liberian relations and has brought a new awakening of the people in Liberia "to the genuine interest and regard that the United States Government seems now to be having in this country."

9. President Tubman thinks that the development of political opposition to his administration "would be most helpful and useful."

Nixons and Tubman swap gifts, toasts in Liberia

Afro-American 4/11
Baltimore Md.

MONROVIA, Liberia (NNPA) —Toasts were exchanged at the formal dinner given Friday night by Vice President and Mrs. Nixon in honor of President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia at the U.S. Embassy here.

In his toast to President Tubman, Mr. Nixon made touching remarks concerning the life of President Tubman and spoke of the advantages of free enterprise development of Liberia.

President Tubman echoed the free enterprise theme. He disclosed that the Polish government had offered to send an economic mission to Liberia to explore business opportunities here but the offer had been rejected.

* * *

MR. NIXON presented President Tubman with a large silver platter engraved "To William V. S. Tubman, President of Liberia, from Richard M. Nixon, Vice President of the United States."

At breakfast Friday morning, President Tubman presented Vice President and Mrs. Nixon with two beautiful carved ivory cabinets. They were approximately 8 by 3 by 4 inches.

Mrs. Nixon's box contained a heavy gold bracelet and Mr. Nixon's a heavy gold watch chain.

ENVOY SEES GREAT FUTURE FOR LIBERIA

Sunday Tribune
Chicago Ill.
Sat. 3-23-57
Sun. 4-14-57
P. 4

Chicagoan on Leave After 3 Years

BY WILLIAM FULTON
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

New York, April 13—Richard Lee Jones of Chicago,

United States ambassador to Liberia, predicted today that the west African republic was building toward "a great future" on its own initiative without foreign aid from Uncle Sam. The ambassador has returned on home leave after nearly three years at his post.

"Liberians are happy to get advice from United States experts thru the United Nations technical assistance program because they want to learn the knowhow of modern civilization," said Jones. "But they feel they can work out their own destiny. They are doing so proudly and energetically."

Will Visit Chicago

Jones, who was one of the top ranking Negro army officers of World War II, is planning to go to Chicago tomorrow to round out his leave before returning to Liberia early in May.

The ambassador cited as an example of how Liberia was pulling itself up by its own bootstraps the fact the country was now running its own nurses' training service.

U. N. assistance is confined to the supply of instructors at the University of Liberia, rural education demonstration at the city of Klay and aid in stamping out sleeping sickness under auspices of the world health organization.

Praises Industry Aims

Jones praised Liberia's "open door policy" of development under President William V. S. Tuban. He stated that certain American firms were planning to go into the country, but said he was not at liberty at the moment to identify them.

He pointed out that Firestone rubber plantation [93,000 acres] is under production in Liberia. Other United States firms working in the country are: Liberia Mining company, Goodrich Rubber, Raymond Concrete Pile company, and Brown and Blauvelt Engineering.

Liberia is now shipping to the United States one of the richest iron ores to be found under the surface of the earth, the envoy revealed. Also under development are banana and pineapple plantations. Lumber industry is in its lusty infancy.

Like American City

"Monrovia, the capital, could be taken for a typical American city," Jones went on. "The architecture is American. American made cars are everywhere. The American dollar is the currency of the land. There are 1,200 United States citizens living in Liberia."

Jones said he found his work "challenging, but pleasant" because of the "cordiality and fine spirit of both Liberian officials and the people."

The ambassador is accompanied by his wife, Elgatha, who has zealously plunged into Liberia's civic programs, and their 11 year old son, Dickie.

Stops Over at U. N.

Jones visited United Nations headquarters during his stopover here. Last winter he was an alternate delegate from the United States to the U. N. general assembly, where he led a successful fight to prevent this country's percentage assessments to the international organization from being increased.

The ambassador was the first Negro to command a military organization larger than an infantry regiment. He organized, activated and was the first commander of the 178th regimental combat team, Illinois national guard, and was awarded the legion of merit.

In 1953 Gov. Stratton placed Jones on the retired list as a brigadier general of the line. Two thousand officers and enlisted men atended the ceremony. Jones was praised for tempering military discipline with justice.

"DON'T CRY, LITTLE GIRL," is what Vice President Richard Nixon seems to be saying as he presents a fountain pen to Aramy Wardswort, a five-year-old Liberian girl, during a roadside stop outside Monrovia, Liberia's capital. Little Aramy had been pushed to the ground by the crowd during the excitement. Seeing this, Mr Nixon halted the parade, dismounted his automobile and made the presentation to the weeping child. Aramy's proud father holds her while "Veep" makes the presentation.

Liberia Also Has Integration Problem

Earl Maze In The New

LIBERIA, an African republic founded more than 100 years ago by freed American slaves, is in the throes of an integration program.

It has been proclaimed by President W. V. Shadrack Tubman, a fast-stepping politico who likes the voters to call him "Shad."

Since Liberia is practically all-Negro, and its handful of Caucasians are not eligible for citizenship, the problem is social rather than racial.

President Tubman is trying to integrate Liberia's upper crust—all full-blooded descendants of the freed slaves and known as Americo-Liberians—with Liberia's masses of allthe-way natives.

Some members of the segregationist upper classes—which call themselves the "civilized peoples" and call the natives "uncivilized peoples"—have balked not only because integration means social mixing, but also because it represents more competition for the soft government positions.

The president already has elevated one of the "uncivilized" to the post of secretary of state, for instance.

In issuing his initial integration plea—calling it the "national unification program"—President Tubman said:

"If any person, civilized or uncivilized, opposes (it) he is an enemy of the state, a confirmed lunatic and should not be followed."

The president said integration would lessen "social tensions at home and increase Liberia's prestige abroad."

E. Reginald Townsend, the president's press secretary and in effect, the Jim Hagerty of Liberia, told this reporter during Vice President Nixon's recent visit to the country that the government aims to bring about "complete integration at every level."

That means equal opportunity in schools, jobs, wages, and even social contacts, said Mr. Townsend.

The word "race" is omitted from President Tubman's demand for equality across the board "regardless of tribe, clan, section, element, creed or economic status."

"It has been proved in our lifetime that the civilized population cannot get along without the uncivilized," the president said. "Neither can the uncivilized population get along without the civilized."

WHILE powerful, Liberia's "civilized" residents constitute only a small fraction of its estimated 1,500,000 population.

This group has been "looking down its nose at the natives," said Mr. Townsend, who, like President Tubman and most members of the Tubman administration, is an anti-segregationist Americo-Liberian.

"We are all equal under the law in every way," Mr. Townsend added.

Because they were discriminated against, the "uncivilized" citizens couldn't care less about Liberia or its future. They stuck to their tribal areas and thumbed their noses at Monrovia, the "high class" capital where most "civilized" citizens lived, he said.

Now, however, the tribal folk are developing a new attitude, Mr. Townsend claimed.

They've been given the vote. Furthermore, the president shows how dearly he loves those new voters by eschewing his customary tails and top-hat attire at some social functions for the gear of a hinterlands tribal paramount chief.

While a number of the old Americo families are reluctant to go along with Mr. Tubman's integration, none oppose it openly, since there is no future in Liberia for folks who sass Tubman directives.

BUT they send their children to private schools, or abroad; they "cut" natives who show up for public social functions; and they make it abundantly plain to visitors from abroad—and each other—that mere government directives can't make ladies or gentlemen out of "uncivilized" individuals.

Nonetheless, President Tubman figures he's making great progress.

The barriers are coming down, he insisted, naming this and that family of the Liberian Social Register which has added a tribal son or daughter-in-law since integration was proclaimed as the law of the land.

Furthermore, integration has made the wise old dean of Liberian politicians the hero of the hinterland masses.

Already they and their chiefs are calling for him to seek a fourth term. The president is acting relutant, but intimates say when the time comes, he'll probably submit to the draft.

Bill Mitchell Stricken On African Trip

W. H. Mitchell, Jr., executive of the Dryades Street Y. M.C.A. and Consul of Liberia is in Flint Goodridge Hospital, apparently out of danger after becoming critically ill in Africa.

Rushed to the hospital in Monrovia, Liberia following internal hemorages culminating a series of complications which kept him bedridden more than a month, Mr. Mitchell was flown home via Pan American Airways when he was found to be losing ground. Mrs. Mitchell came with him. The Liberian government sent Dr. John West, former head of Provident Hospital, Chicago, now a resident of Liberia, all the way to New Orleans with him.

RETURNS TO POST — Richard Jones of Chicago, U. S. Ambassador to Liberia, is shown at New York International Airport boarding clipper for Africa where he will resume his duties after spending four months in his native land acting as U. S. alternate delegate to the 11th General Assembly of the United Nations.

Liberians honor Nixon, McKeldin

MONROVIA, Liberia — A special convocation ceremony was recently held at the University of Liberia to confer honorary degrees upon Mrs. Antoinotto Tubman, wife of the President of Liberia, who received the degree of doctor of humanities; United States Vice President Richard M. Nixon, and Gov. of Maryland, USA, Theodore R. McKeldin, both of whom visited Liberia during this year, doctor of laws.

The degrees were conferred in absentia and received by the U.S. Ambassador to Liberia, Richard L. Jones.

The degree of doctor of laws also went to Lawrence E. Mitchell, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia, and the degree of doctor of civil laws was conferred on Sen. Frank E. Tolbert of the Liberian Senate.

Dr. Kermit C. King, President of the University of Liberia, conferred the degrees.

CANCEL VISIT:

Liberians duck hotel policy in Md.

BALTIMORE

"I just spoke with the Ambassador on this matter to find out any first hand information, and he said he didn't know their itinerary.

"It was not prepared by the Embassy. However, he did hear that it was some problem of accommodations in the Baltimore area. You might contact the commission at the Hotel Statler in New York."

Davis M. Thomas, public relations officer in the Liberian Embassy in Washington, was talking with the AFRO Thursday about the sudden decision which had been made by the Court Commission of Liberia Tuesday.

The delegation had been scheduled to come here in the course of its study of American court systems, and elaborate plans had been made for their entertainment.

* * *

MEMBERS OF the Commission had been expected to visit the Central Assignment Bureau of the Supreme Bench and to hear a lecture on the Maryland Court system.

Arrangements had also been made for a luncheon for the group at the Southern Hotel, after which the members of the commission would have been taken on a visit to the local courts in session.

When reached at the Commission's headquarters in New York, Joseph Garber, Solicitor General of Liberia, and assistant to Attorney General A. Cassell, told the AFRO:

"We found that we would not be able to make it on Tuesday, so we canceled the trip.

"For one thing, we have seen a number of court systems . . . so we now feel it is high time that we get together and have a conference and decide on a tentative report before looking in on other courts," he said.

* * *

WHEN HE was advised by the AFRO that the Embassy had indicated that there was some question about possible accommodations in Baltimore, Garber said:

"I didn't handle that phase of it. It was the attorney general who was handling that question and I don't know much about it myself . . ."

When asked whether the commission planned to include Baltimore in the current tour, Mr. Garber said:

"I don't know . . . that question was to come up at the conference tomorrow (Friday)."

CHIEF JUDGE Frederick W. Brune of the Maryland Court of Appeals, who had arranged the schedule for the Liberian visitors, told the AFRO late Thursday:

"I got the telegram this afternoon, and I've just sent a note to everybody calling it off."

When advised that the office of Liberian Ambassador George Padmore in Washington, told the AFRO he heard that the change was made because of some problem in accommodations, Judge Brune said he had not heard about that.

"They simply said certain circumstances or something of that sort compels the Liberian Commission to cancel the Baltimore trip."

The text of the telegram follows:

"Unfortunate circumstance compel Liberian Commission to cancel and regret exceedingly changes in the commission's plans."

* * *

WHEN ASKED whether arrangements had been made for the delegation to stay in a local hotel, Judge Brune said:

"They were only going to be here during the day. They were arriving in the morning and leaving here in the afternoon . . . , and we had made arrangements for luncheon at one of the hotels . . . it took quite a bit of time in arranging the program."

Members of the Liberian Commission who were to visit here are:

C. Abayomi Cassell, Attorney General, chairman ex-officio: Joseph W. Garber, Solicitor General, chairman; James A. A. Pierre, associate justice of the Supreme Court; John A. Dennis, Circuit Judge and N. F. Milton, member of the House of Representatives.

* * *

MAJORITY OF the downtown Baltimore Hotels do not welcome colored guests and many colored Americans have instituted a boycott of meetings or luncheons held in the hotels until they change their policy.

It was not made known whether the Liberians' action was taken in line with this boycott.

Only hotels which have admitted colored people recently have been the Sheraton-Belvedere which is run by a national chain; and the Mt. Royal Hotel.

The dinner for the Liberian visitors was to have been at the Southern Hotel which sticks to a white-only policy.

WONDER WHAT the striped pants boys are doing in Liberia these days?

With temperature in March hovering in the 90's, Vice President Nixon and the official party accompanying him on his goodwill tour of Africa had to be decked out in top hats, cutaway coats, grey vests, striped trousers, standing collars and Ascot ties.

Liberian officials and United States Ambassador Dick Jones, who greeted the Nixon party, wore that dress and protocol called for the visiting Americans to wear the same type of clothes.

Ambassador Jones would render a service to the Liberian Government if he advised its officials to stop putting on the dog and dress comfortably.

Iron Ore Deposit Found In Liberia

WASHINGTON — The discovery of a new deposit of iron ore in Liberia was announced this week by the Liberian government.

Discovered by Liberia Mining Company, a subsidiary of America's Republic Steel Corporation, the deposits are located near Mano River, in Cape Mount county.

Along with this announcement Liberia's President, William V. S. Tubman, stated that his government intends to pursue a new pattern in the development of indigenous natural resources.

The policy, he said, is intended to give appropriate recognition to the rights of the Liberian government and Liberian citizens to benefit directly from the exploitation of their heritage of mineral wealth.

These disclosures followed a week end conference between President Tubman and Colonel Lausdell K. Christie, president of the mining company, at Tubman's Totota Farm.

President Receives Liberian 'Veep'

President Eisenhower is shown during hi s chat with William B. Tolbert Jr., vice-president of the Republic of Liberia, who called at the White House Tuesday. We are curious, and no doubt you are, too, as to what's pass ing through the Presidential mind as he examines his clenched fist. There's no report of his having thrown a left jab at anyone.

Liberian Vice President Arrives For U. S. Visit

WASHINGTON, D.C. — William R. Tolbert Jr., vice-president of the Republic of Liberia, arrived in New York, Wednesday, June 19, for a visit to the United States of several weeks, George A. Padmore, Ambassador of Liberia, announced this week. Vice President Tolbert will meet with President Eisenhower and other high U. S. officials and will be the guest of Vice President Nixon at a luncheon in Washington during his stay here.

Vice President Tolbert is the first high official of any African nation visited by Vice President Nixon this spring to visit the United States since Mr. Nixon's good will trip to eight African countries.

Mr. Tolbert arrived on the S. S. Nieuw Amsterdam at 8 a.m., Wednesday. He remained in New York for several days for a medical check-up and went to Washington on Friday, June 24.

Although the Liberian Vice President's visit is unofficial, he was to see President Eisenhower Tuesday morning, June 25. That evening he was to be the guest of honor at a reception at the Liberian Embassy. He will be Vice President Nixon's guest of honor at a luncheon of ranking American officials at Blair House, July 1.

Liberia, an independent nation in West Africa since 1847, has closer ties with the U.S. than any other nation in Africa. It was founded by American Negro freedmen with the assistance of the American Colonization Society, a private organization of American political and religious leaders. The Liberian Government is modeled directly on that of the United States.

Liberia was an ally of the United States during both World War I and II. It is a founding member of the United Nations. The population of Liberia is approximately 2,000,000; its area is 43,000 square miles — roughly the same size as the State of Ohio and twice the size of Switzerland. It supplies the United States with much of its rubber and produces the world's highest grade iron ore.

HEADLINE PERSONALITY

Liberia's Vice President Is Busier All the Time

Like his American counterpart, William Richard Tolbert, jr., the Vice President of Liberia, finds himself busier all the time.

Now serving his second term as second man in the True Whig administration of President William Tubman, Mr. Tolbert attends all cabinet meetings, as does Vice President Nixon, and like him also, presides over the Senate.

The latter duty is not so arduous as it is on Capitol Hill, since the Senate of the Negro Republic, the oldest independent government in Africa, has only ten members, two from each of its five counties, and they all swear allegiance to the True Whig Party.

Mr. Tolbert, a smiling, stocky 44-year-old, makes it plain that the lack of a strong opposition group is not the result of any government suppression, but merely due to the apathy which traditionally overcomes defeated contending parties between elections. Mr. Tubman has been in office for 14 years, and has become the most famous and effective chief executive in the history of the African republic, founded under American auspices 106 years ago.

WILLIAM R. TOLBERT
Vice President of Liberia

A Demon Campaigner

Like Mr. Nixon, whose luncheon guest he will be next week, Mr. Tolbert is a very heavy handshaker. He does it all the time, in election season and out. He also is a demon campaigner, penetrating the furthest reaches of the interior, seeking out the tribal chieftains who administer local government in those remote places.

Mr. Tolbert, who was educated in his native Liberia, is here for a medical checkup, but the United States is using the occasion to make as great a fuss as it can over an "unofficial" visitor, partly it is said, to reassure Liberian that it is still our favorite African republic, despite the great play given the brand new independence of Ghana.

He Has Been Here Before

The friendship between us and Liberia is very warm in any case, and the efforts of the Communists to drive a wedge have come to naught. They went bowing and smiling to Monrovia for the 1955 inauguration, offering loans and suggesting diplomatic exchanges, but Mr. Tubman smilingly put them off. Liberia receives economic aid through international Co-operation Administration, and while Mr. Tolbert has said he has not asked for grants, it is plain that he would not refuse any for his country.

Mr. Tolbert, is no stranger here, having been the guest of the Nation at the time of President Truman's inauguration in 1949, and having come here last year for medical treatment. This time he will tour industrial plants with an eye to taking home the word to Liberia, which is undertaking a great development program. The Republic is rich in rubber, and recently there was discovered a treasure-trove of diamonds.

Vice President Tolbert and Vice President Nixon met during the latter's recent visit to Africa. Mr. Tolbert says Mr. Nixon is "quite a character—a wonderful man."

Mr. Tolbert's interest in politics go back to his boyhood, when his father was a member of Liberia's 35-man House of Representatives. He made his first bid for public office after serving as paymaster for the government for seven years. It was a marvelous opportunity to meet people in all wage brackets under the happiest possible auspices, and Mr. Tolbert smilingly admits he made the most of it.

In 1943, he ran for the House and served three terms, every year with more prominence and success. He was chairman of both the Ways and Means Committee and the Committee on Agriculture.

He made his first successful bid for the vice presidency in 1950, was given many responsibilities by President Tubman. In addition to the cornerstone laying and commencement addressing which form the backbone of any vice presidential routine, he found himself in increasing demand on the part of constituents who were unsuccessful in their attempts to see the Chief Executive.

A ardent clubman (he is vice president of the Baptist Missionary Convention, secretary of the Board of Trustees of the University of Liberia, Grand Treasurer of Liberia's Grand Lodge of Masons), he plainly loves his work.

He is, as has been said of our own Vice President, an ambitious man. Does he, he was asked, aspire to the presidency of Liberia?

"There is no inhibition," he replied cheerfully.

Liberian Star
Washington, D.C.
Wed. 6-26-57
P.1-B

PARTY HIGHLIGHT—Calypso dancer Pearl Primus bows before Liberia's Vice President William V. S. Tubman, jr., at the conclusion of one of the numbers she gave yesterday at the Liberian Embassy reception in his honor. Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, is seated next to the Vice President. —Star Staff Photo.

Liberian Vice President Feted at Reception

Liberian Star P.1-B
Washington, D.C.
Wed. 6-26-57

There was a special surprise for Liberia's Vice President William V.S. Tubman yesterday at the reception given for him by the Ambassador of Liberia and Mrs. Padmore.

Pearl Primus, the noted calypso dancer who, recently appeared in Washington, was thrilled to provide entertainment at the party. She is a great admirer of Liberia and was decorated by the Liberian government.

Vice President Tolbert arrived in Washington Monday night after a medical checkup in New York. Although his term is desribed as "unofficial" he has been getting the full VIP treatment.

Sees Eisenhower

Yesterday he "seem more than a half-hour with President Eisenhower and Mr. Nixon at State House.

He was met on his arrival here by Assistant Secretary of State William Rountree, Deputy Chief of Protocol Victor Purse and other high officials. He plans to spend a few days in the country and [illegible] Washington.

One of the highlights of his two-week visit was a luncheon given by Vice President Nixon at the Capitol.

Among those present were Senators Green, Kennedy, H. Alexander Smith, Capper, Mrs. Anson, Jenner and Carlson; Representatives Zablocki, Edna Kelly, Frances Bolton, Walter Judd, Charles Diggs and Adam Clayton Powell.

Still others invited were Mr. Frederic Morrow of the White House Staff, Gen. Clark M. Eichelberger, President of the American Association for the U.N., and Mrs. Eichelberger; Dr. Mordecai Johnson, President of Howard University, and Mrs. Johnson; Mr. Byron de Larabee, President, Firestone International and Mrs. Larabee; Mr. Edgar Morris, Dr. John W. Davis, former President of West Virginia College and former ICA Director in Liberia, and Mrs. Davis; District Commissioner and Mrs. David Karrick and many more.

Liberia Secretary Of Public Works Visits U. S.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A group of leading U. S. government and industry officials were guests last week at a luncheon given at the Liberian Embassy by Liberian Ambassador to the United States George A. Padmore, in honor of Liberia's Secretary of Public Works and Utilities Thomas E. Buchanan.

Mr. Buchanan is in this country to discuss with Export-Import Bank executives and other government officials a project for Liberia's economic expansion and growth and the entire development program of Liberian President William V. S. Tubman.

He is also slated to exchange views on related programs currently in progress under the U. S. International Cooperation Administration (ICA) and the U. S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Public Roads.

U. S. government officials and leading American industrialists operating in Liberia have been "most receptive" to the proposals submitted by Secretary Buchanan and tangible results are expected, it was learned.

U. S. government officials at the luncheon were: Stewart Van Dyke, ICA's regional director for Europe; George A. Blowers, director of the Export-Import Bank; Samuel C. Waugh, president and board chairman, Export-Import Bank.

From government also were: Robert W. Ross, Liberian Desk Officer, U. S. Department of State; C. Vaughn Ferguson, Jr., Office of Southern Africa Affairs, U. S. Department of State; Fredreick M. Cone, an Export-Import Bank economist.

Bernard O. Wilkinson, an Export-Import Bank engineer; Angelo F. Chigilione, chief, and C. N. Aldrich, assistant chief, both of the Foreign Project Office, Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department fo Commerce, and W. Ellery Denison, Export - Import Loan Officer.

LIBERIAN STUDIES FASHION DESIGN — Syrle P. Witherspoon, 27, of Liberia, is shown draping a form at New York's Pratt Institute Design School, where she is currently studying. Mrs. Witherspoon, mother of three children, intends to open the first private dress designing school on the African West Coast. (Newspress Photo).

WIN HIGH PRAISE—Frank E. Pinder, Chief United States Agriculturist with the American Mission to Liberia, with his wife Major Jean Pinder of the U. S. Health Service. Both have returned to the U. S. after completing their tours of service in the African nation, Mr. Pinder having served there for 14 years.

Pinder, whose pioneering work in charting a complete agricultural program for Liberia has won for him high commendation from Agriculture and State Department officials as well as a special letter of commendation from President Wm. V. S. Tubman, is in Washington waiting for another assignment. Major Jean Pinder, whose work in public health in Liberia has been notable, will take special work at the University of Indiana before considering an additional assignment which will be wher ever her husband is sent.—(ANP)

TUBMAN'S FOURTEENTH YEAR AS PRESIDENT OF AFRICA'S 100 YEAR OLD ALL-NEGRO REPUBLIC MARKED BY NEW PROGRESS SIGNS

Economic Gains Credited To Program Launched By President In 1944

PRESS AND UNIONS ARE SUBSIDIZED

Monrovia, Liberia, Nov. 28 — Signs of material progress and some hopes of reform are beginning to appear in Liberia.

The amounts of both that exist radiate from the personality and policies of William V. S. Tubman, now in his 14th year as President and virtually one-man government of this 110-year-old Negro republic. Most of the advances appearing today are credited to the programs he has launched since 1944.

Liberia is a country about the size of Ohio with a population estimated at 1,000,000 to 2,000,000. It was founded by former slaves who for decades clung to the coast and had little contact with the tribes of the interior.

Although President Tubman takes pride in his "unification" program to open up the interior with roads and schools, the country is still run largely by a mixed clique of former sons of old coastal families and some advanced tribesmen. This group, known here as the honorables, numbers possibly 3,000.

PRESIDENT TUBMAN

The visitor here finds tales of corruption, favoritism and petty intrigue on every hand and involving high circles, but finds corroboration impossible.

Based on U. S. Model

The government has a structure based on the United States model. However, the Legislature acts principally to approve the President's programs even though it drags it feet on some measures. All important decisions, even to the approval of every voucher for more than a few hundred dollars, are taken by President Tubman.

There is no formal opposition to his rule, although two rival candidates appeared at the last presidential election. It is said that two cabinet members were ousted this year because they tended to support the idea of tolerating an opposition. Both of the newspapers here are subsidized by the government. The labor unions are "assisted" by the government; they have few members and few meetings. The minimum wage is 4 cents an hour in industry and less in agriculture. There is no child labor or employe welfare legislation, but the large foreign company do provide social services.

Within the limits of his domestic political problems and his own ambitions, President Tubman is credited with a sincere desire to improve and develop Liberia. He has increased government revenues from $1,000,000 to $19,000,000.

On the other hand, he is dickering for a new 740-ton presidential yacht and talking of a new executive mansion despite the nation's more obvious needs.

These are some of the signs of a progressive trend:

1. A new $2,000,000 capitol building overlooking the city of Monrovia. The building boom is pushing up new structures amid saggy houses and offices. The city water system is being rebuilt with United States aid and plans are afoot to survey the hydroelectric potential of the country.

2. Nine new schools have been completed for the tribal areas and three are under construction along the coast. An effort is planned to improve the standard of teachers in the elementary grades, 75 per cent of whom have no more than an eighth-grade education themselves.

The education budget has been increased from $83,000 to $2,400,000 and the number of pupils has risen from 13,000 to 53,000 under President Tubman.

3. With financial help from the Export-Import Bank and United States technical advice new roads are being pushed into the interior linking remote areas with Monrovia for the first time.

4. At Government expense 380 students are being trained abroad with the understanding that they will return and enter public service. It is said that some have shown no disposition to return.

5. Some younger and better qualified men are winning posts of responsibility in the government. However, they are handicapped by resistance to foreign methods and a lack of trained civil servants for the lesser posts.

6. A large amount of foreign capital has been attracted by President Tubman's "open door" policy. The concerns represented are contributed heavily to taxes and, in some cases, are sharing their profits with the Liberian Government under stock ownership arrangements.

WILLIAM R. TOLBERT, JR., Vice President of the Republic of Liberia, on his way to Washington to meet with President Eisenhower, Vice President Nixon and Secretary of State Dulles, is welcomed to New York by Commissioner Richard Patterson, left, representing Mayor Wagner. Left to right, Commissioner Patterson, Vice President Tolbert, Jr.; Liberian Ambassador George A. Padmore and Dr. F. A. Price, Liberian Consul General. Tolbert will be in the country for three weeks.

Liberia opens $1.5 million air terminal

KANO, Liberia (ANP) — A new air terminal building costing $1.5 million has been opened here at the edge of the Sahara desert and in Northern Nigeria.

Modern in every respect, it will serve the half dozen intercontinental airlines which have regular schedules into Kano from Europe, the United States, India and various sections of Africa.

Strike Oil In Liberia

MONROVIA, Liberia — The American-Liberian-Swedish Petroleum Company (Lamco) has discovered sufficient oil deposits in the Nimba Mountains (Sanniquellie District) to justify commercial exploitation. The company has exploration rights throughout Liberia.

The oil strike will necessitate construction of a modern port at Lower Buchanan, Grand Bassa County and a railroad linking the new wells to that port.

This strike has been hailed as long-awaited opportunity for this Negro republic to get the means to modernize itself

Liberia Opens Air Terminal

KANO, Liberia — (ANP) — A new air terminal building costing $1,500,000 has been opened here in Kano at the edge of the Sahara desert and in Northern Nigeria.

Modern in every respect it will serve the half dozen international airlines which have regular schedules into Kano from Europe, the United States, India and various sections of Africa including South Africa.

The governor-general of Nigeria and high ranking officials from Ghana and other Western areas were in attendance as the building was thrown open for service to the public. The Kano airport is one of the most important in the southern hemisphere.

Carolinan To Teach In Liberia

MADISON, N. C. — (ANP) — Mrs. Mabel M. Dillard, teacher at Charles Drew High School, has been chosen by the U. S. State department to serve a year as special teacher at the University of Liberia in Monrovia. She is to report for Duty Aug. 1.

Mrs. Dillard will teach in Liberia under terms of the Smith Mundt act. Under this program, the federal government will pay all her expenses, including those of her daughter, Kathy, 8, and pay a salary. Mrs. Dillard must teach at least a year in Madison upon her return to America.

The wife of John Dillard, principay of Charles Drew, Mrs. Dillard was given a year's leave of absence to accept the Liberian call. She taught English and French and coached dramatics at the high school.

Liberia Expects To Double Foreign Trade In Five Years

Daily World Fri. 5-3-57 Atlanta, Ga. P.1

NEW YORK — Inquires from prospective American buyers and investors who have made their interest in Liberian resources and products known at the Liberian Pavilion at the World Trade Fair indicate that the West African nation may double its trade with the United States in the next five years, John W. Cooper Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce of the Republic of Liberia, stated this week at the Fair.

Secretary Cooper reported that the findings of a new survey of Liberian economic growth expected to result from this country's current nine-year economic development program show "beyond reasonable doubt" that output of Liberian iron ore, diamonds, timber, bananas, palm oil, coffee, coca and other farm and mine products will make this growth in Liberia's trade possible. He said overtures from American firms interested in concessions for development of products and from prospective American importers received during the first two days of the Fair coroborate this estimate.

The Secretary is chairman of Liberia's delegation to the Fair. The delegation is empowered by Liberia's President William V. S. Tubman to enter into negotiations with prospective investors an dothers interested in Liberian trade. Inquiries which Mr. Cooper said he could describe as "serious and promising" exceeded 100 in number during the first two days of the two-week Fair.

Mr. Cooper said that among American firms interested in entering into negotiation for rights to develop Liberian resources under the nation's special program which encourages foreign capital, are a major U. S. steel company, several large users of gem or industrial diamonds, several food and fruit processing companies and a large forest products company.

He declined to identify the companies until arrangements with them were more advanced. He pointed out, however, that there was still ample opportuntiy for other companies to participate in Liberian raw material and product development and that he would welcome additional inquiries.

Liberia has produced the world's purest iron ore for a number of years but new discoveries of additional deposits of ore indicate new opportunities there, Mr. Arthur Sherman, Director of Liberia's Bureau of Mines and Geology, and a member of Liberia's trade delegation pointed out. He said also that although Liberian export of diamonds has increased from less than 2,000 carats per year four years ago to more than 770,000 last year, this rate growth would continue and that his Govt. also would welcome applications from new concerns interested in mining diamonds in Liberia.

Others in the Liberian delegation also stated that equal opportunities existed with respects to the other products of their country. They predicted "at least half dozen agreements of important economic consequence" would be consummated as a result of their participation in the Trade Fair.

Liberia's total trade last year involved products with a total value of $71,784,000. This was an increase of 300 percent over trade in 1947.

Members of the delegation include Mr. Rufus Porte, Chief of the Bureau of Standards; Mr. E. Reginald Townsend, Chief, Bureau of Information, State Department; and Eugene Forbes, consultant on Forrest products.

Maryland Gov. In Liberia

Advocate P. 6 Sat. 5-4-57

BALTIMORE. — Resolutions by the Maryland Senate and House of Delegates, commemorating the annexation 100 years ago of "Maryland in Africa" to the Republic of Liberia, were presented to Governor Theodore R. McKeldin last week.

The resolutions are to be devilered personally to President William V. S. Tubman, of Liberia, by Gov. McKeldin today during the Maryland Governor's visit to that country as a guest of the Liberian government.

The Governor is in Liberia during its celebration of the centennial of the annexation of the Maryland colony in 1857. The colony was founded in 1834 by the Maryland Colonization Society, organized by politcial and philanthropic leaders, seeking "the gradual extirpation of slavery in Maryland and the spread of civilization and Christianity in Africa."

Francis Scott Key, a native of Baltimore and author of the "Star Spangled Banner," was among the founders of the Maryland Colonization Society which helped Negro freedmen found Liberia.

William V. S. Tubman, present day chief executive of Liberia, is a native of Maryland County, Liberia, as the former territory is now called.

Georgian Is Liberian Mother Of the Year

Courier P. 17 Sat. 5-4-57 Pittsburgh Pa.

MONROVIA, Liberia — Liberia's "Mother of the Year for 1957" is a native of Augusta, Ga., U. S. A.

Mrs. Susan A. King, 83, was accorded the honor of being this country's top mother by the Liberian Women's Social Movement. Mrs. King migrated to Liberia at an early age.

She is the mother of Ambassador-at-Large Henry Ford Cooper and John W. Cooper, Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce. Mrs. King's name has been forwarded to the International Relations Mothers Club of New York to be included on the scroll of honored mothers.

Miss Sadie David is a sister-in-law of William Tolbert, vice-president of Liberia.

She's the first African to study at Fairleigh Dickinson on a United Nations scholarship offered by the university. Before coming to this country, she studied at the University of Liberia.

On the campus, she is a member of the International Relations Club and publicity chairman of the Future Teachers of America Club.

Off campus she is in constant demand as a speaker for PTAs, women's clubs, etc. She has a supply of native costumes which she wears on most of her speaking engagements.

She is very devout and a member of Bethany Baptist Church. She has no campus boyfriend, but remains loyal to one in Monrovia, a government employee.

American foods she likes best are steak, chops, hamburgers and hot dogs.

Liberian's Wife Tells Of Life In African Republic

Atlanta Daily World P. 4 Sat. 5-25-57

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— American citizens serving their government in Liberia have adopted a much friendlier attitude toward Liberians within the past year, reported Mrs. Georgia A. Padmore, wife of the Liberian Ambassador to the United States, upon her return to this country from a recent visit to Liberia.

She acclaimed this improvement in relations as one of the most heartening developments noted during her near three month stay in Monrovia, the Capitol of the Independent Republican in West Africa.

She noted also the vast progress in the building of roads, schools and private homes. A distance of 175 miles that used to require eight hours drive can now be covered in less than three hours, Mrs. Padmore stated, and the building of private homes and schools with all modern conveniences is on the upsurge.

Highlighting her trip were the recent visits to Liberia of two distinguished Americans and their wives, Vice President and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon and Governor and Mrs. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland.

The Nixons spent a few days in Liberia following the new nationhood celebration of Ghana. The McKeldins were there to participate in the Maryland County Centennial celebration.

Maryland County in Liberia was sponsored by the Colonization Society of America.

Mrs. Padmore spoke enthusiastically of the "whole-hearted, warm reception" accorded both the Nixons and McKeldins.

Mrs. Padmore cites group in Liberia

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A distance of 175 miles that used to require an eight-hour drive can now be covered in less than three hours, Mrs. Padmore revealed.

The building of private homes and schools with all the modern conveniences is on the upsurge she further disclosed.

Highlighting her trip were the recent visits to Liberia of Vice President and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon and Governor and Mrs. Theodore R. McKeldin, of Maryland.

Liberia Halts Stampede to Diamond Field

MONROVIA, Liberia, May 6 (AP).—The Liberian government appeared today to have halted a mass movement by rubber plantation workers and miners to a newly discovered diamond field in northwestern Liberia.

Mining and plantation companies had appealed to the government to halt the exodus by workers hoping for quick riches. The government revoked licenses for diamond prospectors and ordered the area closed temporarily.

Samuel Melton, Under Secretary of the Interior, who headed a special commission sent to the diamond areas, said troops have succeeded in driving away more than 20,000 persons attracted there.

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Gives Report On Conditions In African Republic

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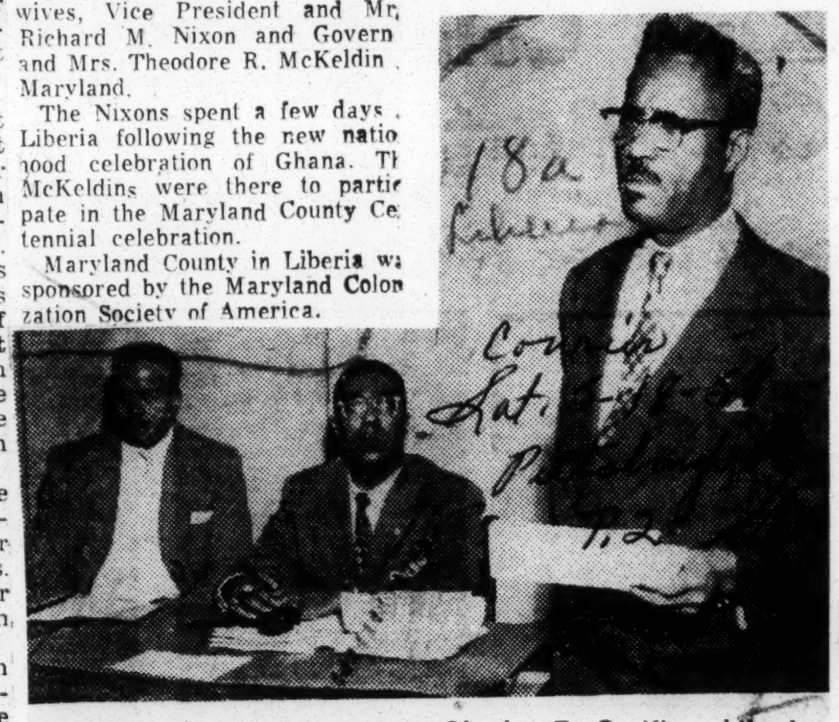


Mutual Interests—Charles T. O. King, Liberian Ambassador to the United Nations, draws a vivid picture of the needs of his country before members of the New York branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees at the Harlem Branch YMCA. Seated are: Marcus Foster, left, vice president, and Leon Wheller, president of the NAPE branch.—Campbell Photo.

Dr. Patterson Impressed With Liberian Fish Industry

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Dr. Frederick D. Patterson of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, now president of the National Business League, was quite impressed with a new fishing industry he found on his recent visit to Liberia, his fourth since 1951.

Writing in "League Notes," the official organ of the NBL, said the company is operating four large size fishing boats with a crew of 20 men to each boat, the nucleus of each crew being experienced Italian fishermen.

The company, owned by Stephen Tolbert, employs more than 100 persons and handles 40 tons of fish weekly, Dr. Patterson said.

Young Tolbert is a graduate in forestry of the University of Michigan and a brother of the Liberian Vice President.

"Three years ago Tolbert knew nothing about fishing," Dr. Patterson wrote, adding:

"He knew threre were plenty of fish in the Atlantic Ocean, which comes within 100 feet of his home. He knew that the Liberian people were suffering from a protein deficiency, and that fish was its most likely available source in quantity."

Dr. Patterson said the United States Point Four mission had pointed the way in its fishing project which it abandoned.

ERROR ACKNOWLEDGED

"Tolbert was told to forget the idea by an American company official, who, since being shown, has acknowledged his error."

Dr. Patterson said Tolbert, to make a financial success of the venture, had to overcome "serious problems of financing, securing technical know-how not available locally, and overcoming a chronic water shortage problem, which, so far, has come with every dry season and has become more acute with the expanding of the population of Monrovia.

"Steve Tolbert has licked all of these problems while developing a modest, low-cost housing project and developing a coffee plantation. He is eyeing carefully the possibilities in the lumber industry, with new plans being developed for an extra seaport and rail facilities in a remote area of the country.

"It cannot be said that this young native Liberia, or young Phillips, a Tuskegee and Iowa State College graduate, who is developing retail outlets for fish, beef and vegetables over a route of more than a hundred miles, are typical of liberial.

"They are quite frankly the vanguard of pioneering leadership. They do suggest what the right kind of "sleeves up' education, and financing, can mean in the uresence of an abundant opportunity which exists" in Liberia.

U.S. lends Liberia cash to build roads

MONROVIA, Liberia—The construction phase of a muti-million-dollar Liberian highway program will begin soon with the building of a 150-mile road into the interior.

It will be financed by a $12,000,000 loan from the United States.

Swiss Gets Brew Rights in Liberia

MONROVIA, Liberia—L. Martin Hofer, a Swiss national, has been granted a concession to operate a $3,000,000 brewery in Liberia. Mr. Hofer will form a Liberian corporation to be known as the Monterrado Breweries, Inc., for the production of lemonade, mineral waters, ginger ale and ice.

EDUCATORS AID LIBERIA

Several Countries Cooperate With U. N. in Program

Educators from several countries are in Liberia to cooperate with United Nations missions in helping the Liberian Government to develop its educational program.

Other educators are working at the national fundamental education center established by the Liberian Government and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at Klay, near Monrovia.

A leading chemist from India has joined a team of educators organized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization at the University of Liberia in Monrovia. Teachers of mathematics, physics and biology have also been

Liberia May Get White Ambassador

Call Kansas City Mo.
Jour. 2-22-57

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — The next ambassador to Liberia may be a white diplomat. The same formula, it is said, will be applied to Ghana which will be the new name of the Gold Coast after that country achieves its independence on March 6.

The reason for naming a white ambassador to Liberia is said to be the desire of the State Department to further the policy of integration in the staff there.

In the past, Liberia was the only country to which the United States sent a colored minister. During the past half dozen years the post was raised to the rank of ambassador.

At one time, the entire staff there was colored. In recent years, white staff people have been appointed and the veteran, well-trained colored people who got their experience in Liberia have been integrated to various embassy staffs in Europe and Asia.

The ranking official in Liberia just now is a white career official with the rank of counsellor. He is serving during the absence of Richard L. Jones of Chicago who is officially ambassador to Liberia, but assigned currently to the United Nations.

The department is said to be quietly sounding out non-colored countries where a colored ambassador or minister might be acceptable. It is felt (hoped) that one of the South American countries might welcome such an appointment. If a suitable place is located, it is probable the switch would be announced simultaneously.

It is regarded probable in Washington that Richard L. Jones of Chicago, who has done an excellent job in Liberia and who is quite popular with State Department officials, may get the first non-African post.

The idea of changing the customary Negro appointment to Liberia was first breached when Edward Dudley of New York was ambassador. Dudley, who is a Democrat, was replaced by Jesse Locker of Cincinnati when a Republican administration came in. Locker was relieved of duty and died in Liberia before he could be returned home. Jones replaced Locker.

Dudley is now a judge in New York City, a post he would hardly relinquish even if offered a new diplomatic post. Such an offer is regarded improbable because of his political alignment.

The conjecture that the Gold Coast job will go to a white career man is based on the expectation that this new post will require diplomatic experience and ability of very high order.

No official statement regarding these possible innovations has been forthcoming. Perhaps none will be issued until final decisions are reached, because it probably would throw the job open to political pressures.

Liberia Gets Patrol Boats

Courier P.7
Feb 3-2-57

NEW YORK—The U. S. Government will formally present two 40-foot patrol craft to the Government of Liberia in a ceremony to be held in Monrovia, Liberia, early in March, Third Coast Guard District officials announced here.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The vessels are scheduled to arrive in Monrovia by freighter this week. They were specially constructed for Liberia under terms of the Mutual Security Pact as a contribution to "free world" defense.

■

A U. S. COAST GUARD mobile training team, including one officer and two enlisted men arrived in Monrovia by plane Feb. 18 to train Liberian crews to take over and operate the craft. The training team includes Lieut. Clarence Hallberg, USCG; Chief Boatswain's Mate Robert E. Hammond, USCG, and Chief Engineman Franklin L. Fountaine, USCG.

The Republic of Liberia will use the boats to patrol its more than 350 miles of Atlantic coast line and its many rivers.

In Liberia—Robert E. Hammond (left), 34, Boatswain's Mate Chief, U. S. Coast Guard, and Franklin L. Fountaine, 26, Engineman Chief, U. C. Coast Guard, carefully researched their assignment before departing New York City on Feb. 17. They reported to the Chief, U. S. Military Mission, Monrovia, Liberia, Feb. 18, for six months' temporary duty.

Richard Nixon
. . . in uniform

Top Hat at Noon Can't Shake Nixon's Poise

Herald P.6 a
Feb 3-3-57

By PETER LISAGOR
Of Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Vice president Richard Nixon will emerge from his plane in Liberia shortly after lunch on Thursday dressed in white tie and tails, his top hat tucked under his arm.

Only a man who works in formal attire, like Liberace or the head waiter at a swank beanery, could avoid feeling uncomfortable in that garb, especially in broad daylight.

But Liberian protocol demands that Nixon be so dressed, and the talent of the vice president as a goodwill ambassador is such that it can be safely predicted that he will be as relaxed and self-assured as a farmer in overalls.

He is accustomed to the exigencies of travel as a state guest.

Liberia will be the third stop of Nixon's 22-day trip across Africa, his sixth abroad as President Eisenhower's special envoy.

Although the chief purpose of the trip is to be on hand at the emergence Wednesday of the Gold Coast from the cocoon of colonialism, America's interest in the independent areas of black Africa will be dramatized by Nixon's presence.

He will visit each of the three self-governing Negro states on the restless continent, Ghana as the Gold Coast will be named, Liberia and Ethiopia. He also will be the guest of the Moslem states of Sudan, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia.

It's a good advance bet that Nixon will win new friends for the United States. For, as a veteran of these trips, he approaches Accra in Ghana with the same zest and zeal as he does Nampa in Idaho, with the important exception that he is traveling as an American in Ghana, not as a Republican.

Nixon's ability to grasp the significance of any country he visits in this country's global relations has become a minor legend among State Department briefing officers.

He has imprssed those who briefed him on Africa to the same degree that he impressed those who prepared him for his Far Eastern and Central American trips.

The penetrating insight into the heart of the matter takes some of these officials by surprise. Accustomed to briefing congressmen, whose questions often run to the availability of good hotels and other creature comforts, they are startled by his interest in the politics, economics and relations with the United States of each nation on his itinerary.

To Nixon, Africa has always seemed of prime importance, particularly for the future. It is coming out of colonial status more rapidly than imagined a decade ago, and Nixon believes it may exercise a decisive voice in world affairs in the not too distant future.

As usual, Mrs. Nixon is with him. Mrs. Nixon normally follows a separate schedule in each country visited, paying calls on hospitals, schools and other institutions in which the native people have a great interest.

With this African trip, Nixon will have covered most of the free world, except for the Middle Eastern states now involved in bitter disputes. His tutelage in foreign affairs will be extensive, more than that of any other vice president or potential president of the United States.

Nixon Met By 200 in Monrovia

Post + Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Jour. 3-8-57

MONROVIA, Liberia, March 7 (IP)—Vice President Richard M. Nixon arrived for a three-day visit in Liberia today.

The Vice President made the 600-mile flight in three hours from Accra, Ghana, which formally proclaimed its independence from Britain in colorful ceremonies yesterday.

P. 1, 12-A

He was met at the American-built airport by Liberian Vice President William Tolbert Jr., other top government officials and United States Ambassador Richard L. Jones.

About 200 natives braved the blazing sun at the airport to wave American flags and shout greetings to Nixon and his wife.

The airport is 55 miles from Monrovia, capital of Liberia, but the Vice President halted the motorcade several times to shake hands with throngs of smiling natives who lined the roadside.

Nixon and the welcoming delegation, all dressed in formal morning wear, drove to the executive mansion to exchange greetings with 62-year-old President William Shadrack Tubman. Nixon received a 21-gun salute.

Nixon met Tubman's cabinet at a formal state dinner tonight.

Friday he will pay tribute to "pioneer" Liberians by laying a wreath on a monument commemorating the first shipload of slave settlers who landed on a small island off the African west coast in 1822.

Nixon will present Liberia with two marine patrol boats before leaving Sunday. The gifts will triple the size of the

nation's tiny navy, which at present consists only of the President's official yacht.

Nixon's next stop will be at Entebbee, Uganda, Sunday, but officials in Uganda cancelled elaborate arrangements for the visit today. They said they learned the visit will last only five hours.

TOP-HATTED NIXON REACHES LIBERIA

Protocol Demands Formality Despite Sweltering Heat—Car Cooler Gives Up

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

MONROVIA, Liberia, March 7—Vice President Richard M. Nixon arrived in steaming Liberia today in a top hat, cutaway and striped trousers in accordance with the rigid protocol of Africa's oldest Negro republic.

In the two cooler African countries he visited, Morocco and Ghana, he arrived in a tropical business suit.

Mrs. Nixon was cool and smiling beside him in a summer dress she was privileged to wear as they stood on the long red carpet of the airplane gangway and shook hands with the Liberian welcoming party.

The greeters, who included Vice President William R. Tolbert Jr., gleamed happily, but the Americans wilted fast in their formal attire.

California Notwithstanding—

Said Mr. Nixon:

"Coming from California, where we also have warm weather, I feel right at home."

The temperature was 90 in the shade and, unlike, California, the air was sticky with humidity.

The two Vice Presidents reviewed an honor guard of the Liberian Frontier Force—the country's army. Its troops wear United States Army uniforms and tasseled red fezzes.

Mr. Nixon then shook hands with employes of the Firestone Rubber Company, Liberia's dominant economic force, which originally built the airport now called Roberts Field.

A few minutes later, as the Vice Presidents started on the 55-mile drive to Monrovia, the country's capital, the air-conditioning in their Cadillac broke down.

Says He Is Comfortable

The motorcade stopped to let the police escort go on ahead so its dust would be settle. The windows in the Vice Presidential car were opened, Mr. Nixon professed that he was comfortable, and the procession continued.

The Vice President of the United States showed his stamina by stopping six times at villages along the way to shake hands with beaming Liberians. They waved American flags and the startlingly similar flag of Liberia, which has eleven red and white stripes and one star on a blue field.

Liberia Chief Reports Offer Of Soviet Aid

MONROVIA, Liberia, March 9 (AP)—Liberia's President Tubman said Saturday the Soviet Union has invited him to Moscow this summer to talk about economic aid to this African country, but he is unlikely to go.

The Negro president disclosed the Soviet approaches at a news conference in the executive mansion as Vice President Nixon neared the end of an official two-day visit.

Tubman said he rejected a recent offer from Communist Poland to provide the Negro republic with aid to develop its natural resources on the ground Liberia does not want economic partnerships with other governments, but only with private companies.

* * *

HE SAID THE Soviet government had just invited him to visit Moscow for economic aid talks anytime between June and September. He said it was unlikely he would accept the invitation because he recently completed a tour of five European capitals and "these visits are very expensive."

Tubman said Nixon's visit has "tremendously strengthened American-Liberian relations" because it "aroused a new awakening among the Liberian people to the genuine interest the United States has now" in their future.

* * *

U.S. AIR FORCE mechanics were hard at work installing a new engine on Nixon's plane for his overnight trip Saturday night to British Uganda.

A new engine was rushed here from Prestwick, Scotland, 1,000 miles away, to replace one of the four on Nixon's plane which conked out as it landed at Roberts Field Thursday.

The engine failure caused Nixon to pass up a planned hop to French Equatorial Africa to meet Dr. Alfred Schweitzer, famed humanitarian.

As he continued his busy round of appointments, observers noticed that Nixon moved with less zest than he had since he began his tour 10 days ago. He told reporters he had a slight recurrence of his flu attack apparently because of the dust and humidity.

Despite his ailment, Nixon journeyed 60 miles through swirling red dust into the Bomi Hills yesterday to visit Africa's biggest iron ore deposit.

Hot African Sun Slows Nixon On Good-Will Tour Of Liberia

MONROVIA, Liberia, March 8 (AP)—A hot African sun and swirling red dust clouds today slowed the pace of Vice President Nixon's good-will visit to Liberia.

Despite these discomforts, Nixon journeyed 60 miles deep into the Bomi Hills overlooking the capital to put in a plug for free enterprise.

Standing at the ege of Africa' la.gest iron ore deposits, he cited it as "a splendid example" of how a foreign government can cooperate with American private industry to develop its natural resources.

Nixon doffed his coat for the first time publicly as he watched steam shovels working at the huge cliff deposits being mined by the Liberian Mining Co., which is controlled by the U. S. Republic Steel Corp.

Although the vice president hewed to his fast schedule during the day, he moved with less zip than he has since he began his nine-nation tour nine days ago. He acknowledged to reporters he had a slight recurrence of his flu attack, a condition undoubtedly brought on by the sticky heat and dust.

NIXON IS MADE 'CHIEF' BY LIBERIAN NATIVES

Touring Vice President Talks At Onward University

MONROVIA, Liberia, March 8. — (UP) — Tribal chiefs of nine jungle districts of Liberia conferred the title of chief on Vice President Richard M. Nixon Friday and said he was entitled to have as many wives as he wished.

Nixon, wearing a rich black and white striped robe and a tasseled red cap in the steaming heat, graciously accepted the title of chief while his pretty wife, Pat, smiled in approval.

Mr. Nixon met the chiefs at the campus of Onward University, which he found to be as modern as any in the world. He addressed 600 students of teaching and congratulated them on their choice of professions.

The Vice President, who arrived here with Mrs. Nixon Thursday on their tour of African nations, was helped into his chieftain's robes by University President Dr. Kermit C. King, a fellow Californian. Dr. King became president of Onward University two years ago.

From the university, Mr. Nixon and his party set off on a dusty, four-hour automobile trip to the Liberia Mining Co. ore mines at Bomi.

LIBERIAN UPHOLDS COLONIAL BENEFIT

U.N. Envoy Explains Factors for the Prosperity of Ghana Compared With Own Land

By WAYNE PHILLIPS

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 23—The Liberian representative here declared this week that his country lagged materially behind the new nation of Ghana because it had always been independent and had never reaped the advantages of colonialism.

Charles T. O. King, Ambasador here for the last two years, made the statement in an interview that was prompted, he said, by the recent tour of Vice President Richard M. Nixon in Africa.

Reporters acompanying Mr. Nixon had noted, he said, that Liberia, which has been independent for more than a century, was still largely primitive, while Ghana, which has just obtained independence after long colonial rule, was relatively well developed.

"It is the difference between the home of a man who has had to accomplish everything by his own sweat and toil," Mr. King said, "and that of a man who has enjoyed a large inheritance."

Injustices Conceded

By seeking to explain the benefits colonial rule had brought to Ghana, the former Gold Coast, he said he was by no means trying to justify its injustices. His own family, he said, had fled from British oppression in Nigeria for the free political air in Liberia.

Nor, he said, is he in any sense trying to stir political controversy between his country and Ghana. "We are not jealous," he said, "we are proud and glad of the progress they have made and the independence they have obtained."

The material differences, however, are clear to see, he said. Ghana had better roads, better schools, better harbor facilities, a more highly developed industry, agriculture, and public revenue.

Liberia was founded in 1847 by freed United States slaves, who returned to the continent from which their forebears had come and staked out a territory on a primitive coast where the European colonizers were yet to come.

"The United States did not care about a colony on the coast of Africa," he said, "and we were left alone and struggling, to vegetate in the midst of developing European colonies."

Firestone Interest Noted

Until twenty years ago, when the Firestone Rubber Company began to take an interest in rubber plantations in Liberia, the United State was uninterested in the tiny republic for anything beyond sentimental reasons.

By contrast, he said, the liberal colonial policy of Britain was to extend great efforts to develop her colonial holdings and build them up materially.

"The students from the Gold Coast went to the best schools in England, to Oxford and Cambridge," he said. "They were not denied admission to those schools because of their race, as we were in the United States."

The European colonial powers wanted the raw materials of

Startling

A truly remarkable admission was made the other day by the Liberian representative at the United Nations. At a time when colonialism is a label of opprobrium and reproach, he had a good word for its benefits.

Reporters with Vice President Nixon on his tour were struck by the fact that Liberia, which has been independent more than a century, is still "largely primitive" while Ghana, which has just obtained independence after long British colonial rule, is by comparison well developed.

The Liberian's alibi was that Liberia has never "reaped the advantages of colonialism," whereas Ghana has! He added: "It is the difference between the home of a man who has had to accomplish everything by his own sweat and toil and that of a man who has enjoyed a large inheritance."

The Liberian spokesman of course had to take a fling at colonialism, too, and make it plain that he was not trying to defend its "injustices." His own family, he said, "had fled from British oppression in Nigeria to the free political air in Liberia."

It seems, though, that you can't build a prosperous country on political air, however free.

their colonies to feed their industry, he said, while the United States was more isolationist in its colonial policy and had little interest in the raw materials of Liberia.

Associated Press

WARM WELCOME: Throngs waving American flags lined streets of Monrovia on Thursday as Vice President Nixon passed with Vice President William R. Tolbert Jr. of Liberia.

United Press

VICE PRESIDENT NIXON & LIBERIA'S PRESIDENT TUBMAN

President Tells of Liberia's Needs

Reporters Put Tubman on Spot

Explains Why Ghana Outshining Liberia

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

(Courier Correspondent with Vice President Nixon)

MONROVIA, Liberia—Flanked by Vice President William Tolbert and Secretary of State Momolu Dukuly, President Tubman met the press corps of Vice President Richard M. Nixon's African safari.

The meeting took place in the President's office. Confidently he sat behind a huge desk looking at newsmen over an ivory cross. Behind him was a large picture depicting the landing of the American Colonizers and to one side was a wall size map of Africa, and on the other was a map of Liberia.

The President wore a white suit and an air of complete confidence. He shook hands with each correspondent, probably something he picked up from Nixon, and then invited reporters and radio commentators to "fire away."

Replying to questions fired by reporters, President Tubman revealed that Poland had been negotiating for some time to reach a trade agreement. He intimated that he was not interested. The Liberian Chief Executive did not say that he was disinterested in Poland's offer because of the country's domination by Russia, but explained that Liberia is interested in aid from private interests and not governments.

■

PRESIDENT TUBMAN told newsmen that Liberia needs, first of all, roads. He cited as the second need—health and education. He explained that if Liberia can develop a system of national highways, that economic expansion will follow. "We do not ask for gifts or grants," Tubman told newsmen. "We are interested in loans for buying purposes." He made no bones about the fact that capital is coming into Liberia now from Italy, Israel and German companies.

Tubman revealed that the Soviet had invited him through their London Embassy to visit Russia this year between June and September.

The invitation of Tubman was just another move on the part of the Russians to cold water Nixon's African tour. Tubman said, "It is unlikely that I can accept the Russian invitation this year." The fact that he did not flatly refuse to accept the offer is considered by several newsmen to be a bargaining hint to the United States to

come across or else.

By this time Tubman was really confident, he took a few puffs from his big cigar and personified the professional politician that he is. The real pro, ala William Dawson. From now on the questions, loaded and otherwise, were "duck soup."

He was asked what he thought of a federation of Africa. He said he did not see a federation of Africa before a federation of Europe. When asked what he meant, he stated that such a federation was most remote.

If there was a question that should have shaken him out of his wits, it should have been the request to explain why Ghana, the newly created independent state which was formerly the Gold Coast, was more modern and more progressive than Liberia which has been free for more than a century.

■

WITHOUT BATTING an eyelash and with a straight face, Tubman told newsmen, "Liberia inherited nothing . . . Liberia started from scratch . . . from the beginning we have had to pull ourselves up from our boot strings."

The old pro ducked and weaved in the best tradition, but he could not explain the necessity for a yacht that cost $125,000 a year to operate. Just twice the cost of two Coast Guard patrol boats which the United States gave to Liberia at a cost of $50,000 each.

Newsmen could not understand why the popular President would spend $300,000 on a trip to Europe, inasmuch as this figure represented 2 per cent of the total budget.

Throughout the length and breadth of this country, people, big and small, sing the praises of Tubman. They tell of the miracles that he has wrought since 1950 and mostly since 1953.

Until Tubman came, they will tell you, there was nothing here. No running water, no electricity, no nothing. Well, there isn't much here now, but in 1950, the annual budget was one-half million dollars. Today, it is $15 million. Eight per cent of the budget is allotted for education; 10 per cent goes for public works, and 12 per cent goes for public health.

□

THAT LIBERIA is on the brink of the greatest period of her development is undeniable. The question is what happened to the 100 years before 1950?

It is undeniable that Liberia has been under the protectorate of the United States. The truth is that Liberia has been a neglected colony of the United States. This was admitted in so many words by Vice President Nixon in a press conference in Uganda.

When asked to explain why Ghana, a colony of the British, had progressed so much farther than Liberia, who had enjoyed independence, plus private American capital, Federal assistance and technical aid, Nixon stated. "The prestige of the United States is at stake in Liberia."

This was not the answer to the question. We have not heard the answer to this question. But we have heard a question asked repeatedly which might suggest the answer.

"Do the English have a facility for administration that the United States does not have?" The answer could lie in Liberia.

Official Greeting—Upon his arrival at the Executive Mansion in Monrovia, Vice President Richard Nixon was greeted by Liberia's President, William V. S. Tubman.

Liberians Make Nixon A Chief, Wife Praised

By Earl Mazo

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

© 1957, N. Y. Herald Tribune Inc.

MONROVIA, Liberia, Mar. 8.—The two leading women politicians of Liberia sized up Mrs. Richard M. Nixon as she moved easily among the people of this all-Negro city today, and they concluded: "That's a smart woman."

Mrs. Sarah Simpson George, founder—president of the Liberian Woman's Social and Political Movement, and Mrs. Louise Dennis Alston, for a long time a Democratic party worker in Detroit, accompanied Mrs. Nixon on a tour of schools, a maternity hospital, a welfare home and the teeming market place in the center of one of the city's squalid shanty villages. They marveled at the interest the Vice-President's wife showed in the children, sick people and blind destitute men she shook hands with and talked to.

"She Is Shrewd"

"She is shrewd even when she doesn't say a word of politics," Mrs. Alston said as a group of old women shouted "By-by darling" to the departing Mrs. Nixon.

A native liberian who spent many years in the United States, Mrs. Alston said her political heroes are Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, former President Harry S. Truman and President William V. S. Tuban of Liberia, whose first major reform was to give Liberian women the vote in 1947.

Vice-President Nixon might become a fourth, Mrs. Alston added.

Between Mrs. Nixon's handshaking stops, Mrs. George told of the progress women have made in this equatorial nation where only Negroes are granted citizenship. Women are already getting high appointive positions in the government, she said, and soon they will be winning elective office.

It Used To Be "He"

"Everything used to be he—he—he around here," she said vigorously, "but that is changing fast."

While Mrs. Nixon was touring Monrovia, the Vice-President was being appointed honorary paramount chief of all the Liberian tribes at a special convocation of tribal chieftians. The title permits Mr. Nixon to wear the prescribed regalia and to marry as many wives as he can support.

The Nixons had the most sumptuous breakfast of their African tour this morning. President Tubman was host at the Liberian White House, where the Nixons are staying. The food served included pork chops. At the meal Mr. Tubman gave each honored guest a carved ivory box. In the Vice-President's box was a huge solid gold watch chain, and in Mrs. Nixon's was a gold bracelet.

Compared with yesterday's frock coat and top hat formality, this was an informal day for Mr. Nixon. Business suits were prescribed for all local and visiting dignitaries at the daytime functions. The dinner at the American Embassy tonight was a white tie affair, however.

During the day repairs were being rushed on Mr. Nixon's special Military Air Transport Service plane, which lost one of its four engines on landing yesterday. An official said the Air Force is flying a spare plane to Tripoli, where it will be ready for use by the Vice-President, if needed. The Nixon party will depart tomorrow night for Uganda.

E. REGINALD TOWNSEND, director of information for the Liberian government and press secretary to President William V. S. Tubman, is shown at New York International airport following his arrival from Paris aboard a clipper. Townsend, who will handle press relations for Liberia at the New York International Trade Fair, lunched with Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Tells Nixon His Country Refuses Aid From Russia

Daily World Sun. 3-10-57. Atlanta, Ga.

BY WILLIAM THEIS

MONROVIA, Liberia — (INS) — President William Tubman reaffirmed Liberia's friendship for the United States Saturday in a final meeting with visiting Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Nixon, who is battling his second attack of the flu in the past week, was scheduled to depart by air force plane for Entebbe, Uganda, at about 6 p. m. (1 p. m. EST). A new engine was flown in to replace one that had failed following the Vice President's arrival in Liberia.

Tubman told Nixon and the reporters accompanying him on his goodwill tour of Africa that Liberia has turned down Communist Poland's offer to send an economic team to Liberia to help develop her resources.

The President added that it is "most unlikely" he will accept a Kremlin invitation to visit Moscow this year. He said Russia has not followed up its 1955 general offer of aid but recently re-extended the invitation to Moscow.

The Liberian Legislature, Tubman said, probably would not approve another presidential visit to Europe this year because last year's cost more than $400,000.

Nixon's visit, the cigar-puffing President said, has "strengthened tremendously" relations between the U. S. and Liberia.

Tubman was chilly to an idea advanced by Nixon's previous host, Prime Minister Kwame Nkumah of the new state of Ghana.

He described Nkrumah's idea of an African federation as "at least as remote as the probability of a European federation," and the latter, he said, is "most remote."

Tubman told reporters that Liberia is behind Ghana in development because Liberia had to start "from scratch" and "pull herself up by her own boots'raps."

Tubman also defended his administration, which some of his critics have said is a semi-dictatorship. He said the 1955 elections were free and the opposition party, the independent true whigs, had a free hand.

Mrs. Nixon Visits Local Institutions In Liberia

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

MONROVIA, Liberia — (NNPA) Mrs. Pat Nixon, the wife of Vice President Nixon, Friday morning in company with the wives of Liberian officials, visited a number of local institutions.

One of the women who accompanied Mrs. Nixon is Mrs. Louise Dennis Alston. A sister of the late State Senator Dennis, she met her husband, a Liberian, while she was in Michigan. They were married in the United States in 1951 and then returned here.

While in Detroit, Mrs. Alston was quite active as a Democratic party worker and worked for Gov. Mennen (Scpy) Williams.

She said Mrs. Nixon is a smart woman smooth and gracious

Another woman who accompanied Mrs. Nixon is Mrs. Sarah Simpson George, an attorney. Mrs. George is the head of the Liberian Women's Federation and founder-president of the Liberian Women's Social and Political Movement.

Mrs. Alston and Mrs. George plan to run for Congress here in the next Liberian election.

Women have become politically active here only since 1947 when they were given the right to vote for the first time in Liberian history. Before 1947, women here had no rights. Their status was just about what it is in the Arab countries where they are regarded as inferior to men.

Liberian President Cool To Bid to Visit Moscow

Sunday Star Washington D.C. Sun. 3-10-57

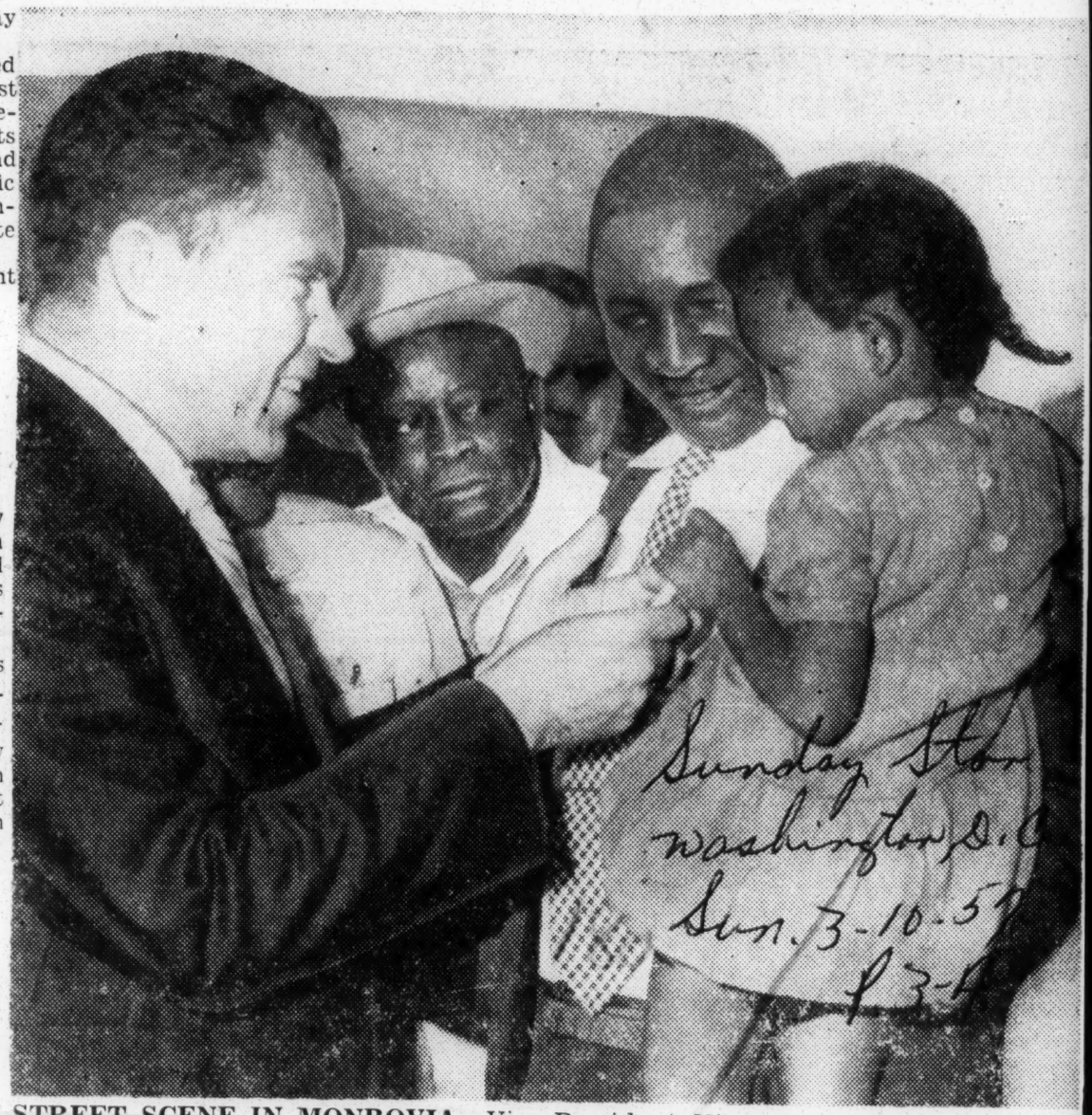
MONROVIA, Liberia, March 9 (AP).—Liberia's President Tubman said today the Soviet Union has invited him to moscow this summer to talk about economic aid to this African country, but he is unlikely to go.

Puffing on a big cigar, the Negro president disclosed the Soviet approaches at a news conference in the executive mansion as Vice President Nixon neared the end of an official two-day visit.

Mr. Tubman said he rejected a recent offer from Communist Poland to provide the Negro republic with aid to develop its natural resources on the ground Liberia does not want economic partnerships with other governments, but only with private companies.

He said the Soviet government had just invited him to visit Moscow for economic aid talks anytime between June and September. He said it was unlikely he would accept the invitation because he recently completed a tour of five European capitals and "these visits are very expensive."

Mr. Tubman said Mr. Nixon's visit has "tremendously strengthened American-Liberian relations" beacuse it "aroused a new awakening among the Liberian people to the genuine interest the United States has now" in their future.



Sunday Star Washington D.C. Sun. 3-10-57 P3-A

STREET SCENE IN MONROVIA—Vice President Nixon pauses along the parade route in the capital of Liberia to give a little girl a gift. The Vice President ended his two-day official visit to this African nation yesterday.—AP Wirephoto.

Liberia fishing Co. impresses Patterson

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 3-9-57

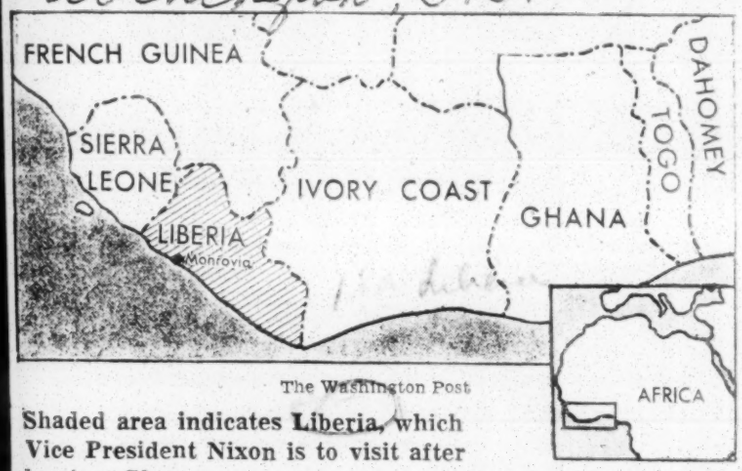
WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Dr. Frederick D. Patterson of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, now president of the National Business League, was quite impressed with a new fishing industry he found on his recent visit to Liberaia, his fourth since 1951.

Writing in "League Notes," the official organ of the NBL, said the company is operating four large fishing boats with a crew of 20 men to each boat, the nucleus of each crew being experienced Italian fishermen.

The company, owned by Stephen Tolbert, employs more than 100 persons and handles 40 tons of fish weekly, Dr. Patterson said. Young Tolbert is a graduate in forestry of the University of Michigan and a brother of the Liberian Vice President.

Liberia Keeps U. S. Ties After Years of Freedom

Post & Times Herald P. 9-H
Washington, D. C.



The Washington Post

Shaded area indicates Liberia, which Vice President Nixon is to visit after leaving Ghana.

Liberia, the first fully independent Negro nation in Africa, was purchased by the American Colonization Society in 1822 for the resettlement of freed slaves.

Mar. 3-7-57

The price paid for the Pennsylvania-sized stretch of jungle on Africa's west coast was probably among the strangest in history, says the National Geographic Society.

It consisted of six muskets, one barrel each of powder, beads, nails and rum, six iron bars, 10 iron pots, two casks of tobacco, 12 knives, 12 forks, 12 spoons, a box of pipes, a box of soap, four umbrellas, four hats, six pieces of blue baft, three pieces of white calico, three pairs of shoes, three mirrors and three walking sticks.

Sometimes called America's stepchild, Liberia has always had close ties with the United States. An independent republic since 1847, Liberia's Government is modeled closely upon that of the United States. The Republic's red, white and blue flag resembles Old Glory, the unit of currency is the U. S. dollar, and English is the official language.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon is scheduled to arrive today in the Capital on a state visit as part of his tour of African nations.

Liberia's population is estimated at 2,750,000, of whom some 20,000 are descendants of freed American slaves. Citizenship is restricted to members of the Negro race.

Monrovia, the capital, was named for American President James Monroe, during whose administration it was founded. Monroe had also been among the first to propose the resettlemen of slaves in Africa.

With an estimated 40,000 residents, Monrovia impresses visitors as a minature Charleston or Savannah. The architecture resembles that of the American South, and the city is liberally sprinkled with trees, flowers and wide verandas.

Liberia's chief product is crude rubber, most of which is exported to the United States. During World War II, the Republic's vast plantations attained tremendous strategic importance, supplying one fifth of the natural rubber used by the Allies. Other agricultural products of note are fibre, palm kernels, rice, cassava, coffee, cocoa and sugar.

Liberian President Friend Of America

Defender Chicago, Ill. P. 3
Sat. 3-16-57

President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia, a Republic established 110 years ago by freed American slaves, is entertaining the Vice President of the United States today at the executive mansion in Monrovia.

Tubman likes America. His ancestors did, too. They named their capital after the fifth President of the U. S.

As Richard M. Nixon said in returning Tubman's greeting:

"A key isn't needed to open your hearts, you've already shown that."

18th PRESIDENT

Tubman, 61-years-old, is the 18th President of Liberia. His administration began in 1943. Among his first acts was to declare war on Germany and Japan because the forces of tyranny were harassing allied shipping within the territorial waters of his own country, on Africa's West Coast.

Americans met Tubman at first hand when he visited this country in the autumn of 1954 and made an extensive tour that included sections of the South. The President of Africa's only Negro Republic spoke with feeling in predicting future integration of races.

A major problem of our age, he said, is "to eradicate hatred and jealousy from the hearts of men."

SEEKS INVESTORS

The Bible-quoting Liberian chief executive often has extolled America and continues to invite U. S. businessmen to invest in his country's future.

Founded in 1822 by the American Colonization society as a means, in part, of draining off the Negro population in America, Liberia became a sovereign state in 1847. Its government is patterned after the American form.

Tubman, who has promulgated the tradition of friendship for the U. S., is a native Liberian whose mother and paternal ancestors emigrated from Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., respectively. He had been a teacher, lawyer and public officer before winning the presidency as the candidate of the True Whig party, composed mainly of America-Liberians.

HOT COUNTRY

Descendants of U. S. Negroes now comprise only a small minority of Liberia's population, estimated about 1,500,000. The country itself is about the size of Ohio. Lying just north of the Equator, it is hot, wet and pretty much untamed in spots.

But under President Tubman, Liberia has attracted considerable U. S. capital with special tax exemptions and other considerations.

His creed might well be, as he put in an Oct. 29, 1954, address before the UN Generay Assembly:

". . . Let us all go forward together . . ."

500 Students Hail Nixon At Monrovia University

Journal and Guide P. 19
Sat. 3-23-57

By WILLIAM THEIS

MONROVIA, Liberia (INS) — "What's the matter with Nixon?" the cheerleaders demanded. "He's all right," chorused 500 students.

That was part of the reception Vice President Richard M. Nixon got on a visit to Monrovia's university on his second day in Liberia.

Margaretta, Va.

THE VICE President continued his reporter-beating pace. Despite oppressive heat, he laid wreaths, talked to the students about the importance of the teaching profession, was made a Paramount Chief

60 dusty miles to
ch at an iron mine.

e Liberian executive
be , the Vice President was garbed in a black-and-white robe and red cap and welcomed by Chief Durokumpei as a Paramount Chief. Smiling, Mr. Nixon shook hands all around with his fellow chiefs.

• • •

AT ONE PAUSE during his tour Mr. Nixon said he had cancelled a visit to Dr. Albert Schweitzer in French West Africa and a stop in the Belgian Congo. The reason, he said, is the engine trouble which his air force plane has had. A new engine was flown to Roberts Field, Liberia, from Wiesbaden, West Germany, and the vice presidential party was expected to leave for Uganda Saturday evening, as scheduled.

Friday was a typical Nixon Day. Although he was accompanied on much of the tour by University President Kermit C. King, who was educated at C. C. N. Y., Kansas State Teachers and U. C. L. A., the Vice President managed to escape some of the protocol.

• • •

MR. NIXON is a professional at global touring now, and has found similarities between places like Rabat, Casablanca, Accra and Monrovia and cities in such countries as Malaya, Burma, Indo china and Afghanistan.

In New Zealand, Mr. Nixon rubbed noses with Maori tribesmen. In Africa, he has been handshaking and hugging. The scenery may change but the Vice President's technique is unaltered, and quite effective.

Three Join Staff Of PV Liberian Technical School

Informer Sat. 6-22-57
Houston Texas

PRAIRIE VIEW — A Prairie View product a Kansan, and a graduate of Huston Tillotson have been employed by Prairie View A and M College to teach at the Prairie View - Liberian project in Kakata, Liberia. They are Dr Emiel W. Owens, professor of Horticulture at PV; Thomas C Jackson a teacher in the public schools at Schulenburg and salesman for the Real Silk Hosiery Mills; and Walter Hall, industrial education teacher from Lincoln High School of Port Arthur

Dr Owens is under contract with the International Cooperation Administration, which operates the project of technical assistance, for a two year tour of duty as Technician In Plant Science at the Booker Washington Institute. He received the Bachelor and Master of Science degrees in agriculture at PV and was awarded the PhD degree at Ohio State University in 1952. He has also studied at Case Institute of Technology and has taught at the Waller County institution since his training

A native of Corsciana, Mr Jackson, will teach business education and marketing at the Liberian Institute. He completed high school training in his hometown and later graduated from Huston - Tillotson College with a degree in Business Administration. He has taken graduate work in law at Texas Southern University.

Mr Hall, a former instructor at PV 1950 - 1953), will be a machine shop techniciana. Mr Hall is an industrial education graduate of Kansas State College and worked at Arkansas A M and N College, Western University, and was principal of the junior high school in his native Port Scott, Kansas.

The Hall family, consisting of Mrs Hall and four children, departed for Kakata, Liberia on June 10 Mr Jackson left his home in Houston Monday June 10, enroute to the institute and Dr Owens, who also left recently, will be joined later by his wife, Hattie, and three children.

PV Maintenance Superintendent Granted Leave

Informer Sat. 6-22-57
Houston Texas

PRAIRIE VIEW — Alvis A. Lee Maintenance Superintendent at Prairie View A and M College since 1949, has been granted a two - year leave of absence to serve in the program of Technical Education in Liberia.

Mr Lee is scheduled to depart from Washington on June 15 for Kakata, Liberia, location of the Booker Washington Institute and Prairie View's technical assistance to the African Republic under contract with the International Cooperation Administration. Lee will serve as heavy equipment technician.

Before joining the Prairie View staff, Mr Lee serve as director of the Trades Division at Bethune Cookman College and director of the Volusia County Vocational School in Daytona Beach, Florida. He also worked for several years with the National Youth Administration. His education was received at Bethune - Cookman and ed at Bethun e- Cookman and Florida A and M University.

During a period of orientation spent several days visiting and observing plant and equipment at the R. G. Le Tournean Company, Longview, Texas manufacturers of earth moving and logging equipment. He became familiar with many of the types of heavy equipment now being used in development of Liberia

He will be accompanied by his wife, Valeria and four daughters, Myrna, Rinda, Betty Dale and Toni.

Port Arthur Teacher To Go To Africa

Informer Sat. 6-22-57
Houston Texas

William [illegible] teacher from Lincoln High School, Port Arthur, Texas, has joined the Prairie View A and M College project in Liberia (Africa) as a machine shop technician.

A former teacher at Prairie View (1950 - 1953), Mr Hall is an industrial Education graduate of Kansas State College. He is a native of Fort Scott, Kansas. Before coming to Texas, he worked at Arkansas AM and N College, Western University, Kansas City Kansas, Tucson Arizona, and was principal of the Junior High School in Fort Scott.

The Hall family, consisting of Mrs Hall and four children, departed for Kakata, Liberia on June 1.

Associated Press Wirephoto

NIXONS SEE ORIGINAL BUCK-AND-WING—ACCRA, Ghana, March 7—This tribesman puts on a solo performance for visiting Vice President and Mrs. Nixon at Aburi village, near this capital city of Ghana. The Nixons flew to Liberia Thursday after four days in this new South African nation.

50,000 Greet Nixon in Liberia With Tom-Toms

Constitution
Fri. 3-8-57
Atlanta, Ga.
P. 2

MONROVIA, Liberia, March 7 (AP)—Vice President Nixon, decked out in top hat and tails in the broiling African sun, was greeted here today by 50,000 Liberians, ringing bells and beating tom-toms.

Pres. William V. S. Tubman welcomed the perspiring vice president on the steps of the executive mansion after he rode 55 miles from Roberta Airfield, where his special plane brought him from Ghana.

Nixon stopped the motorcade into the capital a half dozen times to shake hands with crowds of school children waving American flags, with plantation workers and other spectators.

LIBERIAN REJECTS COMMUNISTS' BIDS

New York Times
Sun. 3-10-57

President Tubman Is Cool to Moscow Trip—Declines Polish Economic Proposal

By THOMAS F. BRADY
Special to The New York Times.

MONROVIA, Liberia, March 9—President William V. S. Tubman told American reporters today that he had turned down a request by Poland to send an economic mission here. He added that he would probably be unable to accept a renewed invitation from the Soviet Union to visit Moscow this year.

The Poles had asked, through a Liberian embassy in Europe, to send an exploratory commission here with a view to possible Polish development and utilization of Liberian natural resources, Mr. Tubman disclosed. The President said the request had been turned down on the basis that Liberia was a free enterprise country and wanted to deal with private rather than government capital in working out concession arrangements for exploiting her resources.

The Moscow invitation was originally issued by a Soviet delegation that came here January, 1956, for President Tubman's third inauguration. The invitation was accompanied by an offer to discuss economic aid, but President Tubman did not accept it because of the "pressure of other affairs."

The proposal was renewed this year by the Soviet Ambassador in London, who called on the Liberian Ambassador there to suggest a visit between June and September. Mr. Tubman said he had not yet replied but thought it unlikely he would be able to accept because he would need the permission of Liberia's Legislature to leave the country.

Visited Europe Last Year

Last year he visited five European capitals at a cost to the Government of more than $300,000. The Legislature is unlikely to authorize any further expense of this type this year, he said, because the money is badly needed for Liberian development.

Wearing a business suit and smoking a cigar, the short and stocky Liberian President handled the press conference in his office at the Executive Mansion easily and comfortably.

He said the visit here of Vice President Richard M. Nixon had strengthened Liberian-United States relations and had made the people aware of "the interest the United States Government now seems to have in this country."

The word "now" was significant. Liberia has been an independent republic for more than a century. The coastal region, which dominates the interior politically, was settled by freed American slaves under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. The country has been called a "quasi-protectorate of the United States." But in its first century it eked out a precarious existence without any significant help from the United States Government.

A reporter asked President Tubman why newly independent Ghana, which emerged from British West African colonial status to full sovereignty last Wednesday, was more advanced culturally and materially than this long-time republic, where the tribal people who constitute the vast majority of the populace are still completely primitive.

Mr. Tubman replied that Ghana was more advanced "because Liberia inherited nothing and came up from scratch, hoisting herself by her own bootstraps."

He said that aid from the United States was not something Liberia could insist on. "We have no right to demand it," he added.

Liberia is not interested in gifts or grants, but she would welcome loans on reasonable terms to finance a road-building program that will pay for itself, the President said. He explained that new roads were urgently needed to open up and develop the tribal regions, most of which are without any communications.

Issues Discussed With Nixon

The President said he had discussed economic and political questions with Mr. Nixon during the Vice President's three day visit. He gave no details of the discussions.

Mr. Nixon visited the free port of Monrovia this morning to present two forty-foot coast guard cutters to Liberia. United States officers will remain with the craft for six months to train Liberian crews.

The cutters are the first military craft Liberia has ever had. President Tubman said the country hoped to add other ships to its small force.

Illness has necessitated Mrs. Tubman's absence during Mr. Nixon's visit. She is convalescing in Switzerland.

Mr. and Mrs. Nixon drove to the Firestone rubber plantation at the Harbel Hills for lunch. They left later on the twelve-hour flight for Entebbe in Uganda on the next leg of their African tour.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY
With Pat & Dick in Africa

Sweeping across African skies in his DC-6B, Richard Nixon got the word that protocol would demand top hat, cutaway and striped trousers at the next stop of his African good-will tour in Liberia. Thus, when the plane landed (with one ailing engine) the Vice President of the U.S., already sweltering in his formal attire, and his summer-clad wife debarked into sizzling sunshine, shook hands all around. After the greetings they stepped quickly to an air-conditioned Cadillac for the 50-mile trip to the capital of Monrovia. The new comfort did not last: the car's air conditioning broke down, and as he sped through clouds of heavy red dust, Nixon sweated behind rolled-up windows.

Liberia had laid out the red carpet. Nixon was appointed honorary paramount chief of all the Liberian tribes (permitting him, if he should ever decide to retire to Liberia, to marry as many wives as he can support). Handshaking and waving his way through crowded village and city streets, he got a handsome welcome from President William V. S. Tubman, who reflected his country's devotion to the U.S. with dinners, gifts (carved ivory box, solid gold watch chain) and words ("Our strongest, closest and most reliable friend"). On behalf of a friendly U.S., Nixon presented Liberia with two Coast Guard utility boats and a six months' instruction course for Liberian navymen—bringing that nation's naval strength up to three vessels: two Coast Guard utility boats, one presidential yacht.

It was fitting, Tubman told Nixon, that the Vice President should visit Africa's oldest independent country (1847) after calling on Africa's newest.

Help Offered. Only a few days before, the Vice President (in lightweight business suit) and his party attended the official birth of the new nation of Ghana (*see* FOREIGN NEWS). Nixon, only one of hundreds of officials representing 69 foreign nations and territories at the ceremonies in Accra, had a pleasant, champagne-sipping talk with Ghana's U.S.-schooled Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, told Nkrumah that the U.S. is prepared to offer help in the new country's development. He chatted with one of Britain's top emissaries, Lord Privy Seal Richard A. ("Rab") Butler, talked about the forthcoming Ike-Macmillan conference in Bermuda, complimented Britain on her long, mutually profitable role in Ghana. Next day he held an impromptu talk with an American he never had met, Montgomery, Ala.'s bus-boycott leader, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King (TIME, Feb. 18), invited King to confer with him in Washington.

That afternoon, to savor the exotic culture of the back-country people, the Nixons drove 20 miles from Accra to the hill town of Aburi. The colorfully dressed tribesmen assigned Nixon a mahogany throne. Pat, dandling a native infant on her knee, sat beside him on a smaller throne, watching as the tribal drums thrummed and the natives danced their age-old rituals.

Me Republican, He Democrat. The Vice President, carefully briefed, made sure to hold up two fingers during the dance to signify his pleasure. Then the chief, Nana Osae Djan II, told him proudly: "Adlai Stevenson came to see me three years ago. I gave him same welcome I give you." Replied *Bwana* Nixon in his best junglese: "My party Republican, he Democrat." Allowed the chief airily: "Yes. I hear all about it. I see it in the cinema." Nixon gave him a ball-point pen, which, as far as anybody knows, may very well be the kind of trinket that the urbane chief hands out on his trips into the hinter-hinterland.

Before leaving Ghana, Nixon gave Nkrumah the official U.S. gift to the country: a 2,000-volume technical library, full-size reproductions of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. As a personal gift from President Eisenhower, Nixon presented Nkrumah with a Steuben glass cup engraved with figures representing the four freedoms. By week's end Richard Nixon had racked up a first-rate total of points—and Africa had seen nothing yet. Ahead lay a 12½-hour flight across the heart of the continent. There were points in the making in Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan, Libya and Tunisia.

CROWN NIXON TRIBAL CHIEF OF LIBERIA

MONROVIA, Liberia, March 8 (AP)—Vice President Nixon was crowned an honorary Liberian tribal chieftain today.

In a colorful ceremony where he met 70 clan and town chiefs, Nixon was outfitted with a black and white robe and a red tasseled cap—a bit too small.

He waved happily to the tribal chiefs and they applauded and cheered.

While Nixon was meeting the chiefs, the American air force moved swiftly to replace a faulty engine on his special plane so he can continue his African goodwill visit of schedule.

Will See Pope

Air force headquarters in Wiesbaden, Germany, was alerted to fly a replacement engine to Roberts field and install it in time for Nixon to depart tomorrow night for his next stop—British Uganda.

On his way home from Africa, Nixon will call on Pope Pius in Vatican City March 17.

The right inboard engine on his plush four engine plane, which belongs to Adm. Arthur Radford, shot a huge trail of white smoke as it landed yesterday for the Liberian visit. Mechanics decided it was so extensively damaged by an oil leak it would have to be replaced.

Passes Up French Africa

The engine failure clinched Nixon's decision to pass up a quick flying visit to French Equatorial Africa.

Liberia is an English speaking republic set up on the west African coast by American philanthropic societies in 1822 to make permanent provision for freed American slaves. The firsh settlement was formed near the spot where Monrovia now stands and in 1847 was constituted as the Free and Independent Republic of Liberia. It has an area of about 43,000 square miles and an estimated population of 1 million, all of the African race.

Associated Press Wirepho

THEY WERE DOING THE BONGO—MONROVIA, Liberia, March 12—Vice President and Mrs. Nixon are keeping strange company on their African trip. The touring couple find themselves in a devil of a spot during a visit to the Liberian countryside. Beneath these outfits are Goa dancers—Goa being the number one top devil in Liberian tradition. The Nixon smile apparently placated the spirits. Nixon and his wife have reached Ethiopia on the extensive African tour.

INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL!- Kakata, Liberia: Mrs Jimmie Dykes Fields, Prairie View, Texas, teacher with two of her students at typewriters in a class in the new division of the Secretarial Science course established at the Booker Washington Institute. This new division is part of the general development program being carried out by Prairie View A & M Colleg under contract with the Republic of Liberia and the International Cooperational Administration.- I C A PHOTO BY GRIFF DAVIS

Sat. 1-5-57 Informer P1 Section Houston Texas

18a

Liberia Gives $6,000 Aid To Hungary

Sat. 1-19-57 Advocate Baton Rouge, La.

United Nations, N. Y., Jan. 15—The Republic of Liberia became the first member nation of the United Nations to present to the Secretary General a check for use in aiding the people of Hungary.

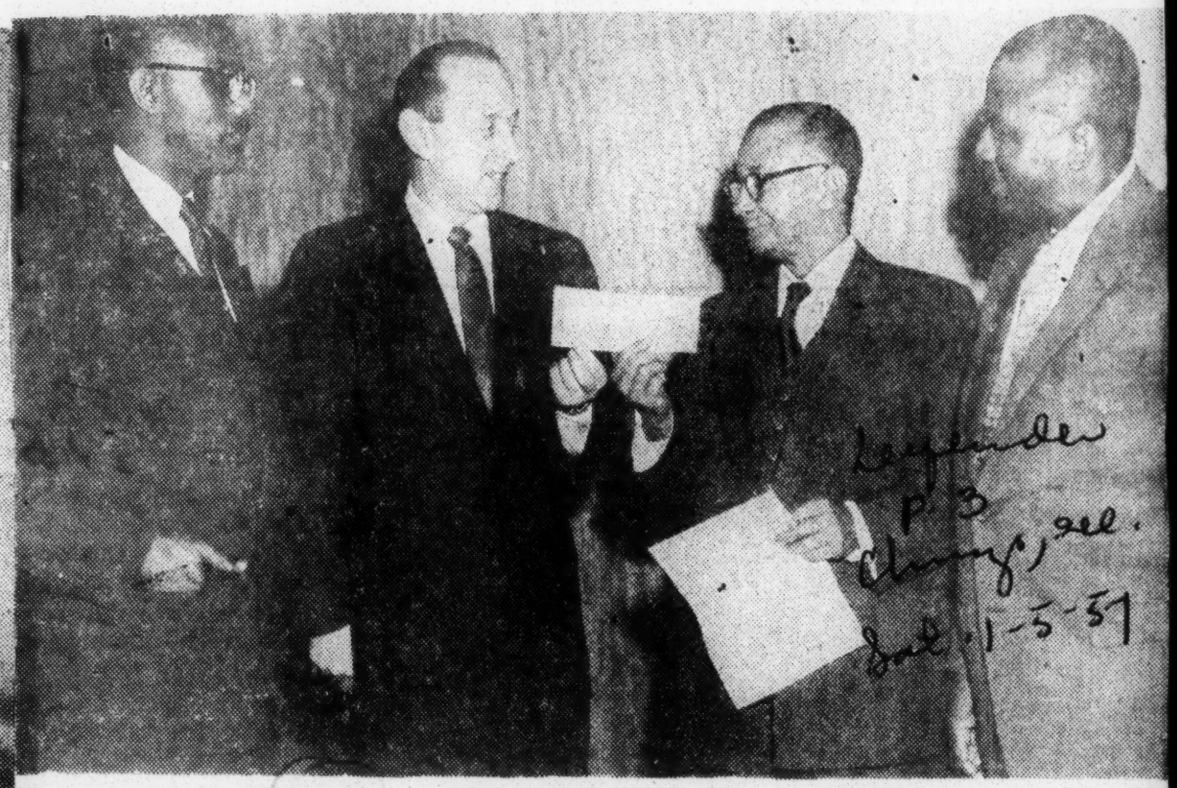
The $6,000 donation was presented to Philippe de Saynes, United Nations Undersecretary in Charge of Relief to the Hungarian people, by Liberian Ambassadors Henry Ford Cooper, chairman of the Liberian Delegation to the General Assembly; Charles C. O. King, permanent representative of Liberia to the United Nations, and George Padmore, Liberian Ambassador to the United States.

In accenting the check on behalf of the Secretary General, de Seynes paid tribute to the generosity and cooperation of the Liberian government and noted that 'the check was presented unconditionally,' leaving the United Nations free to exercise its own discretion in the use of the money.

Cooper, who presented the check on behalf of his government, called Liberia a "small nation about the size of the Amercian state of Ohio." Advocate P 7

"The Republic of Liberia is a nation whose people have guarded their heritage of freedom and democracy for more than 108 years," he said. "Although Liberia is another continent, it feels brotherhood with the suffering people of Hungary in this tragic hour of their courageous fight for freedom."

Liberia was one of the first nations to sign the United Nations charter and set another precedent in responding to the United Nations resolution giving Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold the discretion of aiding the Hungarian people as he deemed pertinent.



Lafayette P 3 Chicago, Ill. Sat. 1-5-57

THE REPUBLIC OF Liberia becomes the first member nation of the UN to present to the Secretary General a check for aiding the people of Hungary. The $6,000 donation was presented Phillippe de Seynes (2nd from left) UN undersecretary in charge of relief to the Hungarian People, by Liberian Ambassadors Henry Ford Cooper (2nd from right) chairman of the Liberian delegation to the UN; Charles C. T. O. King (left) permanent representative of Liberia to the UN, and George Padmore, Liberian ambassador to the United States. ANP photo

Tubman cited as 'Man of the Year'

Afro-American Sat. 1-26-57 Baltimore, Md. P 13

NEW YORK—President William V. S. Tubman, of Liberia, was honored on his 61st birthday by the Liberia Society with the "Man Of The Year, 1926 Award" at the recent presidential birthday program held at the Federation Hall.

Ernest A. Lewis, president of the society, presented a bronze plaque to Joseph H. Braham, Liberian counsul in New York, who acted as special representative of President Tubman.

In his address, "Tubman, Liberia and the World," Mr. Lewis said, President Tubman has done so much to develop his country that now Liberia ranks among the prominent nations of the world."

Nixon Will Visit Liberia In March

Advertiser Montgomery Ala. Thurs. 2-14-57

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Feb. 13 (AP)—President Eisenhower's vacation headquarters announced yesterday that Vice President Nixon will visit Liberia next month.

James C. Hagerty, press secretary, said the invitation was extended by Liberia's ambassador to the United States, George Padmore.

Nixon will go to Liberia after attending March 6 ceremonies marking the granting of independence to the African Gold Coast. Those ceremonies will be at Accra in the new state of Ghana.

Hagerty said Nixon accepted the Liberian invitation "with the approval of the President." The date of that visit will be announced later.

OKLAHOMAN GETS DOCTOR OF LAWS DEGREE IN LIBERIA

In the picture above can be seen the Honorable Richard A. Hendries, president of the Board of Trustees, University of Liberia, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, as he conferred the Doctor of Laws degree in Educational Administration upon Dr. eKrmit King, president of the Liberian university.

The degree was conferred at the close of the school term last year in Monrovia, which concluded two years of service Dr. King has given to the Liberian university. President William Tubman, of Liberia, can be seen clapping his hands, at the extreme left. Dr. King was formerly an instructor at Douglass high school, Oklahoma City.

Mr and Mrs Frances G Fry, board a plane at the Houston International Airport for Liberia where Mr Fry, an electrician at Prairie View College for 25 years, will assist in the development of the technical program in the Negro Republic at Booker T Washington Institute. The couple will reside in Kakata where he will serve as electronics consultant at the school under a contract Prairie View has with Liberia.

Tells Nixon His Country Refuses Aid From Russia

BY WILLIAM THEIS

MONROVIA, Liberia — (INS) — President William Tubman reaffirmed Liberia's friendship for the United States Saturday in a final meeting with visiting Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Nixon, who is battling his second attack of the flu in the past week, was scheduled to depart by air force plane for Entebbe, Uganda, at about 6 p. m. (1 p. m. EST). A new engine was flown in to replace one that had failed following the Vice President's arrival in Liberia.

Tubman told Nixon and the reporters accompanying him on his goodwill tour of Africa that Liberia has turned down Communist Poland's offer to send an economic team to Liberia to help develop her resources.

The President added that it is "most unlikely" he will accept a Kremlin invitation to visit Moscow this year. He said Russia has not followed up its 1955 general offer of aid but recently re-extended the invitation to Moscow.

The Liberian Legislature, Tubman said, probably would not approve another presidential visit to Europe this year because last year's cost more than $400,000.

Nixon's visit, the cigar-puffing President said, has "strengthened tremendously" relations between the U. S. and Liberia.

Tubman was chilly to an idea advanced by Nixon's previous host, Prime Minister Kwame Nkumah of the new state of Ghana.

He described Nkrumah's idea of an African federation as "at least as remote as the probability of a European federation," and the latter, he said, is "most remote."

Tubman told reporters that Liberia is behind Ghana in development because Liberia had to start "from scratch" and "pull herself up by her own bootstraps."

Tubman also defended his administration, which some of his critics have said is a semi-dictatorship. He said the 1955 elections were free and the opposition party, the independent true whigs, had a free hand.

LIBERIAN CHIEF SAYS MOSCOW INVITES VISIT

MONROVIA, Liberia, March 9 (AP)—Liberia's President Tubman said today Russia has invited him to Moscow this summer to talk about economic aid to this African country, but he is not likely to go.

Puffing on a big cigar, the Negro president disclosed the soviet approaches at a news conference in the executive mansion as Vice President Nixon neared the end of an official two day visit.

Company Ties Only

Tubman said he rejected a recent offer from communist Poland to provide the Negro republic with aid to develop its natural resources. Liberia does not want economic partnerships with other governments, but only with private companies, he said.

Tubman said he had been invited to Moscow for talks anytime between June and September. He said he had recently completed a tour of five European capitals and "these visits are very expensive," so it was unlikely he would accept Russia's invitation.

Tubman said Nixon's visit has "tremendously strengthened American-Liberian relations" because it "aroused a new awakening among the Liberian people to the genuine interest the United States has now" in their future.

New Engine for Nixon

United States air force mechanics were hard at work installing a new engine on Nixon's plane for his overnight trip tonight to British Uganda.

A new engine was rushed here from Prestwick, Scotland, 1,000 miles away to replace one of the four on Nixon's plane which conked out as it landed at Roberts field Thursday.

The engine failure caused Nixon to pass up a hop to French Equatorial Africa to meet Dr. Alfred Schweitzer, French humanitarian.

Expresses Views in Interview

Courier Sat. 4-20-57

Morocco Has No Race Problem, Leader Says

Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 6

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

NEW YORK—Speaking impeccable English, Hon. Mehdi Ben Barka, president of the National Consultative Assembly of Morocco, in an exclusive interview in his Hotel Ambassador suite in New York, especially stressed the multi-racial and interracial character of his newly independent country.

"We Moslems," he declared, "have never had the problem of races which is a by-product of colonialism. By ending colonialism we are bringing about the end of color discrimination. In that way, the independence of the African people will open the way for that real brotherhood upon which is based the progress and prosperity of all human beings.

"We believe that friendship between Morocco and the United States will help reach that goal very soon. Morocco welcomes Americans in general and colored Americans in particular, both as visitors and as those seeking business opportunities."

Dapper, courteous and unaffected, the former mathematics and physics professor who seems so retiring in his demeanor, began his revolutionary career in 1934, when he joined the Committee for Moroccan Action. In 1944, he was one of the 60 signers of the Independence Manifesto marking the founding of the Istiqlal (Independence) party.

■

ACCUSED OF instigating riots against the French, he was imprisoned for a year in Rabat, his native city. Since his release in 1945, he has been administrative secretary of the Istiqlal executive committee. In 1951 he was exiled and held in solitary confinement in the Sahara until 1954. Upon his release he clandestinely reorganized the Istiqlal party and coordinated its activities with the Resistance Movement and the trade unions (Union Morocaine du Travail).

■

IN AUG.-SEPT., 1955, he was a member of the Istiqlal delegation which negotiated with the French for the return of the Sultan from exile and solution of the Moroccan problem. At 37 years of age, he is married and has two children.

According to Ben Barka, the 10-million Moroccans constitute a multi-racial society of Moors, Berbers, Arabs, Negroes, Jews and Europeans. He stressed the fact that the Moslems (black, white and mixed) are unified under Islamic law which is basically interracial, and has given refuge in Morocco to pagans, Christians and Jews.

■

OF THE 15 ministers in the Moroccan cabinet, one is a Jew, one is a Negro and the others are of mixed blood. A Jew is also a member of the High Court. Over half the entourage at the Sultan's Court consists of black men, including the Sultan's secretary. The Sultan's palace guard consists wholly of black men. Racial segregation or discrimination is unknown.

Just emerged from colonial status, Morcocco's economy must be given a new base. Ben Barka said, and he looked for cooperation with the French and others to that end.

Present during this first American interview since Ben Barka's arrival were Dr. Mehdi Achmed Ben-Aboud, Moroccan Ambassador to the U.S.A.; Dr. Achmad Benaboud, Minister of Embassy, and Levin Keshishian of El Ahram of Cairo.

18a

Top Moorish Leaders—At an exclusive Courier interview in New York, Dr. Mehdi Ben Barka (center) explains the interracial character of the Sherifian Empire of Morocco where 10 million people know no color line. Listening are Dr. Mehdi Ben-Aboud (left), Ambassador from Morocco to the United States, and Dr. Ahmed Benaboud (right), Minister of the Moroccan Embassy. Dr. Ben Barke is president of the Moroccan National Consultative Assembly.—Layne Photo.

JOURNALISTS OF TWO CONTINENTS CHAT — Left to right — Willim A. Stewart, regional director of The National Conference of Christians and Jews and newspaperman; Bola Adewumni, assistant editor, Daily Service, Lagos, Nigeria, Africa and Emory O. Jackson, managing editor, Birmingham World, as they chatted during Mr. Adewumni's Dec. 16 visit to Birmingham. The 27-year-old Nigerian holds a law degree from the University of Alabama. The smiling, diplomatic, sharp-observing Nigerian journalist asked many questions but answered few. Mr. Adewumni expressed amazement at the showing made by members of the Negro group in Birmingham. "This story," he said of what he saw, "will be an inspiration to my people back home."

Africans nix Poitier visa

LAGOS, Eastern Nigeria,— Immigration officials last week refused to grant actor Sidney Poitier a visa to enter Nigeria in order to take part in a documentary film.

The authorities gave no reason why Sidney Poitier was refused visa to enter the country.

The film in which he was scheduled to have a leading role, also starred Eartha Kitt. The film is being shot by the Film Prooduction International.

LONDON CENSURES NIGERIAN LEADER

Tribunal Finds Dr. Azikiwe Was Guilty of Misconduct in Banking Public Funds

Special to The New York Times.

LAGOS, Nigeria, Jan. 16—A tribunal of inquiry into the banking affairs of Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Prime Minister of Eastern Nigeria, has found him "guilty of misconduct as a minister."

The decision will produce a political crisis in Eastern Nigeria if Dr. Azikiwe carries out his vow of last November to resign and call new elections should the tribunal condemn him.

Dr. Azikiwe is head of a political party known as the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons. He predicted that he would be re-elected no matter what the tribunal did and that possibly he would even increase his majority.

Northern and western regions of the Nigerian Federation, where there is decided separatist sentiment, may be expected to react strongly to a crisis in the East. Dr. Azikiwe and his fellow Ibo tribesmen of the East are viewed with particular antagonism in the Moslem northern region of this, the largest British colony.

The tribunal was appointed last summer by the British Colonial Secretary, Alan Lennox-Boyd, to investigate charges against Dr. Azikiwe of "abuse of office and corruption in connection with the deposit and investment of public moneys in the eastern region in the African Continental Bank in which Dr. Azikiwe had a substantial pecuniary interest."

The report said the Prime Minister's conduct had "fallen short of expectations of honest, reasonable people" and that his wrong doing had been in not relinquishing his interest in the bank when it had been proposed that public money be invested in it.

The bank was founded by Dr. Azikiwe and he had been a large shareholder. The report said "he did his best to further its interests and kept his hands on the helm" despite his formal resignation as chairman and governing director.

"We believe Dr. Azikiwe's primary motive was to make available an indigenous bank with the object of liberalizing credit for the people of his country," report said.

It added, however, that "we are satisfied he was attracted by financial power" and that "continued existence of the bank" was an important factor in maintaining the Prime Minister's control of the newspapers that gave him political power.

Educated In U.S.

LONDON, Jan. 16—(Reuters)—Dr. Azikiwe, 52 years old, worked his way through college in the United States. He attended Lincoln University in Jefferson City, Mo., and had a wide variety of jobs from dishwasher to professional boxer before receiving a degree in philosophy at the University of Pennsylvania.

NIGERIAN CITED: Prime Minister Nnamdi Azikiwe of Eastern Nigeria. A tribunal that studied his banking affairs found him "guilty of misconduct as a Minister."

Tribunal censures Nigerian Premier

(See later Story Page 1)

LAGOS, Nigeria — Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Prime Minister of Eastern Nigeria, has been found "guilty of misconduct as a minister" by a tribunal of inquiry that investigated his handling affairs.

The tribunal's action will produce a political crisis in Eastern Nigeria should Dr. Azikiwe carry out his promise of last November to resign and call new elections if the tribunal condemned him.

The Premier heads a political party known as the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons. He predicted he would be re-elected no matter what the tribunal did and that he would possibly boost his majority.

* * *

STRONG REACTIONS to the crisis in the East may be expected in the northern and western regions of the Nigerian Federation, where there is decided separatist sentiment.

Premier Azikiew and his Ibo tribesmen of the East are reportedly viewed with particular antagonism in the Moslem northern region of this colony, the largest in the British Empire.

The tribunal that censured Dr. Azikiwe was appointed last summer by British Colonial Secretary Alan L. Boyd to investigate charges against him.

* * *

HE HAD BEEN ACCUSED of "abuse of office and corruption in connection with the deposit and investment of public moneys in the eastern region in the African Continental Bank, in which Dr. Azikiwe had a substantial pecuniary interest."

The report said the Prime Minister's conduct had "fallen short of expectations of honest, reasonable people" and that his wrongdoing had been in not relinquishing his interest in the bank when it had been proposed that public money be invested in it.

Dr. Azikiwe founded the bank and had been a large shareholder in it. The report said he "did his best to further its in-

terests and kept his hands on the helm" despite his formal resignation as chairman and governing director.

The report, questioning his judgement but not his motives, said:

* * *

"WE BELIEVE Dr. Azikiwe's primary motive was to make available and indigenous bank with the object of liberalizing credit for the people of his country."

It added, however, that "We are satisfied he was attracted by financial power" and that "continued existence of the bank" was an important factor in maintaining the Prime Minister's control of the newspapers that gave him political power.

Dr. Azikiwer, 52, worked his way through Lincoln University (Pa.), holding a variety of jobs from dishwasher to professional boxer before earning his Ph. D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Azikiwe is head of a political party known as the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

Leaders of Dr. Azikiwe's party decided at a meeting Friday night at Enogo, the Eastern region's capital, that the African Continental Bank should be nationalized. The Prime Minister has a large financial interest in the bank.

The tribunal of inquiry found that Dr. Azikiwe, although he resigned as chairman and governing director of the bank on taking public office in January, 1954, remained in the background acting through his nominee, Adolphus Blankson.

"We believe that Dr. Azikiwe's primary motive was to make available an indigenous bank with the object of liberalizing credit for the people of his country, but we are satisfied that he was attracted by the financial power of his interest in the bank gave him," said the report, published as a White Paper by the British Government in London Wednesday.

DR. NNAMDI AZIKIWE

existence of the bank was an important factor in maintaining control of the chain of newspapers which gave him political power."

A conference which was to have discussed Nigerian independence and to have been participated in by the Premiers of Western, Northern and Eastern Nigeria, as well as other officials and Colonial Office leaders, was to have been held last September.

It was postponed when the charges against Azikiwe arose and the tribunal was appointed.

of the national political party which he heads, the National Council of Nigeria, and the Cameroons, it is almost certain he will be re-elected, perhaps by larger majorities than before.

They Like 'Zik'

This would constitute a direct slap in the face for Great Britain indicating as it would that the people would rather have "Zik" as their leader even if guilty than bow to the dictates of the imperial government.

The commission was appointed to investigate charges made in the legislature that corruption in office had occurred in connection with the deposit of large sums of public moneys in the African Continental bank.

Azikiwe had started the bank before he became premier and is said, with members of his family, to have been the largest stockholder.

When he was named premier, he announced his resignation as chairman but the commission insists he "kept his hands on the helm"...and that "continued existence of the bank was an important factor in maintaining control over the chain of newspapers which gave him political power."

Educated In U. S. A.

Azikiwe was educated in the United States where he is widely known and highly respectd. A graduate of Lincoln university (Pa.) and the holder of an advanced degree from the University of Pennsylvania, he became one of the leading political figures in West Africa, and a foremost proponent of Nationalism.

Growing wealthy through the operation of a variety of business enterprises among them a chain of daily and weekly newspapers published in various sections of Nigeria, he undoubtedly is one of the first citizen of Nigera.

What will happen in the matter of Great Britain granting independence to Nigeria is a question of great importance.

A conference which was to have discussed Nigerian independence and to have been participated in by the premier of Western, Northern and Eastern Nigeria, aa well as other officials and Colonial Office leaders, was to have been held last September.

It was postponed when the charges against Azikiwe arose and the tribunal was appointed.

Nigerian Premier Found Guilty in Banking Case

Azikiwe May Hold Special Election Soon

LAGOS, Nigeria. — (ANP) — The tribunal of English lawyers which has been inquiring into charges levelled at Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, premier of Eastern Nigeria, in relation to his connection with a banking institution, reported last week and found him "guilty of misconduct as a minister."

The decision will produce political disruption in eastern Nigeria because Dr. Azikiwe has vowed that if the commission found him guilty he would resign and call for new elections in his area.

So idolized is Azikiwe by the Ibos who inhabit the Eastern Region, as well as by the members

DR. NNAMDI AZIKIWE
Prime Minister resigns

Azikiwe Resigns Nigerian Post

(Earlier Story on Page 2)

LAGOS, Nigeria—(NNPA)— Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, prime minister of Eastern Nigeria, has resigned with his government, it was announced Friday.

The resignation came two days after Dr. Azikiwe was declared "guilty of misconduct as a Minister" for not relinquishing his financial interest in the African Continental band, of which he was founder, before public money was deposited in it.

The decision produced a political crisis in Eastern Nigeria. Dr. Azikiwe had vowed last November that he would resign if the tribunal which inquired into his conduct concerning the band condemned him. It is expected that elections will be held in several weeks.

See New Nigerian Elections

British Tribunal Says 'Zik' Guilty Of 'Misconduct'

LAGOS, Nigeria (ANP)—The tribunal of English lawyers which has been inquiring into charges leveled at Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Premier of Eastern Nigeria, in relation to his connection with a banking institution, reported last week and found him "guilty of misconduct as a minister."

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So idolized is Azikiwe by the Ibos who inhabit the Eastern Region, as well as by the members of the national political party which he heads, the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, it is almost certain he will be re-elected, perhaps by larger majorities than before.

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AZIKIWE had started the bank before he became premier and is said, with members of his family, to have been the largest stockholder.

When he became premier, he announced his resignation as chairman but the commission insists he "kept his hands on the helm" . . . and that "continued

Nigerian Group Dissatisfied About Separate States

LAGOS, Nigeria. — (ANP) — The "Citizens' Committee for Independence" has criticised the three regional Premiers for their attitude towards the states issue and Nigerian Independence during the London conference.

The committee which claims to be a non-political organization, is mainly composed of the country's "leadubg ekute." Among its rank and file are university lecturers, doctors of medicine and education. Their main objective is to "constitute Nigeria into a Democratic sovereign state and to procure to all its citizens civil, political and economic liberty of thought, belief and worship and promote Nigerian culture, fraternity and cooperation while inviolate the dignity of the individual and unity of the nation and to serve the cause of justice in Africa and thus pay tribute to world peace."

In a statement issued in Lagos on Wednesday the commitee says that the action of the leaders in accepting the appointment of a commission whose primary objective is to investigate "the fears of the minorities" was the height of hypocrisy.

It adds "Might it not be said that the two principal Southern leaders encouraged their Northern colleague to maintain an outward appearance of intransigence on the states issue, in order that they might use this as an excuse for compromise, while ensuring that the three regional Proconsuls remain in power to the fullness of their glory?"

The committee goes on to say that the only thing which stands between Nigeria and independence is the leaders' own fears of losing the power and prestige which they have derived from regionalism and tribal fealty . . .

The committee has also criticised the decision not to give Northern women the right to vote. It says it is a little difficult to understand why there should be a Women's wing of the NPA, if the religious claim on which the franchise decision was based is valid

Radio Station In Nigeria Planned

ENUGU, Eastern Nigeria — (ANP) The Seventh-Day Adventist Church of America is planning to erect a private radio station in Nigeria, which is to broadcast to listeners throughout Africa and Asia.

Pastor Elmer R. Walde, Secretary for radio and television productions of the General (World) Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Washington D. C., is due to arrive in Nigeria on 16th September on a seven-day exploratory tour of eastern and Western Nigeria, for this purpose.

While in Nigeria, he hopes to have talks with the Federal Ministry of Communications and Civil Aviation and also with the Eastern and Western Regional Governments.

YOUTH IN NIGERIA GET 'A' IN CONDUCT

American Exchange Group Finds Little Delinquency With Strict Upbringing

Nigeria is at least one place in the world where juvenile delinquency does not seem to be much of a problem. The native children do not have time for it, and their parents just refuse to put up with youthful monkeyshines.

That in effect was the report of nine young Americans who arrived yesterday from the African country after a two-month visit arranged by the Experiment in International Living. As part of the visit, each member of the group lived for about four weeks with different Nigerian families.

Ranging in age from 20 to 34 years, the Americans described Nigeria as a dynamic country, seeking to improve educational opportunities for its people and worried about reports of racial troubles in the United States.

Oldest Exchange Plan

The Experiment in International Living, which has its headquarters in Putney, Vt., is said to be the oldest student exchange program of its kind. Now celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary, it has sent 7,000 young Americans to live with families in Europe, Central and South America and Asia, and has brought 2,500 students from these areas to live with American families.

The nine Americans who returned yesterday aboard the Arosa Sky were the first to go to Africa under the experiment's auspices. They were interviewed shortly after the ship docked at the French Line pier at West Forty-eighth Street.

David McCord, curator of the Chemistry Department at Vassar College and the oldest member of the group, said he had lived in a Nigerian household with eighteen children.

He said that parental control over children was strict, that youngsters had considerable freedom provided they did not step too far out of line, and that if parents did not have time to administer spankings when necessary, the older children in the family were authorized to do so.

Richard Gamble, 29 years old, and his wife, Frances, 28, both sociologists at the University of California at Berkeley, were the leaders of the group. Mr. Gamble said that Nigerians generally were informed about racial troubles in the United States but that often they had "a very distorted picture" of the situation.

No Juvenile Delinquency in Nigeria; Children Don't Have Time For Such

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Nine young Americans who returned to this country last week after a two-month visit to Nigeria under the sponsorship of the Experiment in Inter-National Living, said that the African country has little in the way of juvenile delinquency.

Their report was that children do not have time for juvenile delinquency, and parents just refuse to put up with youthful monkeyshines. As part of the visit, each member of the group lived for about four weeks with different families in Nigeria.

One member who lived in a household with 18 children, said he found parental control over children very strict, that youngsters had considerable freedom provided they did not step too far out of line, and that if parents did not have time to chastise their wayward offspring, older children in the family were authorized to do so.

"Family responsibility is emphasized in Nigeria," the observer said "And this extends throughout the family relationship to include even distant relatives. If a cousin gets into trouble, the entire family feels responsible and does something about it."

Reds Call Ajala A Spy

WARSAW — (INS) — A young Nigerian who broke through Communist police lines to shake hands with Nikita S. Khrushchev said he later had been accused of "espionage" by East German police.

Olabisi Ajala, who is on a round-the-world motor scooter tour to obtain material for his Columbia university doctoral dissertation, told newsmen in Warsaw that the German police held him for 24 hours.

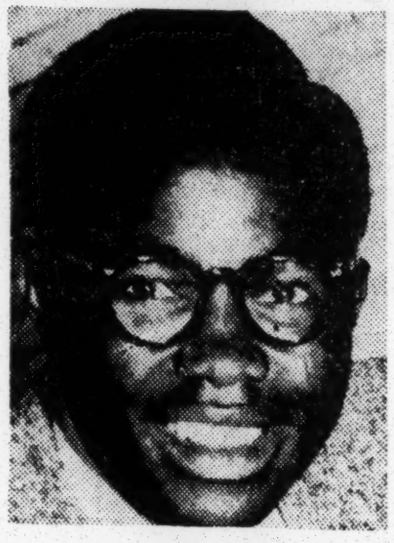
Then, he said, they made him sign a statement declaring that he had "slept well and had really broken through the police line."

Twelve East German police in automobiles and bicycles followed him to the Polish - East German border, Ajala said, and he was searched by an East German policewoman before crossing into Poland.

He said the East Germans confiscated some American magazines he was carrying and gypped him in an exchange of currency.

Ajala's photograph was published in newspapers throughout the world after he suddenly went through a cordon of police to shake hands with Khrushchev on the latter's arrival in East Berlin on Aug. 6.

Khrushchev apparently had no thought that Ajala might be a spy. The 27-year-old Nigerian said he already has obtained a visa to visit the Soviet Union after his stay in Poland.



OLABISI AJALA

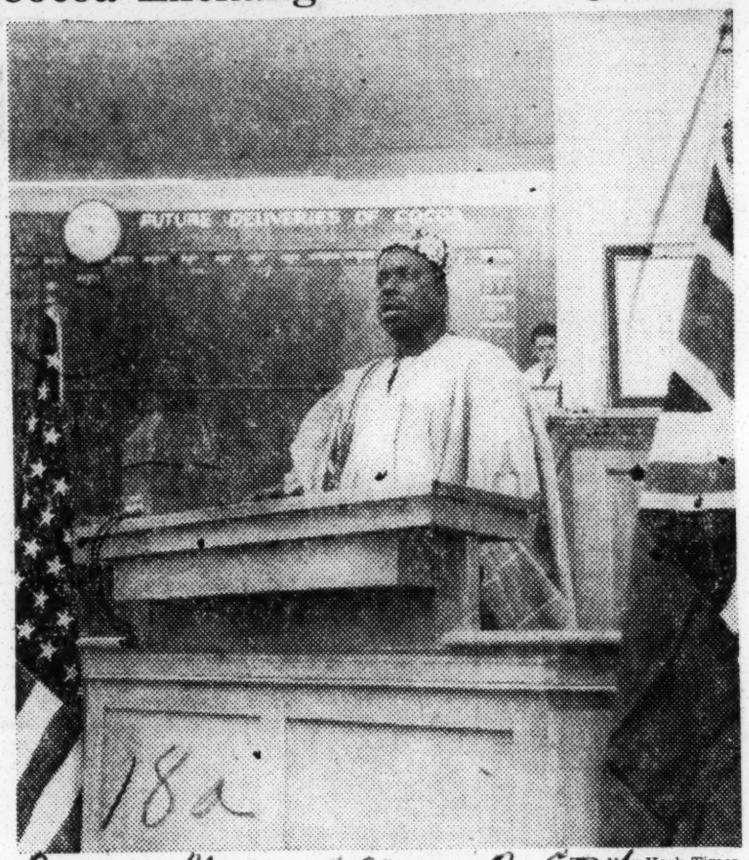
Post & Times Herald, Washington, D. C. A. P. A6
7-11-57

By Wally McNamee, Staff Photographer

Nigerians Arrive to Begin 60-Day U. S. Tour

Five visitors from Northern Nigeria arrived yesterday at National Airport to begin a 60-day American tour under sponsorship of the International Educational Exchange Service of the State Department. From left, Chief Andrew, Mohammad Aminu, Mallam Hassan, Mallam Sule Maitama and Rwang Pam. A British protectorate, Nigeria is slated for independence in 1960. After 10 days here, the group will visit other cities to study educational methods and local government.

Cocoa Exchange Honors Nigerians



The New York Times

Chief C. D. Akran, Minister of Development of Western Nigeria, addresses members of New York Cocoa Exchange.

Trading at the New York Cocoa Exchange was suspended for twenty minutes yesterday to permit an official welcome to officials from western Nigeria, West Africa.

Nigeria produces approximately 15 per cent of the world's supply of cocoa, and the western region of that country is heavily dependent upon the cocoa export market.

Chief C. D. Akran, Minister of Development of western Nigeria, told members of the exchange that he was hopeful that prices of cocoa would soon reach a high enough level to permit his people and others in the industry to obtain a more profitable return.

Chief Akran was accompanied by P. H. Balmer, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Development, J. O. Oshuntokun, Minister of Fianance and I. O. Dina, chief planning officer of the Ministry of Finance.

18a 1957 NIGERIA

Fights Disease in One-Man Hospital

Nigeria Doctor Returning to 'War'

Dr. Christopher Okojie, a Nigerian doctor serving 195,000 natives in a one-man hospital, is planning to return home this month to continue his daily fight against superstition, ignorance and poverty.

A thirty-seven-year-old surgeon, Dr. Okojie recently took a two-month tour of the United States and Puerto Rico to observe surgical techniques. He studied post-graduate medicine during the 1956-'57 academic year at the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center, under a Fulbright grant. At the same time, his wife, Olu, thirty, studied public health at Columbia University.

Dr. Okojie has had another mission while in the United States—to raise funds for the expansion of his hospital. He has promises for $7,000 toward the $30,000 he needs to start construction on the three new buildings that will give him a 100-bed capacity. Because his village is scattered over hundreds of square miles, he also needs an ambulance to transport his patients.

The hospital started operating seven years ago, when Dr. Okojie resigned from his post in the Nigerian medical service. "On vacations to my home province, I saw how ignorant the people were and how badly a doctor was needed,' he said yesterday. "I was the first person from the Ishan people to have a medical education, and the one woman doctor in the region could not cope with all the suffering of my people," he added.

With his small savings and community labor, Dr. Okojie bought a six-room house, set aside one room as an operating room, put in twelve wooden beds and started Zuma Hospital, named in memory of his mother. Since then, he has added another building and has a bed capacity of forty-eight, with fifteen beds set aside for maternity and children's cases.

His Fees Listed

Dr. Okojie receives approximately $1,500 a year from the government to support himself and his hospital. He raises some funds through medical fees—$3 for a maternity case, including prenatal care, delivery and postnatal care. Thirty-six dollars covers the most complicated operation, two months of convalescent care and drugs.

A graduate of the Nigerian School of Medicine, Dr. Okojie speaks English fluently. He smiles frequently and gesticulates with slender hands. Of medium height and spare build, he could pass for a medical student rather than a seasoned hospital administrator.

He is impressed with American public health systems, he said, but cannot hope to imitate them because of his financial limitations. "But I can do what they are doing in Puerto Rico, in conditions similar to mine," he said. "I want to set up a centralized system, with the hospital in the center, and health stations in the small communities which I could visit periodically and which would refer complicated cases to the hospital."

Dr. Okojie has already set up a school health system. He is responsible for 251 schools, with 40,000 children. In order to care for them indirectly, he has opened dispensaries and has trained two teachers in each school in basic first aid and tropical disease treatment.

The hundreds of native doctors who treated members of the communtiy before Dr. Okojie came are still hostile to him and his methods of treatment. Their influence on the native population is such that only Dr. Okojie's life-saving surgery has convinced them he will not harm them. "The native doctors can do a lot of good with their herbs and leaves and concoctions," he said. "But they do no surgery. And that is where I come in, because it is very badly needed, especially in maternity cases."

When Dr. Okojie and his wife return to Nigeria, they will be taking back something more than hospital funds and added medical knowledge—their newborn twin sons, born Aug. 10 in the New York Infirmary.

Cement Factory Starts Production in Nigeria

ENUGU, Nigeria (ANP)—The Nigeria Cement Company, Limited, has produced its first sample of cement at its $7 million factory at Nkalagu, 31 miles from Enugu, the headquarters of Eastern Nigeria.

When commercial production starts in November, 6,000 bags of cement will be produced per day at the initial stages.

Nigerian To Tour U. S.

Garbed in colorful native clothing, the Honorable Chief Kolawole Balogun, member of Parliament in the West African colonial territory and Minister of Research and Information for the British colony of Nigeria, is shown after a recent press conference in Los Angeles. The minister is on the first leg of a tour of the U. S. He told newsmen that 35,000,000 people of Nigeria (which expects dominion status in 1960) are ready for independence today.

BRILLIANT BIBLE STUDENT.—Adepoju Aderonmu, missionary-educated tribesman from Oyo, Nigeria, and current medical student at the University of Chicago, has revealed an amazing knowledge of the Bible when he gave correct answers to such detailed questions concerning the family and ministry and death of Jesus Christ that carried him $64,000 prize on the popular CBS-TV $64,000 Question show last week. Having scaled that plateau, Aderonmu returned to the program Tuesday night Dec. 3, for the first of three questions leading to the double-$64,000 ($128,000) plateau and possible further winning up to $256,000. Aderonmu came to the U. S. A., determined to be a doctor; he came without adequate funds to make the grade on his own. Prior to hitting the jackpot on TV, he did odd jobs to get money to continue his education. He said: "I was determined to become a doctor before I returned to my country and nothing was going to stop me." In view of his TV success, it seems that he is certain to get his M.D. degree.

—ANP PHOTO

TRIBE, NOT PARTY, COUNTS IN NIGERIA

Old Clan Loyalties Hamper Unity Amid Desires to Gain Independence

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

IBADAN, Nigeria, Nov. 13—The old loyalties to tribe and clan still outweigh party political slogans here in the Western Region of Nigeria.

A Cabinet minister in the regional government, the leader of the Opposition and a young intellectual, agreed on that a few days ago. But they would differ in the great debate going on in Nigeria: What should be done about it?

"Nigeria is an artificial creation, and the process of coalescing the people into one national bloc has been a failure so far," the young intellectual said, talking quietly in the humid heat of a late afternoon. "Many people feel there is no such thing as Nigeria."

Chief Anthony Enahoro, Minister of Home Affairs in the cabinet of regional Premier Obafeme Awolowo, pondered the same problem later in his cool office as he sat behind a big desk.

Regime Dimly Sensed

"The man in the village knows that somewhere in Lagos [the federal capital of Nigeria] there is another government, but he does not know quite what it does," said the Minister, a brawny, handsome young man in a crisp white shirt.

"He is loyal to his village and his tribe, but beyond that his loyalty is not very strong," Mr Enahoro continued.

In a crowded quarter among the twisting streets of the city, Adegoke Adelabu, leader of the Opposition, his face striped like a tiger's with tribal scars, walked back and forth across the room in his mud-walled house.

"When the British withdraw," he said, "if any regional government decides to secede from the federation, how can the federal government keep the regions together? There will be a war!"

These are the moods a visitor finds in Ibadan, Nigeria's largest city and capital of its Western Region. The region, which became autonomous in local matters last Aug. 8, is one of four in the Federation. The Federation is under British rule, but hopes for independence in 1960.

Lively Confusion

Ibadan, the home of 460,000 people, is a city of rusty tin roofs and lively confusion. It is a truly African metropolis. The crowded bazaars provide a shifting panorama of women in gay prints, with bundles on their heads and babies on their backs; men in flowing robes and little round hats; and grave schoolboys in khaki shirts and shorts.

On the outskirts of Ibadan the marks of the twentieth century are beginning to appear. There lie the new divided highway, the 500-bed teaching hospital on the university campus and the new ten-story Cooperative Bank Building.

Chief Enahoro puts his trust in these things. His party, the Action Group, believes the country should be divided into as many regions as can be made viable, within a decentralized federation. The idea is that one party could gain control of several regions and thus form a one-party federal government to replace the present coalition at the center.

The Action Group's talking points are the region's primary education program, which has 80 per centof the children now going to school; its progress in developing light consumer goods industries, and its expanding health and social services.

To Mr. Adelabu, the answer is a strong central government dominated by a Socialist mass movement. "What kind of unity is it when all the vital powers of government rest with the regions?" he asked.

The Opposition leader's power rests on the antagonism between the people of Ibadan and the Action Group. He is in difficulties with his own party, the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, and is considering forming his own party on Fabian Socialist lines.

The young intellectual had no ready answers. But an older man said he felt Nigeria's problems could not be solved as long as the British remain here to referee the disputes.

Nigerians, he said, must suffer and learn for themselves. A bit sadly, he added: "I am not looking forward to independence but I still desire it as soon as possible."

Nigeria Gets First Title: Bassey Wins Feather Crown

PARIS, France —(ANP)— Hogan (Kid) Bassey, 25-year-old Nigerian, last week became the first native of that country ever to win a world title. He batteded favored Cherif Hamia of France to win on a knockout in 2:22 of the 10th round and succeeded Sandy Sadd-ler as featherweight champion. The bout, staged at the Palais Del Sports here, was scheduled for 15 rounds.

It was the crowning achievement for Bassey in a long and arduous campaign which saw him win the British Empire championship and fight his way up to the final round of a three-way elimination tournament and the meeting with Hamia. The tournament had been arranged by the World Boxing Committee. In the second round, Bassey qualified for the Hamia match by outpunching rough, tough Miguel Berries of Puerto Rico in a stateside 12-rounder recently.

In the bout last week, Bassey, who fights like an American, completely outclassed the jabbing, dancing Hamia. Down for an eight count in the second round, he bounced up to rally and punch Hamia into bloodly helplessness in the 10th. He had the Frenchman reeling drunkenly on the ropes when Referee Rene Schemann of France stepped in and ended the uneven contest.

In th audience at ringside were some high ranking officers of the Nigerian government. It was reported that the premier had sent Bassey a personal note telling him that he would be at ringside.

Bassey, who started to fight when working as a dockhand on the docks at Lagos, capitol city of Nigeria, is extremely popular in the U. S. He was International Golden Gloves featherweight champion in 1953, when he represented France in the Chicago bouts between the U. S. and Europe. Recently, when he defeated Berries in New York, he was given a tremendous ovation by ringsiders and praised highly in the press. The Ringside, regular weekly column of ANP, had picked Basse to win the title.

Nigerian bishop is consecrated

LAGOS, Nigeria (ANP) — More than 20,000 people including church dignitaries from different parts of Nigeria, chiefs and elders, watched the Episcopal consecration ceremony of Right Rev. Monsignor John C. Anyogu, O. B. E., "tituler bishop-elect of Magnesis ad Maeandrum" and auxiliary to the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Onitsha.

The apostolic delegate, the Most Rev. James R. Knox, D. D., D.C.L., in the Holy Trinity Cathedral Onitsha, performed the ceremony. The Most Rev. Dr. Charles Heerey (Archbishop of Onitsha) and Dr. Leo Taylor (Archbishop of Lagos) assisted the apostolic delegate.

Attend Film Festival

Nigerian leader Ewi Of Ado Ekiti greets a Russian officer in West Berlin while attending the seventh International Film Festival. An African film "Freedom" will be shown for the first time.

Nigeria Student to Tour World on Motor Scooter

PARIS, (AP)—A Nigerian student is setting out to tour the world, including the Soviet Union and Red China, by motor scooter.

Glabisi Ajala, twenty-six is a former psychology student at Columbia University, New York. Besides the Communist countries he plans to visit Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Japan, Malaya, India, Africa and the Americas. His trip will take two years.

"I'm going to work my way," Ajala said, "But I 've deposited 500 pounds ($1,400) in a London bank to pay my way in those Communist countries where I won't be able to work. "This trip is sort of a continuation of my psychology studies. I want to study the ways of life of people throughout the world."

He is carrying with him a tent, sleeping bag and cooking equipment. He expects to buy food en route.

Ajala had trouble getting visas for the Soviet Union and Communist China, so he wrote direct to Moscow and Peiping. Eventually he received letters from the Soviet and Chinese Embassies in London stating they had received instructions to give the necessary permission.

There are no motor scooters in the Soviet Union, and no six-foot Africans in brocaded robes either, so the young student will probably be a bigger attraction to the population than the country is to him.

He expects to go from the Polish border to Moscow, then to Tashkent in Central Asia, north to Novisibirsk, east to Outer Mongolia and southeast to Peiping.

"They tell me there aren't any roads in lots of that territory," he said, "but I figure I'll make out somehow."

African Sweeps Through Bible Questions To Net $96,000

NEW YORK — (INS) — A Nigerian tribal chieftain's son—who ran into marital difficulties because of "lack of money" swept through a six-part question on the Bible Tuesday to boost his TV quiz winnings to $96,000.

Theophilus Adepoju Aderonmu, a graduate student at the University of Chicago, answered correctly the complicated series of questions without hesitation on the CBS show, "The $64,000 Question."

NINTH APPEARANCE

Told by master of ceremonies Hal March that he was "right for $96,000," Aderonmu grinned broadly and waved to the studio audience. The 30-year-old Nigerian is slated to make his ninth appearance on the program next week to try for the $128,000 question. He can go as high as $256,000.

Theophilus displayed his extensive knowledge of the "Good Book" in racing through a battery of other questions on the parables.

The first part dealt with the parable of the Good Samaritan and the Bible expert came up with the right answers for all three sections. He did the same for questions testing his knowledge of the parables of the sower, the marriage of the king's son, the rich man, the tares (weeds) and the parable of the talents.

WORD OF GOD

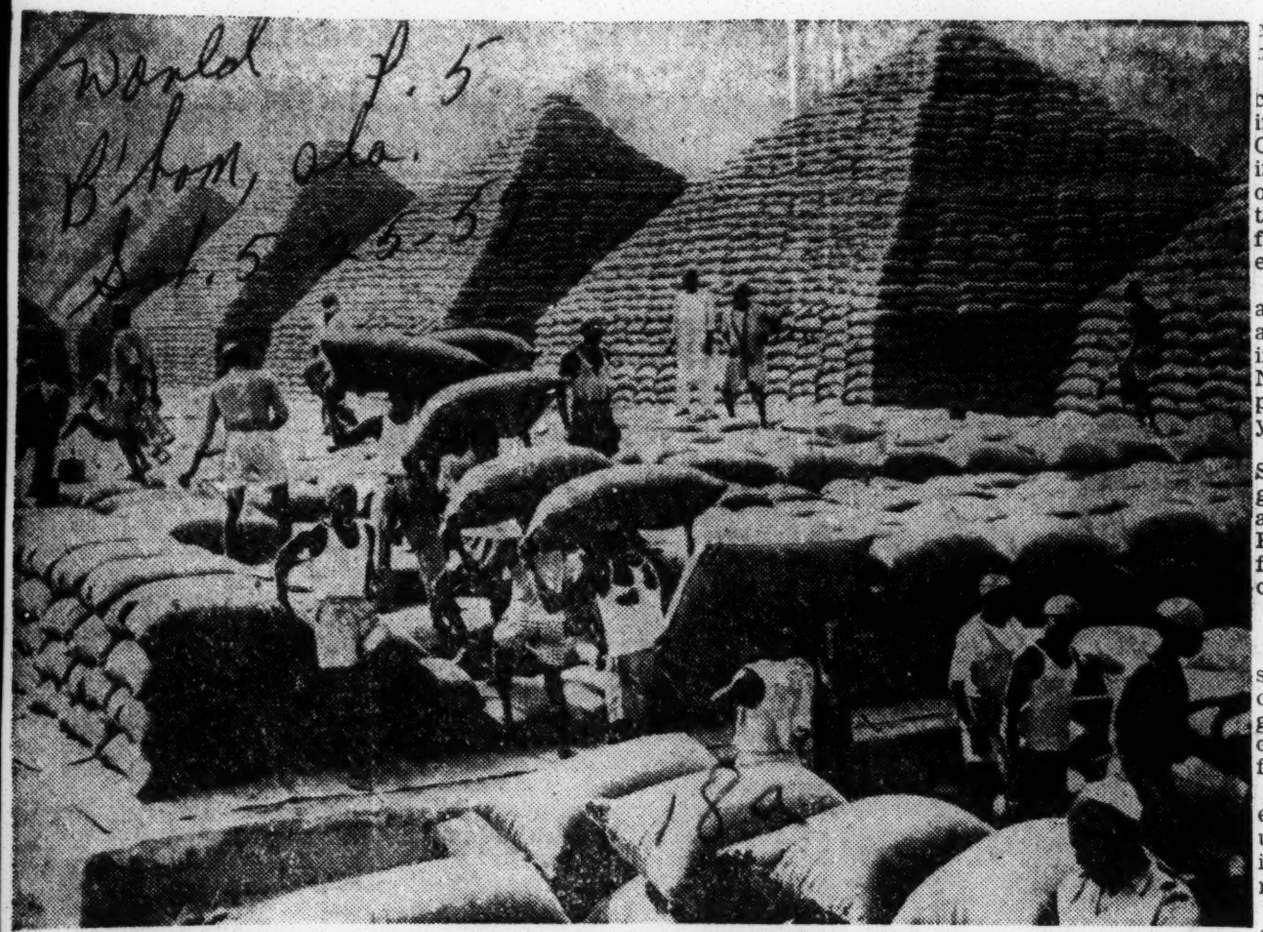
In the parable of sowers. Aderonmu said correctly that the story of the seed falling among the thorns referred to the word of God "when it gets into the hearts of some people."

He identified the beggar carried by angels to Abraham's bosom as Lazarus in the parable of the rich man. As for the parable of the mariage of the king's son, Aderonmu was right with the answer hat the guest who "had not had on a wedding garment" was cast into darkness.

Aderonmu, who still bears the tribal markings scratched on his face when he was an infant, hopes to use the money he wins to become a doctor.

Before entering the "isolation booth," he answered a series of what March described as "very, very personal questions" about his marital troubles which were prompted by newspaper stories and letters from television viewers.

Aderonmu spoke calmly about his unsuccessful marriage, saying it had been "plagued by the lack of money." He said his ex-wife, Faye, 25, finally left him and took their baby daughter to "her mother." The student explained that he didn't contribute to the baby's support after their marriage broke up because he "didn't have any money."



PEANUT PYRAMID — Peanuts, bagged and ready for transport, are stacked in pyramids and prepared for shipment, at Kana northern region in Nigeria. Like its West African neighbor, Ghana, Nigeria is headed for independence, and exports a record amount of native produce. (Newspress Photo).

Nigeria Presses For Freedom At London Parley

LONDON. — (ANP) — Two highly important points to the tri-ruled Federation of Nigeria were expected to be debated last week here as the London conference discussions about Nigeria future got underway.

Dates for self-government for the nation of 31 million black people loomed as an anticipated highlight of the conference, while statements on the Nigerian constitution rose as another focal point.

The three leaders of Nigeria's three regions have expressed hope for complete freedom from Britian for the African nation by 1959. The London conference was set up to decide on the future of Nigeria.

Western Nigeria Premier Chief Obafemi Owolow has stated that Nigeria wants a constitution that will ensure permanent unity, prosperity and happiness in the country.

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, premier of Eastern Nigeria, pointed out that "in the last five years we have gained administrative experience through a ministerial system of government. Our finances are sound and our Civil Service is first class and efficient." Dr. Azikiwe made the statements when asked whether Nigeria was ready for self-government.

Northern Nigeria's premier, Sardauna, agreed with Dr. Azikiwe and Chief Owolowe that Nigeria is ready for complete self government.

The London conference opened at the Lancaster House, where Nigerian Constitutional conference met with Alan Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State, the Colonial Office Advisers, the Governor General of the Federation of Nigeria.

BRITISH ADVANCE NIGERIA FREEDOM

Agree to Broaden Self-Rule Though Not Meeting Demand for Independence in '59

By LEONARD INGALLS

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 26 — Britain agreed today to broaden self-government in Nigeria. The step would be taken in preparation for the possible independence of the West African dependency in 1960.

The British agreement was the result of a conference on constitutional improvements for Nigeria that began May 23. It was a disappointment to the Nigerian representatives who had come here with support their people to seek independence within the British Commonwealth in 1959.

Nigerians had been encouraged by the achievement of independence by their neighbor Ghana, formerly the Gold Coast, in March and by the agreements on approaching indepedence for the Federation of Malaya and for Singapore, British dependencies in Southeast Asia.

Early in the conference Britain indicated her reluctance to accept a fixed date for Nigerian independence. This caused the Nigerian representatives to postpone their ambitions for a year.

Alan Lennox-Boyd, Colonial Secretary, noted that the Nigerians now proposed to adopt a resolution in their federal Parliament early in 1960 calling for independence within the commonwealth that year.

Sympathetic Consideration

He said Britain would consider the resolution sympathetically but could not "at this stage give any undertaking that the date would be the same as asked for in the resolution."

Mr. Lennox-Boyd added, however, that Britain would do her utmost "to meet the resolution in a reasonable and practicable manner."

Britain agreed at the conference to steps in the next three years to give Nigeria greater experience in self-government. Foremost among these would be a strengthened federal Government of the three Nigerian regions, Eastern Nigeria, Western Nigeria and Northern Nigeria, under a newly created post of Federal Prime Minister and an enlarged Federal Parliament.

It was agreed that the Federal House of Representatives would be increased from its present membership of 194 to 320 members in 1959 and that a second legislative house, to be known as the Senate, be created. The Senate would be composed of twelve members each from the Eastern, Western and Northern regions of Nigeria and the Cameroons and four members from the federal territory of Lagos, the capital, and four special members to be appointed by the Governor General.

Reason for Reluctance

One of the principal reasons for British reluctance to fix a date for Nigerian independence has been the backwardness of the Northern region of Nigeria in adopting self-government. The constitutional conference decided that self-government would be introduced in the Northern region in 1959.

On the question of the inclusion of the Cameroons, a United Nations trusteeship territory, in an ultimately independent Nigeria, the Colonial Secretary said this would have to depend on a vote by the people of the north and south sectors of the Cameroons. Under the United Nations trusteeship, the Cameroons has been administered by Britain as an integral part of Nigeria.

However, Mr. Lennox-Boyd said there could be no question of the Cameroons remaining part of an independent Nigeria against its wishes.

Nigeria denied rule by 1960

LONDON (ANP) — Three weeks of talk of the question of Nigeria's freedom came to an end here last week as British and Nigerian leaders wrangled disputedly over the issue and went home without settling anything.

The purpose of the conference as far as Nigeria was concerned was to demand a date for its freedom from British colonization. They asked for self-rule by 1960. Britain said it would not be willing to talk about Nigeria's independence before another three years.

Nigerian leaders before had set their freedom goal for 1959, but after a conference with Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox-Boyd, they decided to set the date back a year.

Oracle Proved Right 50 Years Later

Herald Tribune Mon. 6-24-57

Nigerian Visitor Lives Up to Name

New York

By Lyn Fernbach

When Mr. and Mrs. Bank-Anthony in Lagos, Nigeria, had to decide on a name for their first-born they consulted a native oracle and named him "Mobolaji"—"born into riches."

To the parents' joy, the wisdom of the oracle did not hesitate to manifest itself, and today, fifty years after his name was chosen, Mobolaji Bank-Anthony is the head of a number of companies, corporations and business enterprises which have made him a well-to-do Nigerian.

Moreover, Mobolaji Bank-Anthony was born with a liking of adventure and a good measure of intellectual curiosity. What, then, was more natural but that he should try to satisfy this curiosity by means of travel. England, Germany, France, Italy—he visited these and other European countries. But there still remained the United States.

"He Is Overwhelmed"

"I just had to see what is going on in God's own country," he said yesterday, in his room at the Commodore. "I had to see whether it is true what they say of America— that it is a country where with hard work, if you hit luck, you make a buck. . . ."

Having checked the accuracy of this appraisal of the United States since he arrived in New York six weeks ago aboard the liner United States, Mr. Bank-Anthony described himself as "overwhelmed."

He figures to be a candidate for "best dressed" honors in Nigeria because he is taking back two huge trunks filled with dacron suits, nylon shirts and other merchandise not to be had in Nigeria's haberdasheries. He's got enough shoes in the trunks to last him for years.

Mr. Bank-Anthony, a self-made man, built up his Nigerian business empire with a partner and hard work. He progressed in education as far as a secondary school in Nigeria.

Gathers Ideas Here

His business interests include a construction firm employing 4,000 Africans, and upon his return he said he planned to build some "housing-estates" patterned after American housing projects. Other business ideas sparked by his American visit, Mr. Bank-Anthony said, included the importation and sale in Nigeria of American air-conditioners, refrigerators and freezers.

"There is only one freezer in all of Nigeria," he said, "and that is in a hotel."

Herald Tribune—Rosenberg

Mobolaji Bank-Anthony at Commodore Hotel yesterday.

Freedom For Nigeria Advanced In British Talks

Agree To More Self-Government But Extends Date For Independence

Herald Tribune Sat 7-6-57

London, Eng., July 1 — Britain agreed today to broaden self-government in Nigeria. The step would be taken in preparation for the possible independence of the West African dependency in 1960.

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—Patronize Our Advertisers—

Wendell B'ham, Ala. Wed. 7-17-57

RUSSIAN GREETING—One of the highlights of the visit of Nigerian leader Ewi of Ado Ekiti to West Berlin recently was this meeting with a Russian officer at the Russian War Memorial. Nigerian leaders were in Berlin for the showing of the Nigerian film "Freedom" at the Seventh International Film Festival. (Newspress Photo).

NIGERIAN LEADER ANSWERS CRITICS

Asks Americans to Display Sympathy for Errors in Nation's 'Teething Era

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

LAGOS, Nigeria, Nov. 9—Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Prime Minister of the Federation of Nigeria, asked Americans today to show "real sympathy and moral support" for the New African countries in their trials and infancy.

"People should give us some credit in whatever mistakes we make," the Prime Minister said in an interview. "We are not only working to develop a young country but also to create a new nation."

Specifically, the Prime Minister expressed disapproval of the world press reaction to recent events in Ghana, Nigeria's West African neighbor, which became independent last March 6. Many newspapers, led by certain sections of the British press, have voiced concern over the future of civil liberties there.

"The world should give us some allowance for our period of excitement," he said. "It is important to show an appreciation of our problems instead of condemning us."

Alhaji Abubakar, who was named Nigeria's first federal Prime Minister Aug. 30, hopes to lead his country to independence in 1960. His title of Alhaji that means he is a Moslem who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca.

A tall, slender man with a morose, ascetic face, he received this correspondent in his air-conditioned office overlooking Lagos Lagoon. Wearing long white robes and a round gold cap, he sat at his desk with a fountain pen in hand, speaking in a slow, grave way.

Facing 'Teething Troubles'

Alhaji Anubakar acknowledges that his country faces "teething troubles." A member of the Northern Peoples party, he has formed a coalition Cabinet with the other two major parties and has declared a period of "emergency" to prepare for self-government.

"The people still think in terms of their tribal groups," he said. Eventually they should be able to produce a nation. But politics, if we are not careful, will spoil what we are trying to do.

The Prime Minister feels that the dissidence in Nigeria dates from the emergence of its national political parties. Before that, he said, "the people lived together with no trouble whatsoever."

He is optimistic, however. He sees unifying forces at work, although not yet mature, in the growing economic interdependence from the regions, the increasing stature of the Federal Government and in the growing force of education and national culture.

"The real trouble is with us at the top," Alhaji Abubakar said with a rare smile. He said it was common instinct among politicians to think of the next election and to pursue their own ambitions instead of working for a strong, united country.

Seeks Development Capital

He said he felt that the United States' influence could be useful in promoting Nigerian unity, but said he had not considered precisely how. However, the Prime Minister added, Nigeria would look to the United States for development capital, private investment and the "technical skills that we can afford."

In his reference to politics the Prime Minister was not discussing personalities or parties. Yet it is a fact that Nigerian politics centers on rivalries among Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, premier of the Eastern Region and leader of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons; Chief Obafemi Awaolowo, premier of the Western Region and leader of the Action Group and the Sardauna (an official of Sultan's group) of Sokoto, Premier of the Northern Region and leader of the Northern People's Congress.

Until now each has devoted his efforts to building the power of his organization and the effectiveness of the government in his own region. It is believed that Dr. Azikiwe and Mr. Awaolowo may help resolve this situation by running for the Federal Parliament.

In the meantime three commissions are investigating Nigeria's most pressing problems: that of the rights of the tribal minorities and how to safeguard them; that of the distribution of revenues among the Federal and Regional Governments; and that of the development, as exemplified by a proposal to build a railroad toward the Lake Chad district in the Northeast.

Azikiwe Attacker Gets Mental Test

LAGOS, Nigeria— (NNPA) — Pius Kaine, in Lagos magistrates' court, was charged Tuesday with attempting to murder Dr. Nnamid Azikiwe, 52, Premier of Eastern Nigeria.

Kaine was held for mental observation. He is married and has five children and recently returned from England where he spent three years studying law.

Dr. Azikiwe escaped unhurt when Kaine, armed with a knife, tried to attack him as he arrived by car at the Council of Ministers building here. Kaine, a Nigerian, was arrested.

The car in which Dr. Azikiwe was riding had just entered the courtyard of the Ministerial building when a stone was thrown at it from behind the police cordon, breaking a window. Kaine then emerged from the crowd, carrying a knife.

As he broke through the cordon to try to reach the car, he was intercepted by Police Inspector Moses Chukwumas, a Nigerian. The inspector was aided by Police Superintendent H. E. Mills, a Briton.

Inspector Chukwuma was wounded in the arm.

Nigerian Premier Escapes Death

LAGOS, Nigeria, April 17 (AP). —A man brandishing a dagger yesterday attempted to assassinate the Premier of Eastern Nigeria, Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe, as he arrived at Government House for a conference.

The man broke through a police cordon, hurled a stone at Dr. Azikwe's car and ran toward it with a drawn dagger. An aide jumped from a car and disarmed the assailant.

The man, Pius Kaine, an African, was charged in Lagos Magistrates Court with attempted murder. He made no plea and was remanded in custody until June 1 for medical observation.

Nigerian Chief In London For Meeting

LONDON — (NNPA) — Chief Obafemi Awolowo, Prime Minister of Western Nigeria, arrived in London Friday to lead the Western Region's delegation at the Nigerian constitutional conference, which opens May 28.

He said he thought that the Nigerian people were ready for independence in 1959, and that leaders of public opinion in the country were united in demanding it. He did not know what Prime Minister Nnamdi Aziwike of the Eastern Region had in mind when he said Nigerians would resort to any means to gain independence, Dr. Owolowo said.

AND NOW NIGERIA

Quite a few readers of this newspaper, if asked what the fourth largest country within the British Commonwealth is, would doubtlessly reply Nigeria. Others, who have not read John Gunther's "Inside Africa" or some comparable recent or fairly recent book on the once dark continent, might have to drop out of whatever contest they were in. It is quite true, however, that Nigeria, whose spokesmen are now in London discussing early independence, is within ten million of being as populous as England, has more than three times the population of Belgium or nearly twice the population of Eastern Germany. In area it is more than three times the size of Italy. It is, in short, quite a country. It is also a country in which the white man, a tiny drop of paleness in an ocean of dark-skinned members of many tribes, is abandoning his ruling position.

It is not easy to think of Nigeria, sprawled in infinite variety in the drainage basin of the river after which it is named, as a political entity. It has many scores of languages, many widely contrasted tribal communities and an abrupt contrast between the peoples of the east, the west and the north. Barbaric practices still linger in some areas. And yet Nigeria has its own lawmaking body, its own political parties and, in spite of internal differences, is united, as far as its audible spokesmen are concerned, in the belief that it is ready for self-government. If Ghana, which recently achieved a free status, was ready for freedom, why not Nigeria? Such is the argument.

Possibly this step is premature. Perhaps the people of a largely illiterate and confusingly diversified nation will not really gain independence by being told they are independent. They may merely swap trained British administrators for less well trained and not wholly disinterested indigenous rulers.

But the drive of the old colonial peoples toward freedom the world over, inside and outside the British Commonwealth, cannot be stopped. It may be that the previously subject races and peoples will feel compelled to win through to freedom in the hard way, just as the Anglo-Saxons did centuries ago, by making their own mistakes.

Enjoy A Visit With Nigerian King

The OBA of Lagos, Adeniji-Adele, II, Spiritual Leader of the powerful Yoruba Tribe comprising nearly five million subjec ts, is shown receiving two Americans on tour for American National Theatre Academy an d Division of Cultural Affairs of the State Department. Left to right, Wilbur DeParis, orchestra leader, the OBA and Dick Campbell, Consultant on African Affairs. Camp bell will complete his second trip around the African Continent upon his return to the U. S. on June 2.

Nigerian Officer Carries Two Wives Leaves Two Home

LONDON—(NNPA) — The two wives of Alhaji Maliki, commissioner are living happily together here with never a cross word between

The same thing goes for Maliki's other two wives who are in Africa.

Most Moslem diplomats in London have brought only one wife with them. But Maliki persuaded his government to allow him to bring two because none of the women speak English, so one wife, he claimed, would be very lonely.

He knows his wives here as "senior wife" and "junior wife." The senior Alhajiya Aminatu, 43, is the one he married first. The junior is named Rabiyau and is 12 years younger. They cook and go shopping together.

Nigerian Political Leader Hopes For Freedom By 1959

Start Negotiation With British Govt. In London

Captown, N. A., May 27 — Independence for Nigeria by 1959 is the promise with which Nigerian political leaders hope to emerge from negotiations which started with the British Government in London May 23.

The Nigerians are meeting with British representatives under the chairmanship of Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox-Boyd at a conference to map further stages of this vast West African colony's constitutional development and speed yet another British colony on its way to

freedom.

Nigeria is the largest of Britain's colonies — being more than three times the size of its mother country. And it is perhaps not surprising that its more than 30 million people of divergent religions, cultures, and economic interests have, in the past, been divided among themselves on a date for self-rule.

Today, however, they have submerged differences which seemed almost irreconcilable a few months ago. The premiers of the three regions — East, West, and North —are in complete accord on the date of federation self-government.

Experiences Colonial Officer

A number of observers believe that this agreement is to some extent due to the efforts of Nigeria's British Governor General, Sir James Wilson Robertson.

Sir James, a highly experienced colonial officer with long service in the Sudan and who works in his shirtsleeves with the slightly informal Oxford University Rugby player, is dedicated to the idea of Nigerians making a success of their country after independence.

Divisions and differences in Nigeria stem mainly from interregional suspicions which have already led Britain to set up regional governments in North, East, and West.

The primarily Moslem northerners, who are less developed than their southern neighbors, have in the past been the strongest advocates of postponing federal independence so that they might have time to catch up with the southerners. In the South, however, the Yorubas of the West entertain suspicion against the Ibos of the East and their powerful and ambitious leader Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe (Dr. Zik).

Accordingly the West wants Britain to grant complete self-government in the regional sphere before over-all federal independence.

Dr. Zik has been the most vocal agitator for over-all Nigerian independence, but it appears that now he, too, will settle for regional self-government first and will present Britain with this request along with the 1959 federal independence target. Thus it appears that the British Government must consider several requests simultaneously.

Prime Minister Now?

A number of the Nigerian delegates are, however, hopeful that Nigeria will emerge from the current negotiations with authority to appoint its first federal prime minister.

The northern region with its large population dominates the Federal House of Representatives in the federal capital of Lagos, and it seems evident that the first prime minister must be a northerner. Tipped for the post by many observers in Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, sometimes dubbed the "silver voice of the north," who is said to be a man acceptable to all three regions.

Mr. Balewa believes that before Nigeria is granted federal independence it must intensify its preparation for nationhood.

As in Ghana, there appears a a considerable measure of praise for British administration from various Africans in Nigeria. For example, in a recent House of Representatives debate on independence, the leader of the opposition, S. L. Akintola, softened a strong speech demanding an immediate end to British administration, by adding:

"If ever there was anything known as benevolent imperialism, Britain was the author of it. Nigeria is a conglomeration of people but Britain has been able to weld together people who perhaps otherwise would have remained to this day as warring tribal groups. She has also given us our own system of parliamentary democracy and this is a great contribution to this country."

KENYA

A Mile or an Inch

Three months ago the first measure of democracy was doled out to the native African tribesmen of Britain's Kenya, but from the Africans' point of view it was a pitiful inch for a desired mile. Under a constitution devised during the height of the Mau Mau rebellion, some 130,000 carefully screened voters representing Kenya's more than 5,500,000 Africans were allowed to vote for eight black members of the national Legislative Council.

Against these eight were ranged 14 members representing the British colony's handful of 42,000 whites, six representing its 158,000 Indians and one to represent the 31,000 Arabs. One of the terms of this multilayer plan was that there was to be no change in it until 1960. Even before he managed to squeak through to victory in a hotly contested campaign in Nairobi, one African candidate was raising his voice against the new constitution which made his election possible. He is 28-year-old Tom Mboya, a member of the Luo tribe, which is second in numbers to the Kikuyus. "I look at him," says one worried Kenyan, "and I ask myself how would I like to face him 20 years from now, when he has 20 more years of legislative experience behind him."

Bilingual Spellbinder. No simple tribesman, Mboya bounces around the countryside in a Volkswagen. His library is studded with the works of Mark Twain, Tom Paine and Plato, and his politics have the pinkish hue of the Nye Bevan Laborites who have taken him up in Britain. He is articulate in English and a spellbinder in Swahili. Last year he toured the U.S. and returned home with $35,000 from the C.I.O.-A.F.L. to build a headquarters for his Kenya Labor Federation.

Immediately after getting elected to the Legislative Council (known as Legco) Mboya welded the seven other newly elected African members into a solid bloc "firmly and unequivocally opposed" to the constitution. Rather than encourage the plan as it stood, the eight refused to accept the two ministerial posts reserved for them in the government, and promptly demanded an additional 15 seats in the council—just enough, Europeans noted, to give them a single-vote majority.

Curtis Prendergast

LABOR LEADER MBOYA
A 20-years-from-now look.

Inevitable Rule. Well aware that the members of Kenya's eleven main tribal groups and hundreds of clannish subgroups find little agreement among themselves, many white Kenya colonists stood by confidently awaiting the first signs of schism among the eight African parliamentarians, but the signs never appeared. "The eight of us will differ in matters of detail," said Mboya, "but on the basic question, we don't." Fortnight ago, as Mboya's restlessness was felt more and more throughout the land, penetrating even the Mau Mau detention camps, Kenya's government ordered government tape recorders installed at all African political meetings. But by last week the whites were beginning to realize that in order to protect their own inch, they might yet have to give Mboya a measure of his mile. A first meeting between black and white was held to discuss council reform, and at least one wise Kenya official admitted: "Some increase in African representation is justified and necessary." Says Mboya confidently: "Rule of this country by the majority is inevitable."

$1,250,000 Spent For Nigeria Cement Factory

ENUGU, Eastern Nigeria — (ANP) — A cement factory has been built here in Eastern Nigeria at a cost of $900,000 and is now ready to operate. The factory was built by the Nigerian Engineering and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., which was founded by Prof. Nwamkwo Chukwuemeka in 1954.

Cement is one of the most needed building products in this country because there is no limestone in Eastern Nigeria. Chukwuemeka, a graduate of the University of Illinois in the United States as an engineer, taught for several years in the engineering school at Howard university. Even while there, he dreamed of industrial enterprises in Africa and sold stock in a company which was to operate here.

The Nigerian Engineering and Manufacturing Co. received $280,000 from the Nigerian Finance corporation, a loan which was featured in the Foster-Sutton Tribunal of Inquiry during the investigation last year of the Affairs of the African Centinental bank of which Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, premier of Eastern Nigeria was president, and in the course of which he was censured. Later Premier Azikiwe won a sweeping victory at the polls which served as proof that the people fully condoned his actions.

Osker Krecht, an expert from Alsens works in Germany, has come to work temporarily with the company and to assist in the manufacture of cement.

NIGERIA

The New P. M.

Less than a month after Queen Elizabeth II proclaimed self-government for Eastern and Western Nigeria, the tropic Federation got its first Prime Minister and installed its first all-Nigerian Cabinet in the capital of Lagos, beside the tepid green waters of the Bight of Benin.* Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, a Northern Moslem, became Nigeria's first Prime Minister. In a graceful speech opening Parliament, Balewa paid tribute to British statesmanship and the service of Christian missionaries, spoke of the "tremendous good will" that existed between Britain and Nigeria, but emphasized that he and his ministers are "irrevocably committed" to complete independence for Nigeria's 33 millions by 1960.

Prime Minister Balewa, who wore the red ribbon of a Commander of the British Empire, pleaded for unity among Nigeria's diversified tribal unities. On hand to approve his plea were the King of Lagos, resplendent in purple robes and a helmet-shaped crown of gold beads; turbaned Alhaji Ahmadu, leader of the Northern People's Congress; and Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh, who made a spectacular entrance clad in a bright blue satin blouse, a draped skirt with a ten-yard train and a straw boater bedecked with 2-ft.-high feathers. Conspicuously absent was Eastern Leader Nnamdi ("Zik") Azikiwe, the flashy, U.S.-educated Ibo tribesman who had fancied himself rather than Balewa as the Federation's first Prime Minister.

Azikiwe resigns

(Picture on Page 3)

LAGOS, Nigeria (NNPA) — Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Prime Minister of Eastern Nigeria, has resigned with his Government, it was announced Friday.

The resignation came two days after Dr. Azikiwe was declared "guilty of misconduct as a Minister" for not relinquishing this financial interests in the African Continental Bank, of which he was founder, before public money was deposited in its. The decision has produced a political crisis in Eastern Nigeria.

We're betting on 'Zeke'

(AN EDITORIAL)

Americans were probably so interested in watching the inauguration of their own President that they may have overlooked another historical event which was taking place in another section of the world.

Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe was forced to resign his post as Prime Minister of Eastern Nigeria under British pressure.

Azikiwe or "Zeke" as he was known when he was just a student at Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, is one of the great world figures who helped to inflict the wounds which are slowly bringing death to the colonial system in Africa.

After completing his education here where he attracted attention early as a militant young African patriot, "Zeke" went back to his native country and fought for the freedom of his people by establishing a chain of newspapers patterned on the AFRO and other weekly papers he had studied here.

He gained influence to the point that when the British were forced to give a semblance of Home Rule to Nigeria his party endorsed him to become the first Prime Minister.

But the British, while granting superficial concessions, never totally give up their hopes of regaining control and they used a trick to force Aziwike out of office.

Among his other reforms Azikiwe established a native bank to make funds available for native development, independent of the British financiers who made such funds almost impossible for natives to obtain thus keeping them in economic slavery.

But the Prime Minister made a tactical error in pressing to have some government funds deposited in his bank without first severing his relationship with the institution.

Unfortunately for him, Africa has not progressed to the point where great corporations may "loan" their officials to the government at a dollar a year under the guises of performing a patriotic service, but in actuality looking out for the interests of the firms which loan them.

The resignation of Azikiwe has precipitated a national crisis in Nigeria. At the moment it looks like the colonial office has the upper hand.

But any man who can come to America, work his way through college, go back and rise to Prime Minister in his native country after leading his people to freedom has what it takes to wiggle out of such a situation as this.

On the basis of his career, we are betting on Zeke and the desire of the natives for freedom.

We believe that this setback may halt, but it will not stop Azikiwe.

NIGERIA

Zik quits, calls new elections

LAGOS, Nigeria — Prime minister Nmandi Azikiwe and his cabinet resigned Jan. 18 and called for new elections March 15.

Zik's party controls 70 of the 84 seats in the lower House of Assembly of East Nigeria and the Cameroons.

His resignation was in protest against a decision of a British government commission which found him guilty of allowing government funds to be placed in a bank in which he had an interest.

There were no charges of fraud or mishandling of funds.

* * *

ZIK HAD RESIGNED as chairman and governing director (of the bank) when he became Prime Minister, but did not dispose of his interests in the concern.

The Prime Minister denounced the commission's findings as biased and a deed to which his party would show its resentment by re-electing him next month.

Nigeria has the right to put government funds in Nigerian banks where the people can get more liberal credit than in British banks.

Azikiwe to give up bank stock

LONDON (NNPA) — Dr. Azikiwe, Premier of Eastern Nigeria, has promised to surrender his stock in the African Continental Bank without compensation, Mr. Profumo, Under Secretary of the Colonial Office, informed Mr. Brockway, a member of Parliament, Wednesday.

A commission of inquiry into the affairs of the bank announced its report last month.

The report said that Dr. Azikiwe, founder of the bank, should have relinquished his interest in the bank when the proposal to put public funds into it first came up, and that he was guilty of misconduct as a Minister in failing to do so.

The public money put into the bank through purchase of new shares and deposits totaled about $5,600,000. As a result, shares which had been previously worthless rose to about $3 each.

Mr. Profumo said Dr. Azikiwe had agreed to repay to the bank director's fees of about $14,705 paid to him, on the understanding that this sum is a debt due to him which is to be met out of the bank's current earnings.

Premier Scored In Bank Probe

LONDON, Jan. 16—Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Premier of Eastern Nigeria, has been found "guilty of misconduct" by retaining a financial interest in a Nigerian bank in which Government funds were invested, a special investigating tribunal reported today.

Azikiwe

The tribunal said in its report to the British Colonial Office:

"We consider his conduct . . . has fallen short of the expectations of honest, reasonable people."

The tribunal was appointed by Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox-Boyd in August, 1956, following a crisis in Eastern Nigeria over investments in the African National Band founded by Azikwe.

Eastern Nigeria is the smallest of three regional divisions of Nigeria the, largest and most important British colony in West Africa.

[Azikiwe termed the hearing an "insult," and accused Britain of attempting to protect its "banking monopoly." It is feared today's report may halt Nigeria's march toward independence.]

At the hearing, which began last September, it was alleged —and denied—that Azikiwe conspired with his former Finance Minister to place public funds in the bank which was then insolvent and to use this money to finance certain companies.

The report said Azikiwe's "primary motive was to make available an indigenous bank with the object of liberalizing credit for the people . . . but we are satisfied that he was attracted by the financial power his interest in the bank gave him."

NIGERIAN COMPARES CULTURES, PROBLEMS

BY THADDEUS T. STOKES

American information services operate on such an enormous scale until it is staggering, said a former journalist from Lagas, Nigeria, Africa, in Atlanta on a four-day visit.

Mobolaji Odunewu, 46 an information officer for the Nigerian government, said, "I wouldn't have dreamed that America would have the number of newspapers, periodicals displays exhibitions, and such dealing with information, which is sent to all parts of the world."

He went on to explain that Nigeria has the same type of services, basically, but "we don't operate on such enormous scale. I find it very impressive."

Odunewu was also impressed by the number of automobiles in America. He contrased Washington-ton D. C. with his capital city, Logas, with an estimated 20,000 cars and a population of 300,000. We feel that we have a traffic problem."

He hastened to point out their streets and roads are not to be compared with those in Washington, because the streets are narrow and bad and the highways in many instances unpaved. "Most of the time traffic crawls on the roads, he said.

The third item of great interest to Odunewu, who came to America Feb. 15 by a Leader Grant from the U. S. State Department, is the racial pattern.

He explained that Nigerians are very interested in reading about the American culture techinal know-how and industry "We are particularly interested in the welfare of the American Negro because in West African there is a sort of feeling of kinsmanship to the American Negro," said Odunewu.

He said he was once frightening when they read about how Miss Autherine Lucy had to be escorted to Alabama State College campus under police protection. He also said that the Montgomery, Ala. Bus boycott was read with great interest as well as the "horrible" story of the death of "Emmett Till."

"We watch all functions in America" said Odunewu.

However he went on to say that what he had seen in America

MOBOLAJI ODUNEWU

doesn't appear to be as bad as he had heard, because "I am amazed at the ability displayed by the American Negro in business, industry and education."

He expressed a desire to see some

American Negroes come to Nigeria to teach the natives. "We need to learn the technical side of industry, so we can train our people. We need teachers because we are trying to give impetus to education. for these things we sort of look up to America for guidance. It could do much more to help. He said missionaries have always been welcomed by the natives.

Odunewu had worked on four newspapers about 15 years after graduating from St Gregory's college one of his country's leading institutions. He and his wife are the parents of two children.

The information officer will leave Atlanta Monday ,to continue his three-month tour of America.

He said he was impressed by the number of schools in Atlanta, as well as the other parts of its cultural pattern.

Azikiwe Wins Nigeria Vote

LAGOS, Nigeria — Premier Nanmdi Azikiwe's National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons swept a makority of seats last week in Eastern Nigeria's House of Assembly election, winning 44 out of 84 seats.

Twenty-four seats are to be divided. Premier Azikiwe suffered a setback, however, when another party captured nine seats.

The premier was recently found guilty of misconduct as a minister by the British court because of alleged conflict of interest in dealings he had with an African bank.

Zik's party wins 44 of 84 seats

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Nigeria Is Next

Nnamdi Azikiwe, affectionately known to his followers as Zik, is back as prime minister of Eastern Nigeria.

Last year the British government sought to discredit Zik and thereby postpone Nigeria's demand for independence.

It released a "white paper," charging him with improper handling of funds in the Nigerian National Bank of which he is one of the principal stockholders.

Mr. Azikiwe promptly resigned, shrewdly ordered an immediate election, and took his fight to the people.

They just as promptly sent him back.

His constituency re-elected him, giving him 44 votes in the House of Assembly, out of 84 seats and a greater national vote of confidence than he ever had before.

Zik responded by giving the tail of the British imperial lion another painful twist by announcing he would demand independence for his country by May.

Even the British, with extreme reluctance, admit they will be unable to stop him and privately concede they will have to free two of Nigeria's three regions this year, three years before the previously set 1960 deadline.

Thus there will be no delay in Nigeria's march to freedom.

This largest of British colonies (population, 32 millions; area, 373,250 square miles), will soon proudly take its place beside Ghana in the family of free nations.

Nigerian Tells Of Coming Freedom

CHICAGO—(ANP)— A Nigerian federal information service officer last week stopped in Chicago on the final lap of his State Department sponsored tour of the U. S. and summed up Nigeria's desire for freedom from British rule by saying "the ball has been set rolling—nothing can stop it. Ghana has set the pace."

Nigeria recently adopted a resolution calling for complete freedom and self-rule from British colonization by 1959. The Nigerian House of Representatives have unanimously voted to introduce the bill to Britian at a London conference beginning May 23.

The formation officer, Mr. Mobolaji Odunew cited the "wonderful awakening in the U. S. to the important role Africa is bound to play among nations of the world and predicted freedom for the whole of Africa within another generation."

Mr. Odunewu declared that the British have been very reasonable in their attitude of freedom toward the people of Africa. He said "British reasonableness is forgoing a bond to keep Africa together and maintain ever-lasting freindship and respect for Britiian among Africans."

In his own country, Lagos, Nigeria, which is divided into three principal regions, each with a separate government the information officer said that Nigeria will "be a force to be reckoned with" in its freedom fight because of its vast resources and 3 million people.

He said the drift toward unity of the regional powers in Nigeria has been greatly advanced, and leaders of the regions have arranged to meet and iron out their differences, before going to the London conference in May.

Dissension has previously risen in Nigeria between the regional powers of Eastern Nigeria's Premier. Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Chief Obafemi's Western government and the Northen rulership of the Sardauna of Skoto. The difficulty centered around the position each would be in when and if, Nigeria wins her freedom and becomes a centralized state.

Ex-Witch Doctor Ends Course at N. Y. U.; Will Return to Upland Hospital in Nigeria

Among the certificate recipients at New York University's commencement today will be a Nigerian physician who once was apprenticed to a witch doctor.

Dr. Chistopher Okojie has just completed a one-year course in general surgery at the Post-Graduate Medical School of N. Y. U.-Bellevue's Medical Center. Dr. Okojie has been in this country since last September on a Fulbright Fellowship. His wife, a trained nurse, has been studying at Columbia University.

The 37-year-old surgeon was apprenticed to a medicine man when he was 5 years old. He served a two-and-one-half year appenticeship. Afterward, he attended elementary school, college and medical school in Nigeria.

Dr. Okojie received his medical degree in 1947 and then worked for three years as a Government medical officer.

He founded a hospital in the Nigerian uplands in 1950 and named it the Zuma Memorial Hospital, in honor of his mother. He plans to return to his post as director of the hospital at the end of August.

Dr. Okojie's hospital, which he founded with Government help, is at Irrua, 400 miles up the Niger River from Lagos, the capital of Nigeria. The hospital has only forty-eight beds and lacks much necessary equipment, but must serve about 21,000 people.

Would-Be Slayer Quizzed

Attempt to Kill Azikiwe Fails!

LAGOS, Nigeria (ANP)—A dagger-wielding man here was seized and held for questioning after he made an attempt to kill Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Premier of Eastern Nigeria, outside the Government House.

Dr. Azikiwe had arrived at the Government House for talks with the leaders of two other regions of Nigeria when the attack occurred.

The man, who was not identified, broke through a cordon outside the official house and lunged at the Premier with knife in hand.

Dr. Azikiwe escaped injury however, as police intervened.

Nigerians Seek Independence At Any Price

ACCRA, Ghana (NNPA) — Dr Nmadi Azikiwe, Premier of Eastern Nigeria, said at Takoradi Wednesday that the people of Nigeria would resort to any means at their disposal to achieve independence in 1959 if Britain failed them.

He was speaking on board ship on the eve of his departure for London to attend the Nigeria constitutional conference.

Dr Azikiwe said he had agreed with the Premiers of the other two regions of Nigeria that Britain should transfer power to the people of Nigeria and independence should be proclaimed on Jan 1 or April 1, 1959.

Despite political differences in Nigeria, the country is fundamentally united in its struggle for self-government, he said.

18a 1957

Nixon Pumped Hands In Africa--For A Purpose

Call Fri, 3-29-57 P.1
Kansas City Mo.

William Theis, who accompanied Vice President Richard M. Nixon on his recent tour of Africa and on previous trips around the world and to Austria, describes in the following article the Vice President's "hand-shaking" technique and why he uses it.

BY WILLIAM THEIS

WASHINGTON. — (INS) — In Africa—as in Asia, Latin-America and Europe—Vice President Richard M. Nixon pumped hands with a specific purpose.

He regards his meet-the-people, hand-shaking approach as the most effective way to make a "distinctly American impression" upon the masses of people in foreign lands.

Near the end of his 22-day, nine country tour of Africa and Italy Nixon explained it this way:

First, he feels he must overcome the language barrier in trying to communicate America's friendship to those he is visiting. Nixon speaks no foreign tongue with fluency and few of his listeners in most lands would understand English.

Second, the high rate of illiteracy in many countries kills the use of the written word for his purpose.

And third, sticking to conventional diplomatic approaches would make his visits no different from those of other governments' representatives.

This reporter, who has traveled more than 100,000 miles and visited more than 35 countries or colonies with Nixon, can testify that the Vice President's technique works.

People newly freed or still under some form of colonial control in countries where European whites have avoided social contact with darker skinned nationals react spontaneously to Nixon's friendly manner.

Some few display their surprise at this switch in official approach with temporary shyness. But most of the peddlers, tradesmen, housewives and children reach out with gladness to shake this offered American hand.

In Africa, Nixon's best crowds were recorded in countries which had tasted independence but recently: Ghana, Morocco, Tunisia.

In Tunis, his last stop, Nixon's personality was linked with that of Tunisia's popular prime minister and president, Habib Bourguiba, who led the campaign which won his country's independence from France just a year ago. Thousands celebrating the first anniversary of that independence chanted "Nix-on—Bourge-Ba" for hours on end.

In Accra, where 70 countries were represented at the Ghana independence ceremonies, Nixon deliberately played down his role. Most of the attention went to Prime Minister Nkrumah, the independence leader, and the Duchess of Kent who represented Queen Elizabeth at this partial liquidation of empire authority.

In Rabat and Casablanca, Nixon's fresh approach startled diplomats and even the crown prince.

But the friendly Sultan Mohammed V—who like Bourguiba had returned from exile to hammer out independence for Morocco — took it in stride and showed his pleasure. The Sultan granted private audiences to both Mrs. Nixon and the newsmen accompanying the vice president.

Needless to say, the Italians — who always love a good time — loved the Nixons for being so relaxed.

VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON

Nixon Calls Bias Peril To U. S.; Lauds Africa

Sat. 4-13-57 Chicago, Ill. Dispatch

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

WASHINGTON — Vice President Richard M. Nixon, reporting to President Eisenhower on his recent trip to Africa, called elimination of racial discrimination in the U. S., the key to the success of our relations with newly-independent countries on that continent.

"Every instance of prejudice in this country," Nixon declared, "is blown up in such a manner as to create a completely false impression of the attitudes and practices of the great majority of the American people.

"The result is irreparable damage to the cause of freedom which is at stake. We cannot talk equality to the peoples of Africa and Asia and practice inequality in the United States," he remarked.

In the remainder of his report, the Vice President pointed out the need for expanded economic assistance to African countries all of which he found underdeveloped.

This he suggested should be primarily done through private investment and loans from the World Bank rather than government to government grants which suggest foreign interference with local policy.

Nixon called Africa a primary target for international Communism; but he praised the leadership in the countries he visited as being responsible for holding back any advancement of Marxist ideology.

He emphasized the importance of closer trade union alliances in these countries.

Nixon called for enlarging the staffs of diplomatic missions in Africa in order to do a more effective job and for the selection of able people in top diplomatic posts.

He emphasized youth, vigor and enthusiasm. He also asked for an increase in libraries and reading rooms in overseas centers.

Finally, he urged the creation in the State Department of a new bureau of African affairs with similar action by the international cooperation administration and the United States Information agency.

RICHARD M. NIXON

To Better Race Relations

Letter to Editor

New Nation of Ghana Points Up Our Problem Here, It Is Said

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his report to President Eisenhower on his ~~African~~ trip Vice President Nixon stressed the importance of this vast continent in the struggle of democracy against communism. But he correctly noted that "we cannot talk equality to the peoples of Africa and Asia and practice inequality in the United States." This is a sound and important international policy as well as a sound humanitarian observation. It is worth underscoring.

4-11-57

The comment was made in reference to the birth of the new nation of Ghana. When Ghana's Prime Minister Nkrumah delivered his first state of the union message he said that he was not seeking any financial aid for his country though he would welcome technical assistance.

Most important, as I learned from an hour-long conference with Dr. Nkrumah during the independence celebration in Ghana last month, Ghana looks to the United States for moral leadership. Conversely, dependent nations everywhere are intently watching Ghana in its meaningful transition from dependency to full freedom. Thus the example set by the United States for Ghana will ultimately be felt throughout the world.

This presents a new dimension to the problem of race relations we must at all costs solve here at home. Negroes in this country and elsewhere correctly look upon Ghana as proof to the world that equal opportunity pays dividends. Ghana is an inspiring illustration of what Negroes can accomplish if given the opportunity.

While Ghana has patterned its government and social order on the Western way of life, accounts of racial conflict in the United States seriously diminish our stature not only in the eyes of the people of Ghana but in other African countries as well. It is imperative for us to set our own house in order if we are to exercise the influence in Africa that the Vice President feels we must.

We must assert our claim to moral leadership if we are to be successful politically by vigorously pursuing the campaign here in the United States to achieve equal opportunity for all of our citizens. Now, before it is too late, is the time for us to translate the ideal into action.

Theodore W. Kheel,
President, National Urban League, Inc.
New York, April 9, 1957.

Nixon Says Africa Must Have 'Higher Priority' to Counteract Red Influence

Washington, D. C. (CNS)—Vice President Nixon has told President Eisenhower that Africa must have a "higher priority" to especially counteract the Communist drive for that vital area.

Nixon feels that though "Red influence is not a present danger," this potentially rich territory "could well prove to be the decisive factor in the conflict between the forces of freedom and international Communism."

Reviews Trip

The Vice-President was reviewing his recent 8 weeks trip to Africa. He thought U. S. prestige rated highly so far. He added that to keep this prestige high, we needed African bureaus within the State Department and in the International Cooperation and U. S. Information Agency, thus placing Africa on the same footing as other great areas.

He also asked for assistance to the continent's new countries, encouragement to American to invest capital, and extension of U. S. economic and technical aid. He called for, too, greater "interchange of persons and ideas with the leaders and peoples of these countries" and finally added that "we must do a far more effective job" in "telling the true story of the real progress" in eliminating discrimination here.

President Nixon today proposed expanded economic aid to the free countries of Africa and a higher priority for our relations with the area to help insulate it against communist designs of conquest.

In a written report to President Eisenhower on his recent 20,000 mile tour to eight African nations, Nixon urged that American diplomatic missions in the area be increased, and staffed with officials of the "highest possible competence and stability."

The Vice President recommended that a new bureau of African affairs be set up in the state department so that the dark continent will be placed "on the same footing as the other great area groupings of the world." The department now lumps African affairs in the same bureau with the near east and south Asia.

Urges ICA Bureaus

The report urged that separate bureaus for African programs also be created in the international cooperation administration [ICA], which handles foreign aid, and in the United States information agency. The Vice President said such bureaus, "properly staffed and with sufficient funds will better equip us" to deal with Africa on the higher priority basis he favors.

"For too many years," Nixon said, "Africa, in the minds of many Americans, has been regarded as a remote and mysterious continent which was the special province of big game hunters, explorers, and motion picture makers."

Actually, Nixon said, Africa is the "most rapidly changing area in the world today" with a great economic potential which the "free world has a vital interest" in helping to develop.

Called Red Target

Nixon called Africa a "Priority target" for international communism. He said Red leaders regard the continent "as important in their designs for world conquest as they considered China to be 25 years ago."

Fortunately, Nixon said, the Reds have so far made little headway, but he warned that it would be a "great mistake to be complacent" about the communist threat. He said the political path Africa takes as its people gain self - government could prove "the decisive factor in the conflict between the forces of freedom and international communism."

"The Communists are, without question," he added, "putting their top men in the fields of diplomacy, intrigue, and subversion into the African area to probe for openings which they can exploit for their own selfish and disruptive ends."

Now 10 Million a Year

Nixon mentioned no figures in his published proposal for American aid to Africa, but said that we should give economic and technical assistance "to the extent that our resources and the demands of other areas permit." American aid to the countries Nixon visited has been running about 10 million dollars a year. The countries are Morocco, Ghana, Uganda, Ethiopa, Sudan, Libya, and Tunisia.

The Vice President said that the "welcome sign is out" for private investment in Africa by American and other foreign capital and such ventures should be encouraged.

He said the African leaders he met with all said they preferred private capital and loans from global agencies such as the World bank, rather than government grants, for major economic undertakings.

Three Other Reports

The White House said Nixon made specific recommendations for American government aid to the African nations he visited in a separate confidential report to the President. He also made three other confidential reports, it said, dealing with American relations in the mid-east, effects of the Algerian-French conflict on countries Nixon visited, and American personnel now assigned to Africa.

During his 22 day trip, Nixon was reported to be shocked by the low caliber of some American diplomats in the area. He was quoted at one stop as saying after talking with an American official: "How can we expect to get things done with corn balls like that?"

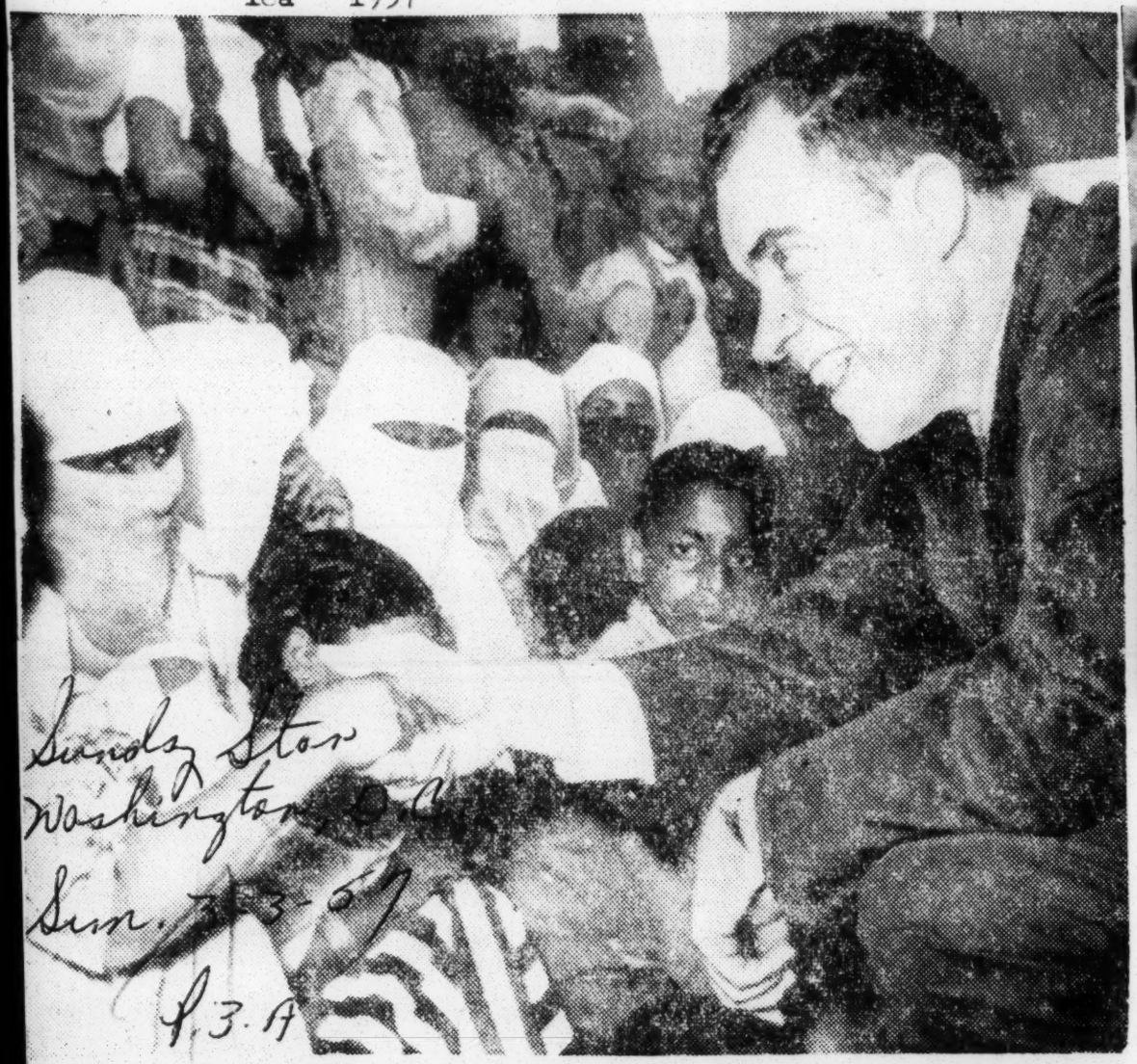
NIXON URGES MORE U. S. AID FOR AFRICANS

Warns Reds Threaten Dark Continent

BY LAURENCE BURD

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, April 6—Vice



Sunday Star
Washington, D.C.
Sun. 3-3-57
A-1, 3-A

NIXON HANDSHAKE—Vice President Nixon kneels to shake the hand of a little Arab girl in the crowd which greeted his arrival at the palace in Rabat, Morocco, for a visit with Sultan Mohammed V.—AP Wirephoto via Radio.

Nixon Declares Sultan Favors Mideast Doctrine

Sunday Star A-1, 3-A
Washington, D.C.
Sun. 3-3-57

CASABLANCA, Morocco, Mar. 2 (AP).—Vice President Nixon handshook his way through tens of thousands of cheering Moroccans today, the second day of his good will tour of Africa.

Almost a quarter of a million inhabitants of this Atlantic port city turned out to hail Mr. Nixon and his wife, who rode with him in an open car through packed streets decorated with Moroccan and American flags. The crowd was in a holiday mood, not only because they were entertaining a distinguished visitor, but because the visit coincided with celebrations of the first anniversary of Moroccan independence from France.

Three times he stopped the car and got out to mingle with the throng, shaking hands, patting babies and answering with a grin cries of "Long live America" and "Long live Eisenhower."

For "Pat" Nixon—Mrs. Vice President—it was the first taste of Moroccan enthusiasm. Yesterday, in the capital city of Rabat, she was banished to a closed car because of Moslem prejudices against women. Casablanca is more sophisticated than Rabat.

"You are a wonderfully friendly people," Mr. Nixon told the crowd. Neither understood the other's language, but this didn't dampen the enthusiasm.

Mark Dual Holiday

Hopeful on Air Bases

Earlier, the Vice President told a news conference in Rabat that after lengthy conferences with Sultan Mohammed V he was convinced satisfactory arrangements would be made for continuance of American air bases in Morocco.

The original air base agreements were made with France, and new ones will have to be negotiated with the independent Moroccan government.

Mr. Nixon also said the Sultan had "indicated his general approval" of the Eisenhower doctrine of using American might to repel Communist aggression in the Middle East. He said the Sultan stressed that he considered the economic phase of the program even more important than the military. Mr. Nixon said the Sultan made clear his view that Communism flourishes amid economic misery.

The Vice President mentioned no specific sums for American aid, but negotiations are under way on a sum of about $20 million. Mr. Nixon said he told the Sultan various countries should share in the burden and suggested it was natural for Morocco to look to France with which it has traditional economic ties.

The Vice President sidestepped getting involved in the problem of Morocco's support for Algerian rebels, who are fighting French forces. The Algerian problem was discussed with the Sultan, he said, and the "sense of our conversation was that in the long run it was important that a solution be arrived at through peaceful means."

A shower of glass narrowly missed Mr. Nixon during one of his unscheduled handshaking sorties into the crowd. A big pane of glass on a second floor balcony broke as Mr. Nixon was standing underneath virtually engulfed by spectators. The Vice President heard the crash but continued his handshaking calmly.

VICE PRESIDENT RICHARD M. NIXON

International

EMISSARY NIXON AT THE SULTAN'S PALACE
"This is unprecedented."

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY

Nixon Africanus

Sunday Star A-1, 3-A
Washington, D.C.
Sun. 3-11-57

Time and again, as the official motorcade edged its way through Casablanca's thronged streets, the smiling guest of honor left his blue Chevrolet convertible to mingle with the cheering crowds, shake hands, pass out ballpoint pens (left over from the U.S. presidential campaign) marked "Vice President Richard Nixon." Right beside him was Pat, with hard candies and bonbons for the children. Gasped Moroccan Foreign Minister Ahmed Balafrej, whose country was celebrating the first anniversary of its independence from France: "This is unprecedented."

Commissioned by the President to make an eight-nation, 18,000-mile goodwill trip across newly stirring Africa, Ike's No. 1 roving ambassador had landed at Rabat, Morocco's capital, a day earlier, and at once plunged into the person-to-person, handshake-and-smile campaign with which—on five previous overseas missions—he had won new friends for the U.S. from Manila to Guatemala. And already the trip was showing a policy profit. In private talks with Mohammed V, Sultan of Morocco, during which the two leaders discussed the future of U.S. bases in the country, U.S. economic aid, etc., Nixon got the Sultan's approval for the Eisenhower Doctrine, in turn assured Mohammed that the U.S. would soon help him with his economic problems. As for strategic air bases, the U.S. was in "no

danger" that they would be lost.

At week's end Nixon and party—including Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton, Congressman Charles C. Diggs Jr. (one of the three Negroes in the House) and Walter A. Gordon, Negro governor of the Virgin Islands—flew into Accra, capital of the Gold Coast, to represent the U.S. at ceremonies marking the transformation of that British colony into the independent Commonwealth State of Ghana.

As his DC-6B rolled to a stop on the tarmac, Nixon was still going strong despite a feverish head cold and the wearing effects of the bumpy, eleven-hour flight. He exchanged formal speeches with government leaders, remained at the airport for 20 minutes to acknowledge the thunderous cheers ("Freedom! Freedom!") of some thousands of Ghanians massed behind a fence at the edge of the flag-ringed field to greet him. Quipped the Vice President, leaning over the white fence to shake hands: "In America, we call this the boardinghouse reach." By late this month, when Nixon plans to wind up his current trip, the new Nixon-style boardinghouse reach will have spread far and wide over Moslem and Negro Africa the personal good will of the no longer so distant U.S.

NIGERIA

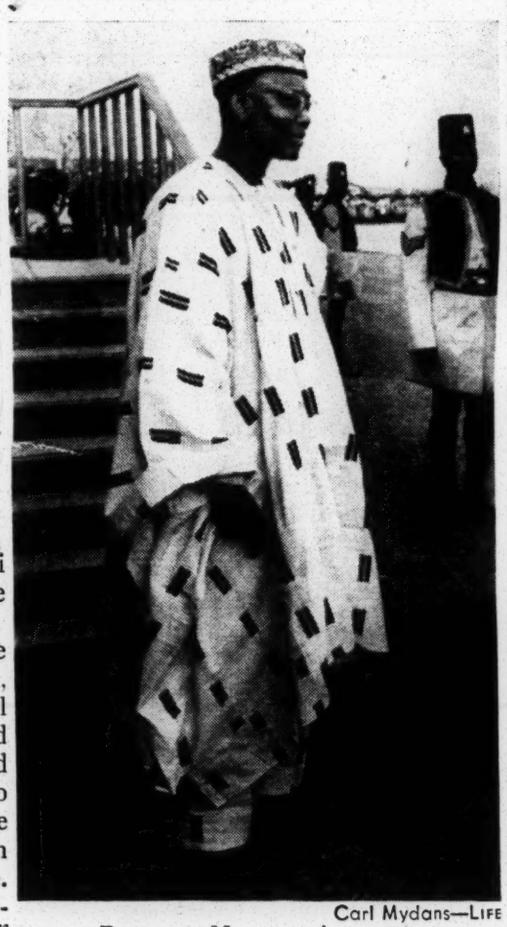
People's Choice

Almost next door to the new Gold Coast state of Ghana lies a far bigger British colony working toward independence. Last week in Eastern Nigeria, one of the three great regions of Britain's West African colonial protectorate, Premier Nnamdi Azikiwe (known as "Zik") won a decisive election on the wrong side of a scandal.

The issue was Zik's handling of the funds of the African Continental Bank, which he controls. Last January a tribunal headed by Nigeria's Chief Justice found that Zik, in his function as Premier, had transferred public money, equivalent to one quarter of the 1955-56 revenue of the Eastern Region of Nigeria, to his own bank, thereby saving it from collapse. "Guilty of misconduct as a minister," declared the tribunal. Advised the far-off London *Times*: "He should resign and, in so far as it is possible, make restitution. He can then ask the people to give him a new mandate."

At first, Zik (who got a U.S. education at Howard and Lincoln Universities and West Virginia's Storer College) seriously thought of quitting. Then he began to hear the voice of the people, and found himself regarded as a hero. Shrewdly he called a general election, selflessly offered the British Colonial Office all his shares in the African Continental Bank (the Colonial Office politely declined), and hit the stump. While tireless British colonial officials went into the jungle to persuade 3,000,000 eligible voters to register, and to show them how to cast their ballots, whispers went forth that the tribunal had been an "imperialist plot" to discredit the Nigerian nationalist movement, that Zik had in reality been building a bank for Africans which would "break the British banking monopoly."

In the voting last week, Zik and his party picked up a probable 77 out of 84 seats in the Eastern Region's legislative assembly. Zik was already demanding full self-government for his third of the nation, no longer willing to wait for all of Nigeria to get its independence at once. Said the ever-cocky Zik: "After 96 years of tutelage, to say we cannot now run ourselves is a reflection not on the student but on the teacher."



Carl Mydans—LIFE

PREMIER NNAMDI AZIKIWE
If the student fails, blame the teacher.

Nixon defends Afro-American race progress

By LAUTIER
(AFRO Correspondent on African tour with Nixon)

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — The use which Soviet Russia makes of racial discrimination in the United States was brought home to Vice President Nixon at a press conference he held here Tuesday.

Ethiopia is a color conscious country. Its population, estimated to be between 15 and 20 million, is racially mixed with Semitic and Hamitic strains predominating. In hues, they range from dark brownskin or black to olive. The dark brownskin or black predominates.

When the question was raised respecting racial discrimination, Ethiopian newspaper reporters as well as American correspondents who are accompanying the Vice President on his good will tour of Africa were present.

* * *

AN AMERICAN correspondent raised the question. He quoted from Pravda, the Soviet said:

"It has long been noticed that racial discrimination in the Union of South Africa bears a strong resemblance to some aspects of American life.

"No matter how different are the historical roots of North American and South African ways of life, one thing is certain. In recent years the rulers of South Africa have obviously followed the American pattern in their policy toward the African and non-European sections of the population."

MR. NIXON declined to comment on the situation in South Africa.

But so far as the criticism against the United States, he said the United States recognizes there is a continuing responsibility on the Federal and state governments to work toward the day when equality of opportunity for employment, education and all other advantages become a reality for all Americans.

He added that "We shall never be satisfied with the real progress we have been making, particularly in recent years, in this field, until the problem is solved and the ideal to which I have referred is realized."

THE VICE PRESIDENT said critics in Pravda of the United States "are not basing their criticism on discussions with those against whom the discrimination is charged."

He pointed out that on his staff for the African tour is E. Frederic Morrow, a member of the White House staff, and in the press group accompanying him were representatives of the colored American press.

"I would challenge anyone to indicate any instance where there has been discrimination or prejudice shown," he said, referring to the tour.

* * *

"TO BE forthright and honest," he said, "we in the United States are not satisfied with things as they are.

"But we do point with justified pride to the great progress economically that has been made by our colored American citizens in recent years, to the increased opportunities on a completely equal basis that are being provided, to the increased realization of political rights, and the opportunity for education that is being realized.

"We intend to continue to work along these lines."

* * *

THE VICE President talked with the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, the Foreign Minister, the Defense Minister and the Crown Prince Tuesday morning. In addition, he spent an hour and 20 minutes with Emperor Haile Selassie.

As has been customary on this trip, Mr. Nixon declined to indicate in specific terms the statements made by the Emperor or the discussions with him.

The general subjects they discussed, the Vice President said, included military and economic assistance programs of the United States to Ethiopia, the amounts of those programs, the delivery schedules, particularly regarding the military program.

OTHER PROBLEMS discussed with the Emperor, Mr. Nixon said, included the development of the Nile River and Ethiopia's general interest in that particular problem because the Blue Nile passes through Ethiopia.

The Vice President said he indicated to the Emperor that James P. Richards, President Eisenhower's special representative in the Middle East, will be here shortly and will discuss in detail some of the economic problems which both the Ethiopian and United States Governments are interested in.

"The United States regards Ethiopia," Mr. Nixon said, "as one of the most stalwart and consistent allies we have in the world today.

* * *

"ETHIOPIA has shown its friendship to the United States in a number of ways.

"We are aware of the fact that our forces have fought side by side in Korea, and Ethiopia was the only non-NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) countries in the Mid-East area that contributed forces to that conflict.

"We are aware also of the support Ethiopia has given to the United States on many occasions in the United Nations, and we believe it is essential for our policy as well as Ethiopia's that our relations be close and friendly, that we have mutual understanding."

Nkrumah Gets Dancing Lessons From Louie's Wife

LONDON. — (ANP) — Mrs. Louis Armstrong, wife of famed trumpeteer "Satchmo" Armstrong, busied herself last week in the gainful and voluntary occupation of teaching Ghana Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah the art of waltzing and foxtrotting so he could dance with the Duchess of Kent.

In Ghana, representing her husband, Mrs. Armstrong stated: "We were in the Prime Minister's house the day before the big ball and the Prime Minister said: 'I've got to dance with the Duchess of Kent tonight and I don't know how to dance. What am I going to do?'"

Mrs. Armstrong interjected: "It's all right man, I'll teach you to dance. And I did."

She declared, "I taught him the foxtrot and the waltz because we didn't know which one they would play. I hear the Prime Minister did very well. He caught on to that one-two-three."

African Editor Studies Race Relations Here

Post + Times Herald
Dec. 15-57
Washington, D.C.
P. 16-C

A South African editor here to take a look at race relations in the United States says that integration must come slowly and gradually in his own Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Colin John Cowan, editor of the Rhodesia Herald, of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is a participant in the foreign leader exchange program of the State Department's International Education Exchange Service. He made it clear that while there are certain race barriers in the Federation of Rhodesia there is no official doctrine of "Apartheid" as there is in the Union of South Africa.

Integration in schools now begins at the university level, but there is no industrial race bar. Socially, Negroes at the level of journalists, teachers and Government officials will be found mingling with whites at parties. But there is a residential segregation. Cowan explained this actually is to protect the Negroes, the vast majority of them with little or no education, from being exploited by chiselers and sharpshooters.

Geographically, the Federation is as large as California, Texas and New York State combined. Negroes outnumber whites 29 to one. Cowan said the progress of integration would depend on educating both Negroes and whites to the realization "they both are there for keeps and have to work together."

Cowan arrived by air Friday. Thus far, he has been "just rubbernecking," but he says that integration "is quite noticeable as one walks around and appears to be working very well."

He thought the inauguration was "terrific". Particularly, he liked the way it apparently fell into two parts, one the offiical, Presidential part and the other, the more informal "Parade of the States" in which the onlookers seemed to share. He found this different from the Coronation where "there is great pageantry but the people can't seem to identify themselves with it."

Cowan plans to make a swing through Southern and Southwestern states out to the West Coast during his two months visit.

Negro Journalist Cite Discomfort In South Africa

Alexandria, Va.
Gazette
Dec. 11-57

Two American Negro journalists claimed that because of their color and a delay in flight schedules, they were ejected from one African country, thrown in jail in another, and charged an outrageous $500 in plane fares in a third.

Miss Era Thompson, writer and managing editor of the magazine, spoke of the incident after she arrived at Idelwild Airport from Ghana. With her was Marshall Wilson, the Ebony photographer who had accompanied her.

The trouble began, said Miss Thompson, on October 21 when their South African Airways flight from London arrived in Nairobi too late for them to make connections with a flight for Tanganyika, their destination.

She and Wilson had no visas to stay in Kenya, so officials forced them to stay abroad the plane, headed for Johannesburg, South Africa.

Upon arrival in Johannesburg, there was much confusion among authorities because of laws designed by racists to prevent visits by Negroes.

When the two journalists were taken to jail, authorities told them the Union's racist laws allowed them no other accommodations after they protested.

Miss Thompson said she was placed in the European section of the prison's Women's Hospital in a locked cell. She was given breakfast on a tray and allowed to take a bath before boarding a plane, the next morning, for Nigeria.

Wilson was given a cell without a bed, given five blankets and had to sleep on the concrete floor.

Breakdown Of Racial Laws Seen In S. Africa

Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 12-14-57

ANN ARBOR — Rigid racial barriers in South Africa are gradually being softened by the nation's shortage of skilled labor, a University of Michigan business econmoist said this week.

Prof. Clare E. Griffin said the country which has won world fame for its gold and diamond mines has moved steadily toward modern industrialization. It has the natural resources for a large steel industry, and has "plowed back" a fairly high proportion of its earnings in capital investment.

* * *

THESE DEVELOPMENTS have made the shortage of skilled labor an economic bottleneck for the nation. Government red tape has cut the flow of skilled immigrant labor, while the native white population is not sufficient to meet this rapidly rising demand.

As a result, says Griffin, businessmen and government officials have begun to "look the other way" when natives perform jobs which by the strict letter of the law are restricted to whites.

* * *

"THESE ECONOMIC developments which are quietly going on can, if given time, work changes for the better in the whole sosial pattern, as well as the strictly economic areas. To the extent that native workers come to do the same kind of work as the Europens and receive pay not so far below the white man's level, it will become increasingly difficult to maintain the rigid separation on the social and political plane."

Over the years, Griffin believes, the potency of these economic pressures will accelerate: "The pragmatic approach of dealing with problems as they arise will yield best results.

S. Africa and U.S. seen differing on race issue

Afro-American Sat. 6-15-57
Baltimore Md.
New York

NEW YORK — "There is little in the relations between colored and white Americans which should provide much comfort to a South African segregationist," writes the late Willard S. Townsend in "Desegregation and the U.S. Labor Movement," appearing in the spring issue of AFRICA SOUTH new international quarterly published in Cape Town.

AFRICA SOUTH is dedicated to fighting racism everywhere and to building a multi-racial democracy in South Africa.

Mr. Townsend contrasts American labor's efforts to secure equality for the colored citizen in political, economic and social spheres with union efforts in South Africa to secure government aid to order to curb non-white opportunities.

HE POINTS out that many segregationists in the Union of South Africa derive pleasure from news of race conflicts here in the U.S., criticize us, and justify apartheid policies on the ground that if the U.S. cannot integrate her small colored population which is culturally similar to the white population, what can the U.S. expect of the European population in South Africa?

The AFL-CIO "actively supports a policy of full equality in American political and economic affairs," he writes. There are "practical as well as idealistic reasons for working for full equality for colored workers.

"It would have been extremely difficult, if not impossible, to have organized the mass production industries without opening their doors to colored workers," he said.

INQUIRIES BY U. S. IRK SOUTH AFRICA

Times P. 20-L
Tues. 6-11-57

Minister Says Reports by Members of Congress Are Domestic Interference

CAPETOWN, South Africa, June 10 (Reuters)—Eric Louw, External Affairs Minister, condemned today "distorted, uninformed and prejudiced" views of South Africa reported by members of the United States Congress who toured here.

He drew attention to three Congressional investigations and the tour of Africa made this spring by Vice President Richard M. Nixon as examples of mounting United States interest in Africa.

"We may be excused if we ask ourselves whether this interest is purely humanistic or whether it is motivated by less altruistic ideas," he told Parliament. He suggested that the real motivation was "considerations of American security and economic interest."

Mr. Louw said South Africa's main concern was the Communist threat. Agreeing with American views on the strategic importance of Africa, he said South Africa felt that the Eisenhower doctrine to combat communism in the Middle East must be "welcomed and encouraged."

But the question of United States bases on the African Continent should be "approached with reserve and caution," he added.

Segregation Was Subject

The three Congressional tourists whose reports Mr. Louw disputed were Senator Theodore F. Green, Democrat of Rhode Island, Senator Mike Mansfield, Democrat of Montana, and Representative Frances P. Bolton, Republican of Ohio. Their reports dwelt on the subject of the South African Government's policy of racial segregation and white supremacy.

Mr. Louw said these inquiries were an interference with South Africa's domestic affairs. He said the investigators had spent only short periods in South Africa. Of Senator Green's visit, the Minister said he was not even aware that the Senator was a member of an investigating committee.

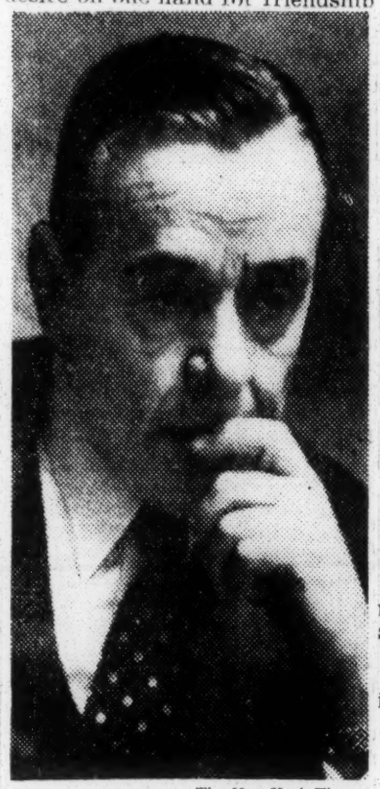
Mr. Louw complained that Senator Green ended his report with the following "most extraordinary" statement:

"Faced with this unhappy dilemma, America, in setting the course of its policy towards South Africa, must balance its desire on one hand for friendship with the Union while on the other hand its traditional interest in preservation of human rights and freedom everywhere."

Mr. Louw said that in plain English this statement meant that the United States was prepared to sacrifice its friendly relations with South Africa and was prepared to intervene in South Africa's domestic affairs unless South Africa was prepared to grant political and social equality to its non-whites.

"The question arises as to whether Senator Green, in making this statement, was voicing the view of the State Department, and if not, did the State Department agree with the implied threat in the report," the Minister said.

He said Mrs. Bolton's report strongly criticized the South African Government's policy, gave a distorted view of it and even praised Opposition activities.



The New York Times

CONDEMNS REPORTS: Eric H. Louw, South Africa's Minister of External Affairs. He disputed the reports on his country by touring U. S. Congressmen.

South Africa Sets U. N. Terms

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 10—The South African Government said today that it would return to full participation in the United Nations only "on the understanding that there will be no continuous interference in purely local affairs."

These terms were stated to Parliament by Eric Lown, Minister of External Affairs. His speech was heard by Adlai E. Stevenson, twice Democratic candidate for the United States Presidency.

Mr. Stevenson gently reproved South Africa for her partial walkout from the United Nations.

"We don't win games by refusing to play," he said. "And peace and freedom is a game we of the West must win."

Mr. Stevenson is in Capetown during a week's tour of South Africa.

South Africa withdrew from most United Nations activities last November in protest against resolutions criticizing her race segregation policies. Mr. Louw charged that these constituted interference with South Africa's internal affairs.

Nixon On Africa

Afro-American
Times P. 20-L
Tues. 6-11-57
Baltimore Md.
New York

Vice President Nixon, fresh from his 22-day tour of eight African nations, reported to the President last week that the United States must get into Africa in a hurry if we are to head off the expansion of international Communism.

But more importantly, he said, "We cannot talk equality to the peoples of Africa and Asia and practice inequality in the United States."

Further, Mr. Nixon has reached the conclusion that "we must support the necessary steps which will assure orderly progress toward the elimination of discrimination in the United States."

Mr. Nixon should have told Mr. Eisenhower that the Africans are not the least bit interested in our fight against Communism.

If we are not in Africa to help the Africans, rather than their colonial oppressors, we may as well stay home.

IT IS MOVING DAY IN JOHANNESBURG

Times P. 39-L
Tues. 6-16-57
New York

Negro Couple Leaves Slum for a New Development in South African City

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 15—Moving day was a big day for Johannes and Bellamina Mongwe, as it is for couples everywhere. It was an even bigger day for Johannesburg.

A few days ago this Negro couple and their seven children carried their meager belongings out of the twenty-by-twenty mud-walled shack that Johannes built ten years ago in the squatters' suburb of Moroka.

The family was the first assigned to one of the new four-room brick bungalows being erected at the rate of forty a day in Mapetla, a segregated Negro township a few miles away.

Within three years, 15,000 other families will follow, and another 15,000 will have moved onto plots with sanitary and service facilities ready. Many of the latter will find houses waiting for them.

End of Slums Seen

"By 1960," a Johannesburg city housing official said, "we shall have broken the back of the slum problems and just about housed all badly housed natives."

The core of this assault on the notorious eyesore slums around Johannesburg is a £3,000,000 ($8,400,000) thirty-year loan to the city by seven mining finance houses. It was fostered by Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, board chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation, the gold and diamond combine.

The fund will account for 15,000 houses. Money from the Government will pay for the 15,000 serviced sites. In the meantime the Government is erecting 8,000 houses for Negroes to be moved from existing suburbs.

The last project stirred a bitter controversy in 1953, because the Negroes were forced out of land they owned and onto rented soil. And the segregation of all these townships continues to be a controversy.

But to the Mongwes their new house is more important for the moment than segregation.

A Park Laborer

Mr. Mongwe, a bald-headed, moustached Sotho tribesman, brought his family to Johannesburg in 1947 and got a job as a Parks Department laborer at 2 Pounds, 2 shillings and 9 pence ($5.85) a week.

The house he built in Moroka had three small rooms under a low tin roof held by heavy stones. A dozen pencil-sized holes in the tin let in the rain, but Mr. Mongwe was philosophical. He never got around to patching them.

His furniture consists of an iron stove, a wooden cupboard, a few chairs, some mattresses and a table. The family shared a public latrine with several others. Bellamina carried the household water from a public fount.

The floors were earth, packed hard. There were no windows, and there was no view. Neighbors' houses crowded to within two feet of Mr. Mongwe's house on three sides. For this establishment he paid ten shillings ($1.40) a month in ground rent.

New House 'Austere'

His new house, in the words of the housing officials, is "austere." The brick walls are unfinished inside, and daylight shows beneath the corrugated asbestos roof.

The Mongwes will be free to make their own improvements. One room, the kitchen, has a concrete floor, and they will probably pound a mixture of cow-dung and mud onto the others.

There is a large window in each room, and space for a little garden on the forty-by-seventy-foot plot. The family will have its private outdoor latrine. There will be water within 100 yards down a paved road. Electricity will be available in a few years.

The object is to get the most decent housing for the funds available, and to keep the rent down to an economic level. The Mongwes pay 2 pounds 15 shillings ($7.70) a month.

They also have the option to buy the house, but not the land. The purchase price would be net cost, about £200, but Mr. Mongwe would have to pay a ground rent of 1 pound 5 shillings

($3.50), a month, including taxes.

The old house will be razed, and, Johannesburg hopes, soon forgotten. This city is looking ahead to the day when some of its social ills will have disappeared with the shacks.

Negroes To Be Barred From White Areas Under New Laws

South Africa Adopts New Omnibus Native Laws Amendment Bill

Capetown, South Africa, June 4 —In a few days the South African Government will be armed with a series of new laws to prevent Negroes from "causing a nuisance' in white areas.

These measures have been been adopted by both houses of Parliament in an omnibus native laws amendment bill. They await only the signature of the Acting Governor General and formual promulgation.

They empower the Minister of Native Affairs to bar Negroes from churches, clubs, hospitals, schools, places of public entertainment or public meetings outside their own residential areas if he thinks their presence undesirable.

The definition of "a nuisance" is left to the opinion of the Minister, and that is not subject to review by the courts. In most cases, he cannot be required to say how his opinion was formed.

The sitting Minister, Dr. Hendrick F. Verwoerd, holds that these powers are needed to insure that the relations between black and white here be those of guardian and ward, and consistent with the policy of rigid racial segregation.

To the antiracist South African Institute of Race Relations, these laws seem to give the Minister "powers of dictatorship over the lives of citizens."

It was the so-called church clause of the omnibus bill that stirred sharp criticism here and abroad on the ground that it would empower the Minister to interfere with religious freedom. Dr. Verwoerd denied any intention of doing so.

However, the main Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa gave at best only equivocal support to the clause, and this lukewarm attitude caused rumblings of dissent deep within the governing Nationalist party. In the end, Dr. Verwoerd agreed to some tempering safeguards.

The law will require him to grant a hearing before banning Negroes from a white congregation, to consider the availability of other facilities for Negro worship and to act only with the consent of local government officials.

Nevertheless, the Right Rev. Ambrose Reeves, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, declared: "This clause gives the Minister the power to determine who shall or who shall not worship in any particular church."

'Duty to Disobey' Cited

He said it was the Church's duty to disobey.

There is some doubt that churchmen will have the opportunity to do so in the near future. Political pressures indicate that the Minister may move slowly, and that the wording of the law could make it difficult to find a test case.

The direct penalties for disobedience of the church measure fall on the Negro members of a congregation rather than on the clergymen. This may limit the ability of the churches to find effective protests.

But the same rule does not apply to secular gatherings where sponsor and visitor are liable to punishment. Whites who test the law can share the risks fully.

In these fields, the Minister's powers will be unhampered and he will not be subject to the moderating pressure of the Dutch Reformed Church, which is an important influence in his party.

For these reasons, it is expected here that the more vigorous attack will be made upon nonchurch meetings and associations.

Alan Paton, author, slated to face trial

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa, Aug. 7 [AP]—Alan Paton, author of "Cry, the Beloved Country" and other novels dealing with the racial problems of S. Africa and India, has been summoned to court for a hearing on Jan. 28 on charges of speaking at an unlawful meeting.

Mr. Patton is charged with having addressed an anti-segregation gathering following the arrest of hundreds of Non-whites and Europeans on charges of high treason and sedition last December.

SOUTH AFRICA
Mountain Sitdown

Ever since Boer President "Oom Paul" Kruger first set them up on the slopes of the Wolkberg in 1883, the Mamatola tribesmen of the northeastern Transvaal have cultivated their sunny and windswept land in peace and contentment. Last week a convoy of 23 trucks dispatched by South Africa's Native Affairs Minister Hendrik Verwoerd rumbled up the mountain to carry the 1,200-odd Mamatola off to a new home, Metz, in a dank and inhospitable valley 30 miles to the east. The stated reason: the Mamatola's outmoded farming methods were ruining the land.

Even in racist South Africa, a whole tribe cannot be uprooted without due process of law. Faced with such tedious proceedings, Minister Verwoerd let it be known that the 410 families of the tribe were themselves quite ready and willing to go. But when Verwoerd's trucks arrived last week, the Mamatola refused to budge. Standing barefoot in a faded green sweater among his councilors, the aging chief of the tribe gazed about him helplessly. "The government tells me I must move," he said, "but my people want to stay on in their mountain home. Let them take away our plows and our stock, if that is the trouble, but leave us here even if we must starve to death." "They can throw me in jail if they like," said his young assistant chieftain, "but I won't go to Metz."

By midday almost the entire Mamatola tribe were squatting stubbornly on their hillside, refusing to climb aboard the government trucks; Verwoerd's officials stood helplessly by wondering what to do next. At one point, the bemused old tribal chieftain reached out his hand to accept the $75 offered him as compensation for his land, but a crowd of Mamatola women screamed "Coward!" at him. The chief returned the money and sat down moodily on a kitchen chair on the mountainside. When at last the sun dipped down behind the mountains, there was nothing the government men could do but climb back into their empty trucks and head for home.

Next day, with a lawyer on hand to advise them, the Mamatola elders held a brief council meeting and told the government men firmly: "We won't go." But their victory, if such it was, was certain to be short-lived. "The transfer of the tribe to Metz," said an official announcement from the government at Pretoria that night, "has been abandoned for the time being, but we are determined to move the Mamatola out in the shortest possible time."

Raps S. Africa For Quitting UN

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa —(ANP)—The Union of South Africa's walkout from the United Nations was bitterly assailed here last week by Adlai Stevenson, twice defeated Democratic presidential aspiran and former Illinois governor.

South Africa quit the U. N., after her racial policies were criticized by other member nations.

Stevenson said, "We don't win games by refusing to play. Peace and freedom is a game we of the West must win." The former Illinois governor was in Cape Town, So. Africa, where he had heard Eric Louw, minister of External Affairs, express a desire to return to full participation in the UN.

Louw said South Africa would return to the UN "on the understanding that there will be no continuous interference in purely local affairs."

NEW YORK—The authors, John Gunther and Dean James A. Pike of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine have been named co - chairmen of the South Africa Defense Fund to aid 160 persons critical of the government's racial policies, who are charged with treason there.

African Tribes Ready for War

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Sept. 17 (AP).—A full-scale tribal war threatened today as hundreds of Basuto tribesmen were reported gathering for an attack on a small township inhabited by Zulus.

Basutos have disappeared from the township of Jabavu after arming themselves with axes, spears, knives and clubs, police reported.

They are believed to be hiding in meadowlands and preparing to assault the new Zulu township of Zondi. Hundreds of other Basutos are reported moving in from gold mine compounds to join in an attack.

Police reinforcements moved into the Johannesburg area. They patroled the 40 square miles of tribal townships around the city.

Five Basuto tribesmen yesterday hacked to death an elderly Zulu man but were routed by 30 Zulu women.

Fighting between the Zulus and Basutos broke out Sunday at Dube village, southwest of Johannesburg. Forty were killed and at least 67 injured.

The fighting started when Zulus attacked a Basuto funeral procession. The Zulus contend Basutos have attacked them repeatedly.

The African National Congress, largest Negro organization in South Africa, issued a statement last night blaming the government's apartheid (segregation) and ethnic grouping policy for the tribal clashes.

The government has decreed that each tribe must live in a specific section in the various townships. Tribal integration is barred.

SOUTH AFRICAN STUDENTS BUY NATION'S BONDS

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 11 [Reuters]—Picture of the schoolboy—"broke and forever scrounging for pocket money"—is hardly borne out by treasury returns.

The report of the National Savings club here says that 2,888 school savings clubs bought 639,458 union loan certificates in a year. This is about half of the 1,250,000 certificates sold in the union. At 10 shillings [$1.40] a certificate, it is an investment by school children of 369,729 pounds [about $1,000,000] in state securities.

In the total of certificates over the years, the children owned one-tenth of the country's 30,000,000 pounds [$84,000,000] in state bonds.

South Africa Gov't Delays Segregation In Universities

See Move Being Used To Make Top Issue In Coming Election

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 17. — Despite government plans to ban racial mixing at South African universities it now seems likely that white and non-white students may mix freely in the university classrooms for some years hence.

This seems especially likely in the light of a new temporary reprieve which those universities admitting non-whites have just won from the prospect of compulsory segregtaion.

For the government appears to have postponed passage through Parliament this year of its controversial legislation enforcing university segregation and has held it back for further investigation.

In doing so, it has stressed that this investigation is purely into administrative detail, that the principle of university segregation is unshaken and that the government is as determined as ever to eventually enforce university segregation.

Nevertheless, if, as seems certain, the measure does not become law during this now waning session of Parliament it will be held over until next year. With a general election looming during the first half of 1958 it would be unlikely to pass through Parliament until the latter half of the year, thus not becoming effective as far as the universities are concerned until 1959.

Further Delay Likely

Even then, it is thought that non-white students already enrolled for degree courses would be allowed to finish their courses rather than be transplanted to the new government universities for non-whites which are planned under the government's legislation.

New non-white students would, however, be barred from enrolling in the hitherto "open" universities and would have to attend the yet-to-be-established government institutions for non-whites.

It is the administration of these new non-white universities which will largely occupy the deliberations of the Parliamentary Select Committee which the government has appointed to investigate the "administrative details" of university segregtion. When Parliament adjourns, probably later this month, the committee will be turned into an extraparliamentary commission and will hear evidence until Parliament meets next year.

Government critics are concerned lest the Government impose restrictions on academic freedom at the new non-white universities and attempt to channel higher education for non-whites along certain lines favorable to government planning.

These critics also maintain that the Government will be financially unable to provide facilities for non-whites equal to those at the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, the two universities mainly permitting admission of non-white students currently.

In postponing its plan for university segregation the Government is thought to be partly reacting to private representations from staff members at Afrikaans universities. These institutions do not admit non-whites, but nevertheless are intimately concerned with the issue of interference in university autonomy automatically raised by segregation plans.

The Afrikaans universities are generally strongly pro-government in character, and thus any such representations made have been secret and unattended by the considerably publicity with which protest from the racially mixed English-speaking universities were launched.

However, the Government is understood to be satisfied that it has forced its parliamentary opposition to go on record as opposing the university debate on the measure earlier this year. The Government will now be able to enter the general election campaign next year claiming that the official opposition United Party supports racially mixed universities.

This is thought to be excellent propaganda for the government among its supporters, to whom racial mixing is abhorrent and but one of many tactics this parliamentary session designed to show that the United Party is too liberal on the color question and that it is the ruling Nationalist Party which will ensure the white voters' supremacy.

Meanwhile authorities at the universities currently admitting non-whites fear the long-term effect of Government determination to segregation the universities will be the scaring off of overseas lecturers and professors to fill vacant teaching posts, an all around lowering of the stature of South African universities in international circles, and a resultant lowering in status of South African university degrees.

Negro Nurses Protest Curbs in South Africa

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 19—Five hundred Negro nurses protested today against Government plans to segregate them fully from white nurses.

Bundled into capes and overcoats against the raw winter wind, they assembled on the steps of the City Hall with posters declaring "disease knows no color" and "we serve a nation, not an ideology."

The demonstration was aimed at a bill now being debated in Parliament. It would require separate registers for white and non-white nurses, create separate training standards and separate examinations, and permit distinctive uniforms.

Jan H. Viljoen, Minister of Health, says the measure is intended to enable Negro nurses better to serve their own people and to prevent friction within the profession. White and non-white nurses do not serve in the same hospitals now.

South African Murder Is Traced to Witchcraft

RUSTENBERG, South Africa, —South African detectives have followed a murder trial which led right back to jungle witchcraft.

They rounded up twelve members of the Bakgatla tribe for one of the "ritual murders" which still occur among some of the backward tribes.

When the case came to court, a tribesman who had turned state's evidence told how the victim, a sixty-five-year-old man named Ramakeri, died.

"I am a witch doctor," witness Piet Pheto said. "All the accused are witch doctors. A witch doctor is a man who possesses medicines and does the things we did in this case.

Was a Relative

"We decided that we must kill Ramakeri to make medicine of the flesh for the benefit of our crops and also to improve our status. We planned how the murder should be committed and Ramakeri was chosen as the victim because he was related to some of the witch doctors."

The witch doctors gagged Ramakeri with a rag and carried him to an empty hut.

"We spread empty bags on the floor and then threw Ramakeri on the bags and slaughtered him," Pheto said.

Under cross-examination, Pheto said the left hand had been cut off while the victim was alive—"it is important to server the hand while the victim is alive."

Divided Liver

Pheto said the liver had been divided among the witch doctors. He dried his portion, ground it to powder and mixed it with his "medicines."

The District Surgeon, Dr. G. H. Rouz, described how he had found the dismembered skelton with the left hand and left foot missing.

The murder was discovered when a native woman found bits of flesh hanging from the rafters of the unoccupied hut. Another woman had heard voices coming from the hut on the night of the murder. She heard one voice shouting:

"Pheto why are you killing me? What are you doing? What is my fault? Oh, fathers!"

When the grisly story had been completed, the defense attorney asked for discharge of the twelve defendants.

His request was granted on the ground that the two main witnesses had contradicted each other on vital points and were themselves accessories.

TRANSVAAL PLANS NEGRO PEASANTRY

8,650,000 Acres of Tribal Land Would Be Divided Into Individual Farms

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

LOUIS TRICHARDT, South Africa, June 29—The seeds are being sown for reform of the Negro agricultural system here in the northern Transvaal.

The object is to turn the tribal farmer into a peasant capable of living on his land instead of a rustic commuter who earns his living in the cities and leaves his wife to scratch out a meager crop on his little patch of ground.

The Government proposes to redivide the 8,650,000 acres of tribal land in this region into economic units able to produce an income of at least £60 ($168) a year. There is land enough to do this for perhaps half the 1,140,000 Africans in the area.

The head of an African family might get as much as 480 acres of the thin soil of the grassy high veld, suitable mainly for cattle raising. Or he might get as little as five acres plus a plot for his house in the heart of a rich irrigation project.

Rural Villages Planned

Eventually the plan is to press and persuade those who do not live on their land to move into rural villages where they will make up a labor force to be tapped for South Africa's mines and industries.

Both ends of the plan fit in with the Government's policy of racial segregation and white supremacy. But it is evident that within that framework the program can benefit at least those Africans who are resettled on the land.

They will be encouraged to use scientific methods for intensive farming, and they will be required to conserve their soil and water. Experiments are under way to find the most suitable crops for each area.

Technical experts are confident that the area near here in the rainy Zoutpansberg Mountains can be used to grow coffee, for example, or to farm fish in small ponds.

So far progress has been slow. A visitor sees a comparative handful of Africans eagerly at work on new projects, but the thousands are still living a hand-to-mouth existence in their mud huts on the edge of ragged little corn fields.

For one thing, a great deal of time is needed to replan the vast area. Only about a quarter of the region has been mapped for resettlement. For another, an annual appropriation of £2,000,000 ($5,600,000) must cover this and similar projects throughout the country.

SOUTH AFRICA RAIDS STRIKE AT PLANS FOR RACIAL RALLY

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 22 [Reuters]—Security policemen today raided offices of nonwhite labor groups here in a bid to block organization of a demonstration againstthe government's racial segregation policies.

Detectives removed packages of pamphlets and posters from the offices of the Transvaal Indian Congress and the South African Congress of Trade Unions, a multiracial organization.

Notices have been circulated urging Africans not to go to work next Wednesday in a "day of demonstration" against the nationalist government's apartheid [segregation] legislation.

AFRICANS PROTEST LAW

Johannesburg Negroes Fight Identity Card System

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 16 (Reuters)—Chanting Africans marched on Johannesburg City Hall today to protest an identity card system that, they assert, "makes slaves of the African people."

A seven-man deputation spent an hour with Mayor Max Goodman after having presented him with the petition. Later they told the crowd that Mayor Goodman gave them "practical advice."

The Africans, estimated to number between 4,000 and 5,000, marched to the City Hall steps from the Sophiatown native suburb.

The police mingled with the crowd, many of whom carried banners reading "We are getting impatient."

The Africans were protesting against the racial laws that decree that Africans not born in one of Johannesburg's Negro townships in the suburbs are refused permits and must move away from the city.

An estimated total of 70,000 Africans are said to live here illegally.

S. Africa's Race Policy Hit At UN

Defender Sat. 1-26-57 P.10
Chicago Ill.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — While the Philippines suggested last week that Secretary General Dag Hammerskjold negotiate with South Africa to end its boycott of the U. N. Asosembly, Japan suggested that the UN establish a committee of "Wise Men" to persuade South Africa to end its racial segregation policy.

Japanese delegate Koto Matsudaira urged the assembly's special political committee "to strive for an atmosphere which will allow the fruitful exercise of statesmanship and persuasion" in dealing with South Africa's restrictions against the Union's native population.

South Africa is boycotting the assembly in protest against UN debate on its racial policies and its treatment of peoples of Indian origin. The Union claims these subjects are domestic matters and no concern of the UN.

Matsudaira said that the principle of racial non-discrimination has been one of the "most salient features" of Japanese foreign policy for nearly a century.

The Philippine resolution, which was submitted to the Assembly's special political committee, also called on Hammarskjold to "conduct exploratory conversations" to study "means and ways by which some useful solution may be reached to solve" the problem of South Africa's discrimination against its African population.

The resolution also stated that complete equality of all races was the best assurance of the "peaceful development of a unified community" composed of a multi-racial society.

The U. S. at the same time urged the Assembly to drop debate on South Africa's racial segregation policies at future sessions.

U. S. delegate Philip W. Bonsal told the Assembly's special political committee that "all forms of discrimination as between human beings are intensely repugnant to the minds and hearts of the overwhelming majority of Americans."

Bonsal declared that although the U. S. disagreed with the Union's racial policies it still felt that the matter should not be automatically included on the agenda of the next assemby.

Bonsal said that American "forces of progress" on race relations have "fought a long uphill battle." He said the U. S. had not yet achieved its "goal" of complete racial and religious toleration, but added that "we are moving toward it at an accelerated pace."

Nullification In Africa

Advertiser

Alan Paton, the gifted South African author of *Cry, The Beloved Country* and other books, has announced that he will disobey a new law banning political and social contact between Africans and whites.

Mary Thompson Mrs.

National chairman of the South African Liberal Party, which is campaigning for racial equality, Paton says of the new law:

Wed. 6-26-57

When free association, whether religiously based or not, becomes an article of faith and a pattern of life, there are bound to be those who cannot obey the law and who would rather be punished than obey it. I regard myself as one of these.

Paton is a sincere, dedicated man of proven courage. But however righteous his intention, his defiance is essentially little different from the defiance of an Alabama gubernatorial candidate who says that as governor he would go to jail before yielding to integration orders, or a Southern legislature "nullifying" court decisions, or the open defiance of a nation to prohibition laws. All laws depend in some degree on public acceptance.

These acts are resistances to "intolerable" laws. But such defiance—the "civil disobedience" of Thoreau—is consonant with organized society only so long as too many people don't find too many laws intolerable. That would be the ultimate in nullification, whether of the Paton type or the Alabama type.

NON-WHITES STRIKE IN JOHANNESBURG

Tribune
New York

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 26—About half of Johannesburg's Negro, Asian and Colored workers stayed at home today for a one-day protest strike against South Africa's racial segregation laws. The action also was in support of a demand for higher wages.

Trains and buses carried only about one-third of the normal number of passengers in the rush hour. Several factories had to close down for lack of workers; in others, production was cut.

Many companies employed white workers to drive trucks and take over duties normally done by non-whites. Deliveries suffered, but essential services were maintained throughout the day.

Most Negro and all Asian-owned shops were closed. Johannesburg's produce markets came to a standstill.

The African and Indian National Congresses have claimed the strike as a "significant victory."

To add to the difficulties, Negro train services were completely disorganized by a collision of two trains. Sixty-two passengers were injured, seven seriously.

The worst effect was felt in the city's coal yards where the strike was 100 per cent effective. Coal deliveries have been set back at least a week in this midwinter season.

ADLAI ATTACKS RACIAL POLICY OF S. AFRICA

Daily Tribune
Thurs. 6-13-57
Chicago Ill.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 12 [Reuters] — Adlai Stevenson today criticized South Africa's white supremacy policy. External affairs Minister Eric Louw quickly retorted that the Democratic leader was intruding discourteously in domestic political affairs.

Stevenson condemned racial segregation as impractical and unrealistic at a news conference before leaving for Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on the next leg of his African business tour.

Stevenson, unsuccessful Democratic candidate for President in 1952 and 1956, told his news conference he hesitated to comment on public affairs since he was here on a private visit.

"Honesty Compels Me"

"But honesty compels me to say that the policy of total racial separation does not seem to me either practical or realistic in a modern state where white and nonwhite are interdependent," he said.

He added the march of time cannot be halted and "repression, fear, and indignity will only increase racial consciousness and solidarity and hasten the day of reckoning and reconsideration."

It is his view, he continued, that no country can live in isolation or prosper at the expense of others or any group of people for very long.

"In an interdependent and multi-racial society, peaceful coöperation is, I think, our only hope," he said.

Raises Finance Question

Stevenson said he was not sure how American capital would react to the continuation of the present nationalist government.

American financiers like to invest their capital where there are good opportunities for expansion and where security is good, he said. He added there is "some doubt" in the United States whether South Africa is sufficiently stable politically.

Louw said Stevenson's remarks were "in line with similar recent intrusions in local political issues by emissaries of the United States senate and house of representatives." Louw on Tuesday had assailed. Vice President Nixon, Rep. Frances Bolton [R., O.], Sen. Green [D., R.I.], and Sen. Mansfield [D., Mont.]. He said the critical reports they made after touring Africa constituted interference in political essives.

Should'nt Intervene

"One appreciates that Mr. Stevenson and also the congressional emissaries are conscious of the might, wealth and particulary the world leadership of the United States," Louw said.

"But that does not entitle them when on a visit to our country to intervene in our political affairs and criticize the government in power—any government.

AFRICAN LAW MODIFIED

Tribune 7-12-57
New York

Johannesburg Told to Exempt Negro Milkmen From Shift

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, July 9—Dr. Hendrik F. Verwoerd, minister of native affairs, has sprung a surprise on the Johannesburg City Council by modifying his locations act which excludes colored persons from residing in the city center.

He had suggested that the council build a Negro hostel in the city's white area to accommodate 800 milk delivery workers.

Wed. 7-10-57

The Locations Act provides for the removal from white residential areas of the greatest possible number of Negroes employed in commerce and industry.

Now Dr. Verowerd is worried about the effect this policy is having on the cost of living. The dairy industry has told him that the extra cost of transporting and accommodating negro workers ten and twelve miles outside the city would increase the price of milk to only consumers.

As a result Dr. Verwoerd told the City Council to suspend the Locations Act as applied to dairy workers.

18a 1957

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa May Bar Skilled Negroes In Its Clothing Industry

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-8-57

p. 11

By WILLIAM MODISANE

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — The findings of a South African government tribunal appointed to investigate "the feasibility and practicability of reserving skilled work in the clothing industry for whites," may determine the livelihood of some 16,000 Negro workers in the clothing industry.

The tribunal was appointed in terms of the Industrial Conciliation Act.

A ban on Negro skilled workers in the industry would mean a loss of at least 90,000 pounds or $252,000 a week in income in the Transvaal, Natal and Cape, major provinces of South Africa.

Hundreds of Negro families have been raised on the income from this industry. It has assisted many parents, including widows, to provide high school educations for their children.

Most of the workers have been in the industry for a lifetime, as machinists. . .the occupation directly affected by the tribunal's investigations.

Mrs. Winnie Gule, of Eastern Township, Johannesburg, through her earnings of $32.20 a week, carried two daughters through high school.

One is a school teacher, the other a nurse. With the new scheme of screening jobs, her earnings will drop to $12 a week.

Johannesburg machinist Mrs. Rookin Najin, 40, started working in the industry at the age of 14. She comes from a family of eight. She had to help pay some of the household bills.

Another threatened worker, Mrs. Silvia Meadows, said: "Where else can I work, or what else can I do if I lose my job?

The idea of job reservations for any racial group has been opposed before the Tribunal, by the South African Clothing Workers Union, which has a mixed membership of 45,000.

Poet-Surgeon Offers New South Africa Party

Post-Times Herald 11-B Mon. 6-10-57 Washington, D.C.

By Lynn Heinzerling

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — A mild-mannered eye surgeon and poet is introducing a new party into one of the world's roughest political arenas.

"Hatred and intolerance are leading South Africa to ruin," said Dr. Theo Wassenaar.

He is no novice in politics. He was leader for the Nationalist Party of Prime Minister Johannes Strijdom in the Provincial Council of Transvaal. Two months ago he broke with the party leadership after failing to persuade the Council that the large English-speaking group in Transvaal should have adequate representation on provincial school boards.

A few days later he was on the stump, spearheading a movement to bring together the English - speaking and Afrikaans-speaking sections of the nation.

Politics here divides roughly along the language line, with the Afrikaners united largely in Strijdom's party and the English-speaking minority in the United Party led by Sir de Villiers Graaf.

Looming over the differences of these two white groups is the ever-growing question of some 11 million native Africans, Indians and Asiatics who enter only incidentally into formal politics and have little or no voice in their future.

In his campaign through the country, Dr. Wassenaar says the nation can never settle this problem of the black and colored (mixed) population if the white population remains divided.

He steers a middle course between the extreme views on the qustion of apartheid—the government's policy for separation of the white and colored populations.

He contends that both total apartheid and total integration are impossible. He tells his audiences that Strijdom does not believe in total apartheid and that "total integration will always be rejected by the overwhelming majority of both whites and blacks."

Dr. Wassenaar contends that the integration of the nonwhite population economically has been progressing steadily and that the solution of South Africa's troubles lies in furthering this form of approach.

This apparently would mean strict segregation in matters of housing, schools and transport with African housing centers located near industrial centers to permit access to work.

His platform calls for "getting together" the English and Afrikaans-speaking sections of population in a South African republic within the British Commonwealth, at least for the present.

Both English and Afrikaans would be official languages. This provision is designed to allay fears, frequently expressed by United Party leaders, that the Nationalist Party plans to establish Agrikaans as the single official language.

(Afrikaans, language of the Boers who fought the British at the turn of the century, is a mixture of Dutch, Flemish and German.)

Dr. Wassenaar says his new party will stand for a progressive immigration policy and seek to draw foreign investment capital. At present, immigration is near a standstill and investment of foreign capital has slumped.

South Africa Adopting New Anti-Negro Laws

Journal-Journal 4-12

Milwaukee, Wis. 5-27-57

© New York Times News Service

Capetown, May 26.—In a few days the South African Government will be armed with a series of new laws to prevent Negroes from "causing a nuisance" in white areas.

These measures have been adopted by both houses of Parliament in an omnibus native-laws amendment bill. They await only the signature of the acting governor general and formal promulgation.

They empower the minister of native affairs to bar Negroes from churches, clubs, hospitals, schools, places of public entertainment, or public meetings outside their own residential areas if he thinks their presence undesirable.

Not Subject to Review

The definition of "a nuisance" is left to the opinion of the minister, and that is not subject to review by the courts. In most cases he cannot be required to state how his opinion was formed.

The sitting Minister, Dr. Hendrik F. Verwoerd, holds that these powers are needed to ensure that the relations between black and white here be those of guardian and ward, and consistent with the policy of rigid racial segregation.

Clause Stirred Protest

It was the so-called church clause of the omnibus bill that stirred sharp criticism here and abroad, on the ground that it would empower the minister to interfere with religious freedom. Dr. Verwoerd denied any intention of doing so.

However, the main Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa gave at best only equivocal support of the clause, and this lukewarm attitude caused rumblings of dissent within the governing Nationalist Party. In the end Verwoerd agreed to some tempering safeguards.

Requires Hearing

The law will require him to grant a hearing before banning Negroes from a white congregation, to consider the availability of other facilities for Negro worship, and to act only with the consent of local Government officials.

The direct penalties for disobedience of the church measure fall on the Negro members of a congregation rather than on the clergymen. This may limit the ability of the churches to find effective protests.

Powers Unhampered

But the same rule does not apply to secular gatherings, where sponsor and visitor alike are liable to punishment. Whites who test the law can share the risks fully.

In these fields the minister's powers will be unhampered and he will not be subject to the moderating pressure of the Dutch Reformed Church, which is an important influence in his party.

For these reasons it is expected here that the more vigorous attack will be made upon nonchurch meetings and associations.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-8-57
P. 11

MRS. ROOKIN NAJIN . . . . 26 years of experience as a machinist to go down the drain.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-8-57
P. 11

MRS. WINNIE GULE . . . . a skilled worker who might be forced to accept unskilled work and a lower wage.

Religion in review—

Anglicans are urged to ignore new racial law

BY RELIGIOUS NEWS SERVICE

A pastoral letter was read in all the Anglican pulpits of South Africa urging church members to ignore a new law banning Negroes from worshipping in white churches.

It said parishioners "must stand by their consciences" and defy the provisions of the New Native Laws Amendment Act which bar Negroes from attending services at churches in white communities without specific permission from the Minister of Native Affairs.

"We believe," the bishops' letter said, "that it is morally wrong to follow a policy which has as its object the keeping of any particular racial group in a permanent position of inferiority, and we believe that racial discrimination practiced in this country is directed to this end."

A week before, the Roman Catholic hierarchy of South Africa issued a statement reiterating the Church's stand against apartheid (racial segregation), branding it as "blasphemous" and "anti-Christian."

Chinese Communist authorities are trying hard to find a "substitute" for religion to halt a moral decline among children, the Vatican Radio said.

Commenting on current campaigns in the Communist youth press to foster "a more correct attitude among children towards their parents," it said:

"The Chinese government, having destroyed the basic foundations of family life through the persecution of religion, is now alarmed and trying to find substitutes."

Sunday business

Affiliated groups of the International Society of Christian Endeavor were urged to encourage their members to refrain from secular and business activities on Sunday in a resolution adopted at its 44th biennial convention in Portland, Ore.

The resolution viewed with great concern "that the Christian tradition of observance of the Lord's day is being taken away, as the day is being used more and more for recreation, amusement and business purposes."

The resolution further encouraged Christian Endeavor friends "to join us in supporting during the week those merchants who are closed on Sunday."

New Adventist program

Seven-day Adventist youths will launch a year-long social welfare service program in this country and Canada in 1958, it was announced at the 50th anniversary meeting of the denomination's Young People's Missionary Volunteer Department.

Hundreds of Adventist youth societies will survey their communities and recommend to their members what services they can give to aid the deaf, blind, elderly, shut-ins and other physically handicapped persons.

Amicable proceedings

Conversations on closer relations between the Church of England and the Methodist Church are "proceeding amicably," according to a report presented at the annual meeting in Nottingham of the Methodist Conference of Great Britain.

The Conference also received a report of its Church Membership Committee which showed that membership of Methodist churches in this country declined by 1877 in 1956 to a total of 742,444.

Iron Curtain visits

Roman Catholics of the free world should jump at any chance to visit their co-religionists behind the Iron Curtain, an American priest back from a two-and-a-half week stay in Czechoslovakia said in New York.

"These visits will be like 'shots in the arm' to people who are forced to live under Communist system," according to the Rev. George Varga, who said he was the first priest from America to visit Czechoslovakia since the Communist seizure in 1948.

A ban urged

Leaders of the Religious Society of Friends called on President Eisenhower to halt atomic bomb tests "for humanity's sake."

The appeal was made in Philadelphia by the American Section of the Friends World Committee of behalf of a Conference of Friends in the Americas held recently at Wilmington, O.

"We refuse to accept the claim that nuclear weapons can maintain peace," the message to the president said.

"No nation that uses the diabolic weapons of modern war can stand before God," the message added. "We dare to hope that our plea represents the deep desire of all mankind."

Tour refused

The Lutheran World Federation has been forced to cancel an appearance by the world-famed St. Thomas Boys' Choir at the LWF assembly in Minneapolis, Aug. 15-25.

The reason: Communist government authorities in East Germany took no action on applications for exit permits for the choir.

Some church leaders believe the real reason behind the refusal was reluctance on the part of the government to allow the boys at their impressionable age to be influenced by what they might see and learn in America.

Foreign crusades

Youth for Christ members will conduct 52 week-long evangelistic crusades among teen-agers in Scandinavian countries in August.

The Rev. Sam W. Wolgemuth of Wheaton, Ill., YFC overseas director, said 40 of the campaigns will be in Denmark and the remainder in Sweden, Holland, Norway, Finland, Switzerland and Germany.

Church naming

The Czech-Moravian Brethren Church in North America voted 3 to 1, at its 37th biennial Synod in Bellville, Tex. to change its name so as to disassociate itself from any national background. Its new name will be chosen at the denomination's synod in 1959.

The Moravian Church was founded by followers of Jan Hus in Bohemia in 1457.

SOUTH AFRICAN CHIEF RIPS U. S. 'INTERFERENCE'

Cites Tours by Nixon and 3 Congressmen

CAPETOWN, South Africa, June 10 [Reuters]—External Affairs Minister Eric Louw today accused the United States of interfering in South Africa's politics and prejudicing relations between the two countries.

He cited the recent African tour of Vice President Nixon and tours made by three congressmen — Sen. Green [D., R. I.], Sen. Mansfield [D., Mont.], and Rep. Frances Bolton [R., O.].

Louw said the reports made following these tours were critical of South African government policy and represented interference with South African political issues.

Slams Mrs. Bolton

All the congressional reports dwelt on the subject of the South African government's policy of racial segregation and white supremacy.

These inquiries, Louw said, were an interference with South Africa's domestic affairs.

He said Mrs. Bolton's report strongly criticized the South African government's policy, gave a distorted view of it and even praised opposition activities.

'Uncalled for and Improper'

"A more flagrant intrusion into the political affairs of another and friendly country it would be difficult to imagine," Louw said. "I regard it as uncalled for and improper."

He said it would be a great pity if, as a result of "uninformed and prejudiced" views on South African political issues, the good relations existing between South Africa and the United States were to be disturbed.

Louw also criticized the United Nations and predicted it was "going the way of the late lamented league of nations."

South Africa withdrew all except token membership in the U. N. last November as a protest against what it called interference in domestic affairs.

Adlai Hears Blast

"We cannot go back," Louw said "so long as the United Nations, as is apparent today, has two set of rules—one for the great and strong nations and one for the weak."

Adlai Stevenson, Illinois Democrat here on a business trip, visited the assembly today and heard part of Louw's address.

He told reporters afterwards: "We don't win games by refusing to play. Peace and freedom is a game we of the west must win."

Noted South African Author Set To Defy New Segregation Law

Alan Paton Says He Would Rather Be Punished

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, June 24.—Alan Paton, noted South African author of "Cry, the Beloved Country," has stated he will disobey a controversial new law furthering dividing whites and non-whites here.

The law empowers a ban on political and social contact between Africans and whites. Its other provisions permit the banning of non-whites from white churches, and major English-speaking churches in South Africa have also

The demonstration was aimed at a bill now being debated in Parliament. It would require separate registers for white and non-white nurses, create separate training standards and separate examinations, and permit distinctive uniforms.

Jan H. Viljoen, Minister of Health, says the measure is intended to enable Negro nurses better to serve their own people and to prevent friction within the profession. White and non-white nurses do not serve in the same hospitals now.

AFRICA'S GOLD FIELD HITS IT RICH IN URANIUM

Witwatersrand Great Ore Storehouse

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, July 16 (AP)—South Africa's Witwatersrand plateau, for 70 years an important source of gold, was disclosed yesterday to be the biggest storehouse of uranium in the non-communist world.

Africa's uranium industry, started as a by product of gold mining less than five years ago, is overhauling the parent industry.

Twenty-five gold mining companies are licensed to work uranium. Their working profits last year were 70 million dollars, half the total profits from gold mining. Three years earlier uranium profits were 22 million dollars.

A Two-Ply Gain

Last year 67 million tons of rock was milled for the extraction of gold, producing more than 15 million ounces worth half a billion dollars. After the gold had been extracted, 18 million tons of the rock was worked at adjoining plants to extract the uranium. The extraction of gold from a ton of rock cost about $6, compared with $2 to extract uranium from the residue.

The total value of the uranium, sold exclusively to Britain and the United States thru a joint government agency, is a secret. The mines produced 4,400 tons of uranium last year. The production rate now is more than 5,000 tons a year.

Geologists say there are more than a bilion tons of uranium ore in the rock of the plateau.

Production Lags

The ore is low grade, but the reserves are greater than those of Canada or the United States.

The uranium content of the ore reserves is estimated at 370,000 tons, or 130,000 tons more than known Canadian reserves and 220,000 tons more than United States reserves.

Big Capital Outlays

South Africa is lagging in the production race, however. The United States produced 6,000 tons last year, with a predicted annual rate of 12,000 tons by the end of 1957. Canada produced 3,000 tons, but the industry is expanding and 15,000 tons is predicted there in 1958.

Nearly 200 million dollars in British and French loans has been spent for plants to extract and process uranium. Large capital outlays have also been made to develop sulphuric acid as a by product of the gold mines. The acid is needed to cut uranium from the gold ore.

To Support South Africans

Appeal Made for Funds to Provide Defense in Treason Trials

The signers of the following letter are, respectively, Bishop of Johannesburg (Anglican); former judge in the Supreme Court of the Transvaal Provincial Division; author of "Cry the Beloved Country" and other novels.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

We beg the hospitality of your columns to make an appeal for support for the South African Defense Fund, headed by the Very Rev. James Pike and John Gunther, and administered by the American Committee on Africa.

This fund is intended to provide adequate legal defense for the 156 persons arrested on charges of high treason in the Union of South Africa and for care of their dependents. There is already a fund in South Africa, called the Treason Trials Defense Fund, which was sponsored by such outstanding persons as the late Archbishop of Capetown, the Bishops of Natal and Grahamstown, Judge Feetham, the Right Hon. G. Heaton-Nicholls, Mrs. Ballinger, M. P., and the Rev. Dr. J. B. Webb.

The need for such a fund is very clear. Already it appears that the preliminary trials alone will last almost a year and that the trial itself will not begin until 1958. During this time the accused persons are virtually excluded from any gainful employment, and in many cases their families have suffered considerable hardship.

Value of Funds

If it had not been for the T. T. D. F. two things would almost certainly have happened: The accused persons would have been unable to secure that quality of legal defense which is essential to their reputations and future careers, and in many cases their families would have been reduced to circumstances of extreme poverty.

There is a third very important point to be made. The charges preferred against the accused are so serious, and the trial itself so critical, that it is a matter of the greatest public importance that the court should be enabled to reach a just decision, based on the best evidence available. At this stage in our history it would be disastrous if this grave matter is disposed of in any but the most thorough manner.

It is a matter of the greatest difficulty to collect funds for these purposes in the Union of South Africa. Many people are afraid of giving any open assistance, or indeed assistance of any kind whatsoever, because they fear that this fact will be discovered and will be noted against them. Many others are frightened by the very word "treason" and will do nothing to help any person who might be suspected of it.

In spite of these handicaps committees have been woking in Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Kimberley, Bloemfontein, Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Johannesburg, and not inconsiderable sums have been collected.

Democracy's Weapon

The issue of adequate legal defense has an importance even greater than that of the rights of the accused persons. In a country which faces the danger of an increasingly authoritarian government it is essential to maintain the authority of the courts and to make use of every weapon that democracy has given to us.

Those of us who have sponsored this fund and who have helped in collecting for it are deeply grateful for the generous contributions which American people are making to the South Africa Defense Fund, with an office at 4 West Fortieth Street, New York 18, N. Y. What we would do without their assitsance we dare not think, and we hope they will continue to give it to us so long as the need exists.

(The Right Rev.) AMBROSE REEVES,
F. A. W. LUCAS, ALAN PATON.
Johannesburg, June 20, 1957.

Anglican Church Protests African Segregation Laws

Journal + Guide Sat. 7-27-57
Norfolk, Va
P. 1

LONDON, Eng. — Segregation in South Africa-especially as it affects religious and education affairs-receive the same treatment as its American counterpart when the Church of England made official protest to the South African government recently.

A resolution was drawn up by Cantabury bishops condeming the restrictions placed on the right of Christian members of churches to worship together regardless of race or color. Also attacked was the Native Laws Admendment which prohibits Negroes from attending the same churches as whites without specific permission from the ministers of Native Affairs.

• • •

THE RESOLUTION further contained a protest against a bill which provides for seperate university education of natives and white.

Heretofore the church was reluctant to publicly express its opinion of "apartheid"-or segregation because according to the Most Rev. and Rt. Hon. Geoffrey Fisher, Archbishop of Cantabury, "the bishops of the province of South Africa had said it would embarrass them and increase their difficulties."

However, because race relations in South Africa are getting worse and threatening to get out of control, officials of the church feel that action can no longer be delayed.

Never Color Blind

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
P. 4

In South Africa, 39 white women and 875 colored women were arrested for parading in public. They were protesting new laws requiring African women to carry identification cards.

The white women were acquitted. Police then withdrew charges against the colored women.

This is South Africa. Colored and white cases under this unfortunate nation's policies cannot be tried together in the same court.

This is where Justice is never color blind.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 7-20-57
P. 3

MEN FROM SOUTH AFRICA and America pledge themselves to bring unity to their nations and the world at the Moral Re-Armament Assembly of Nations, Mackinac Island, Mich. Shaking hands are Clive Ulyate (left) of South Africa, and Eza Ncwana, from Healdtown African Teachers' college. Ulyate said he would take the lesson of equality back to South Africa with him. Looking on are John Ferreira, representing the Colored Students of South Africa; Jan Loubser, former president of the Afrikaans Students Association of South Africa; Jerry Nelson, member of the Inter-Fraternity Council, Los Angeles.

S. Africa Firms Face Boycott

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, Feb. 23—A 12-day-old boycott by Africans of public transport here will end tonight and a new "economic boycott" starts on Monday, the African National Congress announced today.

The Congress said in a statement that the new boycott will cover all products produced in "Nationalist controlled" factories and a boycott of "Nationalist-controlled" finance houses.

The Nationalists are the ruling political party in South Africa and the chief architects of the nation's strict racial segregation.

The statement said the new campaign, which it called the "second phase of the struggle," will be carried out to obtain a minimum daily wage of 1 pound ($2.80) for Africans.

"Nationalist controlled" building societies, banks, investment corporations and insurance companies will be included in the boycott.

The Port Elizabeth transport boycott showed the first signs of waning today when more African women began to use buses. Many buses carried full loads on some routes between the city and African townships.

Observers said the bus boycott was 80 per cent effective during the past week.

The African National Congress statement said "the people will conduct a campaign to keep their money and savings at private finance institutions, such as commercial banks and building societies that are free from Nationalist control."

Government Moves To Control Churches

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 23 (AP)—A bill has been introduced in Parliament to give the Government control over church services attended by both Europeans and Africans.

Under the proposed law, permission of the Minister of Native Affairs is required to conduct in urban areas any church, school, hospital, club, institute or place of entertainment which admits Africans. An exception is made in the case of places that existed in 1938.

African Bus Boycott Heads OK Plan To End Fare Hike Protest

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 1 (AP)—Leaders of the 53-day mass boycott of the city's bus system agreed today to a plan to end the protest against a 25 per cent fare increase.

More than 40,000 nonwhites have been walking up to 20 miles to work, leaving their shantytown homes before dawn, in protest against the increase in the 5-cent fare. The boycotters said the penny increase was a hardship because of low wages.

South Africa's white-supremacy government has arrested about 5,000 Negroes since Jan. 7 on such charges as jaywalking, in an effort to break the strike.

Alarmed by threats that the boycotters would stay away from work when they got tired of making the hike, civic and business leaders sought a compromise.

Under a plan put forward by the Chamber of Commerce today, the Africans will pay the increased fare, and will have the extra penny refunded at special booths to be set up in the Negro settlements. Businessmen will contribute money to make refunds.

The refund scheme will operate for at least three months, and in this time steps will be taken to investigate African wages.

The Johannesburg City Council today began talks on proposals to raise the wages of its African employes.

The people in the African settlements have yet to ratify the plan approved by their leaders. To facilitate ratification, police lifted a ban on mass meetings in the settlements.

BOYCOTT IN AFRICA TAKES NEW FORM

Port Elizabeth Negro Group Calls for Economic Ban as Bus Action Ends

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

DURBAN, South Africa, Feb. 23—Negro leaders in Port Elizabeth called off their bus boycott today after two weeks of walking in sympathy with a protest mach in the Johannesburg area.

The announcement by local leaders of the African National Congress in Port Elizabeth, a populous Indian Ocean port and industrial center, signaled the failure of steps toward turning the bus boycott into a nation-wide demonstration.

It also increased pressure on Johannesburg area boycotters to make a difficult choice: Should they take up new weapons or give up and gamble on hints of higher wages to come.

In Port Elizabeth, the African National Congress was already urging its followers to "enter the second phase of the struggle." It called today for a substitute boycott, to begin Monday, of products from factories owned by members of the governing Nationalist party, and a boycott of Nationalist-owned finance houses.

Signs began appearing this week that the cry of "Azikhwelwa," meaning "we will not ride the buses," was beginning to fall on deaf ears. Yesterday a sympathy boycott in East London petered out after only three days. It never was fully effective.

About 30,000 Negroes in three segregated townships near Johannesburg and Pretoria began the boycotts Jan. 7 as a protest against a penny increase in bus fares.

Sympathy boycotts brought the number to 100,000, the largest mass demonstration in years, and the possibility was seen that the movement would become a national protest.

But a boycott called in Bloemfontein died at birth. Except for Port Elizabeth and the abortive effort at East London, the movement was confined to a forty-mile radius in the Johannesburg-Pretoria area.

In Johannesburg and Pretoria, the pressure on the boycotters is mounting steadily.

The bus company serving the three townships said it would abandon the routes if there were no riders by March 1. The Government, still intransigeant, said no other company would be franchised. Police harassment was stepped up.

New Methods Suggested

At a mass meeting, spokesmen for the boycotters replied: "If we find it totally impossible to get to town, we will sit here and starve to death."

This was taken as an allusion to two new devices that have been suggested to the African National Congress, the Negro political organization that has moved in on what began as an economic protest.

One would be a series of stay-home strikes. The other would be a mass campaign to throw away passbooks, thus inviting arrest and removal from the urban area.

Either step would be a grave one, both for the industries dependent on Negro labor and for the Negroes themselves. The Government could be expected to react strongly.

However, word is being leaked unofficially that the Government might be sympathetic toward a wage increase for the boycotters—if they first stop the boycott.

The Government's difficulty is that any such concession could be interpreted as a sizable victory by a Negro movement accustomed to living on crumbs. The Negroes' difficulty is that their only weapons are hard on themselves.

Minimum Wage Sought

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, Feb. 23 (Reuters)—The African National Congress said in a statement today that the new "economic" boycott will be carried out to obtain a minimum daily wage of one pound ($2.80) for Africans.

Curfew in Africa

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 25—A 9 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew has been ordered for all African Negroes in this South African city.

PRIEST SAYS SOUTH AFRICA RACE SITUATION GETTING WORSE

New York, N. Y., Feb. 4 — An Anglican priest from South Africa told a congregation here yesterday that the South African racial situation was growing more serious rather than improving.

The Rev. Martin Jarrett-Kerr preached at the morning service in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Broadway and Wall Street. He said the policy of regregation was based on the "vicious principle of the superiority of a master race over others."

Father Jarrett-Kerr, who has served in South Africa for the last five years with the Anglican Community of the Resurrection, told of Negro students posting pictures of President Abdel Gamal Nasser of Egypt in their dormitory rooms.

"The psychology of this is simple," he said. "To them Nasser represents a 'colored man' who opposes the demonation of the white and western world." This, he said, explained their admiration for the Egyptian leader.

Father Jarrett-Kerr left South individuals with whom he worked were arrested and charged with treason by the South African Government. He left New York by plane last night for St. Peter, Minn., where he will be the visiting Hill Professor at Gustavous Adolphus College for the spring semester.

SOUTH AFRICA BARS BAND

Visas Denied Yale Men, Booked to Play to 'Mixed Audiences'

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 7 (AP)—Eli's Chosen Six, a jazz band of six Yale University stludents, has been denied visas for a tour of South Africa. Apparently, the Government objected to the group's playing for Negro audiences.

The band planned a ten-day trip later this year, playing before European and non-European audiences. The six white students applied for visas last year; they were informed two weeks ago the visas would not be granted. Halls already had been booked.

The political correspondent for the Rand Daily Mail said the Department of Interior declined to explain the visa refusal. Die Vaderland, Johannesburg newspaper which supports the Nationalist party of Prime Minister J. G. Strijdom, said it "now appears the orchestra was specially booked to appear before mixed audiences."

JOHANNESBURG, March 7 (Reuters) — Justice Minister Charles Swart told Parliament in Capetown last night that about 14,000 Africans had been detained during the recent bus boycott in Johannesburg.

African Bus Boycott Heads OK Plan To End Fare Hike Protest

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employes.

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JOHANNESBURG OFFER IN BUS FIGHT FAILS

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, March 1 — Negro leaders publicly burned tonight copies of the latest compromise offer in the eight-week-old bus boycott here. The offer was rejected at a mass meeting.

The bus company replied by announcing that it would carry out tomorrow its threat to withdraw services from three of the four townships in the Johannesburg area affected by the boycott.

The governing Nationalist party is pushing through Parliament a bill that will empower the Minister of Transport to deny new franchises on routes abandoned because of boycotts. Thus public transportation could be cut off permanently for the 140,000 Negroes in the three townships.

The boycott began Jan. 7 as a protest against a 1d increase in the 4d (about 5 cents) fares, and rapidly took on political overtones. About 60,000 Negroes are walking to work daily here and in Pretoria.

The compromise offer had been put forward by the Chamber of Commerce, which pledged £25,000 to underwrite the fare rise for three months.

Hungarian Exodus at Standstill

VIENNA, March 1 (AP)—For the first time since the Hungarian revolt last fall no Hungarian refugee crossed into Austria today, the police reported. Since the crushing of the rebellion by Soviet troops about two hundred thousand Hungarians have left their country.

South African Boycott Front Still Unbroken

(Courier Press Service)

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa.—City officials here are hoping that the latest "crackdown" ordered against Negroes will succeed in bringing a stop to the months-old "economic rebellion" against bus lines here.

The rebellion is in the form of a boycott ("azikhwelwa") imposed by Negroes and has been in effect since Jan. 7.

In retaliation, the Johannesburg city government has imposed a 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. curfew against all Negroes. The only Negroes permitted on the streets now after 9 P. M. are those who carry written permits from either city officials or employers.

■

THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT is also in effect in Pretoria. In Port Elizabeth, another thriving South African city, a bus boycott has been supplanted by what Negroes have termed a "second phase" which is comprised of a widespread boycott against eight financial institutions and such products as cigarettes, tea, coffee, jam, wines, canned fruits, liquors, coal, clothes and other products.

This move was made after the Port Elizabeth bus boycott was halted. However, the Pretoria and Johannesburg actions have remained in effect with Negroes walking every step of the nine miles from their homes in Alexandria Township rather than pay the increased bus fares.

The fares were hiked from five cents to six cents just before the boycott took shape. Under South African laws, Negroes are not permitted to live near their places of employment.

■

IN JOHANNESBURG, the bus company voiced a threat that seems quite familiar to those who participated in the world-famed Montgomery (Ala.) bus protest in the United States, by stating that it will quit business if the boycott is still in effect on March 1.

As a stop-gap measure, the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce has proposed that all persons who employ Negroes be required to pay an extra 14 cents per week to cover the fare hike.

Negroes have denounced this proposal by pointing to the fact that school children and many other people would not benefit from such a plan. The boycotters offered a counter-proposal of their own which would have employers' contributions made to a central fund rather than to individuals so that everyone could benefit.

■

IN PORT ELIZABETH, nationalist officials claim that the economic "second phase" boycott would bring economic "disorder" to the county and warned that Africans would be the first to suffer.

Added support to the boycott seemed to be forthcoming from the Transvaal Indian Congress in Johannesburg which urged Indians to join the African protest because "their struggle is your struggle."

Negroes in South Africa have been aroused ever since the beginning of the so-called "treason trials" which saw scores of Negro leaders, including the Rev. Dr. Zachariah K. Matthews rounded up and carted off to jail.

The unprecedented hike in bus fares was all they needed to make them impose an "azikhwelwa."

■

SOUTH AFRICAN BOYCOT

Friday night, Johannesburg Negroes publicly burned copies of the compromise offered them after a gigantic mass meeting voiced its disapproval.

In the South African Parliament, the Nationalist Government is seriously considering a bill which would permanently deny public bus service to the 140,000 Negroes who live in the three townships near Johannesburg.

An estimated 60,000 Negroes are walking to and from work each day in both Pretoria and Johannesburg.

African Boycott Laid To Low Pay

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa:— The mass boycott movement and the indications of its extension into a nation-wide campaign for increased wages for African workers is focusing attention on the economic plight of large numbers of the workers which is at the root of the boycott.

Regardless of political overtones, the boycott will continue around the question of meager wages paid African workers. They claim they simply cannot afford to pay the increase in bus fares out of their meager wages.

The incredible conditions of the Africans are being exposed by investigations arising out of the boycott movement.

The Johannesburg City Council's **African Affairs Department in a recent survey reveals that 60 per cent of African heads of families in the city's African townships earn only between 10 and 15 pounds (equivalent to $28 to $42) a month.**

ELITE GROUP

An elite group of 6 to 10 per cent earn more than 20 pounds ($56) a month but the remaining 30 odd per cent earn less than 10 pounds ($28) monthly.

The average weekly budget of those earning 10 to 15 pounds a month for basic items like away from home lunches, candles, coal, wood, sugar, tea, meat, rent, soap, meal, salt, matches and transportation fares totals 3 pounds and 10 shillings ($9.80) a week or about 14 pounds ($39) monthly.

There is no lavish spending in this budget—the amount set aside for a week's supply of meat in that budget is a mere 14 American cents.

For those earning less than this amount monthly it means pruning an already almost unprunable budget. Even then there are no allowances for clothes, vegetables, milk or entertainment.

THREADBARE

On such a threadbare budget, bus fares averaging a little over 56 cents a week are a substantial item, and any increase cannot be taken lightly.

These figures must be set against the calculations of the S. African Institute of Race Relations, an independent body that has estimated that an African needs a minimum of 23 pounds and 10 shillings ($65.80) a month to maintain a family of five on the barest essentials.

AFRICAN NEGROES DEFY ULTIMATUM

Stand by Bus Boycott in Face of Regime Threat to Sever Link With Johannesburg

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Feb. 27—Four thousand Negroes shouted defiance tonight to an ultimatum designed to end their seven-week old bus boycott.

At an excited rally in the segregated township of Alexandra they were urged to "spare your food" in preparation for a stay-at-home move proposed as the next step in their campaign of protest.

Later, the tumbledown houses and dark, rutted streets of Alexandra rang with cries of "Azikwelwa!"—"we will not ride the buses!"

It was clear that the spirit of the 4,00 had infected the township and that the boycott would go on.

This decision and the threat to stay away from work held serious implications for both the Negroes and for the industries dependent on their labor. The Government is expected to react vigorously.

Tonight's meeting was held to decide how to deal with a declaration that the bus service to the Alexandra community of 80,000, ten miles from Johannesburg, would be cut off permanently unless the boycotters began to ride the buses by Friday.

The boycott began Jan. 7 at two townships here and one outside Pretoria as a protest against a penny [about 2 cents] increase in the bus fares. Negroes in other Johannesburg suburbs are boycotting in sympathy. About 60,000 now are involved.

Efforts to negotiate a settlement based on unofficial hints of a wage increase apparently were stalled. It was reported that the Government had refused to negotiate until the boycott was called off. The Negroes rejected the proposal.

"Of what good is a promise that you'd get some money somewhere, sometime, somehow, if you have not got it, now?" Asked one speaker.

He was Dan Mokonyane, a poised young Negro in a gray business suit.

"They can stop everything," he declared, "but when we are fatigued we have to rest. One way to prepare yourself for that offensive is to spare your food."

Another boycott leader, black bearded M. J. Madzunya, waved the arms of his ragged tweed topcoat as he put the question of continuing boycott. His resolution was acclaimed in a roar of shouts, horn-tooting and song.

It spread through the township as the Negroes streamed homeward. Alexandra had decided. The other townships probably will follow its lead.

A Democrat orates in South Africa

Speaking in Johannesburg Wednesday, the 1956 Democratic Presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson castigated the Nationalist Government of South Africa for its abortive laws enacted against natives.

He charged that the government has taken the wrong psychological approach to its racial problem.

Mr. Stevenson declared that the government would never solve the problem until it admits that the "African has the same basic dignity as the white man."

ADLAI STEVENSON

So far as colored human Americans are concerned, Mr. Stevenson said the right things, but in the wrong place.

Everything which he attributes to the South African government, while true, applies equally to the governments of most of the Southern states.

These governments are dominated by the Democratic Party of which Mr. Stevenson is titular head.

We are happy that Mr. Stevenson had the courage to say these things on the very doorstep of South Africa while he was a guest within their borders.

We wish however he would hurry home and try to drill some of that philosophy into the stubborn heads of the leaders of Southern democracy with whom he is closely affiliated.

Even at that, we believe that Mr. Stevenson has a better grasp of the African situation than Republican Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton (Ohio) who headed the American Congressional investigating Committee tour of Africa last year.

Upon her return Mrs. Bolton declared that she was greatly impressed with the progress toward solution, of racial problems in blood-torn Kenya.

"The British are doing a good job of rehabilitating the natives," she declared.

'As fast as the Mau Mau prisoners renounce their affiliations and admit the error of their ways, they are released from the concentration camps and returned to their towns and villages."

Mrs. Bolton expressed the belief this was very charitable of the British, that it showed the good sense of the natives.

What she was saying in so many words was that when people who have been robbed and oppressed decide to cease fighting for liberty and justice and resume their role of docility then racial tensions will disappear.

This, we hasten to advise Mrs. Bolton, and like minded people, is not a solution to the race problem.

This is only an uneasy truce in which the victims of oppression simply make a strategic retreat until they can wage their fight against superior arms with more hope of success.

Any solution of racial differences based on force instead of justice and goodwill is no solution at all as the British, the South Africans and even our home grown white supremacists soon will discover to their sorrow.

Bishops call segregation policy 'intrinsically evil'

PRETORIA, South Africa — South Africa's Catholic bishops have issued a historic statement condemning the nation's racist policy of apartheid as "intrinsically evil" and the white supremacy theory on which it is based as "blasphemy."

The statement, issued after a plenary session of the hierarchy here, declared that South Africa's current path toward total race segregation can end only in "a harvest of disaster."

Asserting that responsibility for the racist policies lies "squarely" on the shoulders of the white citizens, the nation's archbishops and bishops called for an immediate change toward gradual integration.

* * *

BEGINNING such a change is possible at once, they said, "if the ingenuity and energy now expended on apartheid are devoted to making South Africa a happy country for all its citizens."

In calling for an end to what they called this "mockery of Christianity," in national life, the bishops also hit at the practice of segregation in Catholic institutions.

While not recognized in the churches, they said it is characteristic of much of the church's life in South Africa.

* * *

"IN THE LIGHT of Christ's teaching, this cannot be tolerated forever," the bishops declared. "The time has come to pursue more vigorously the change of heart and practice that the law of Christ demands.

"We are hypocrites if we condemn apartheid in South African society and condone it in our own institutions."

churches in white areas.

A three-point statement read from all Catholic pulpits in the country said:

"No other authority than the hierarchy has competence to decide on the admission of persons to Catholic places of worship.

"Catholic churches must and shall remain open to all, without regard to racial origin.

"The bishops inform their clergy and flock there is no restriction on attendance at any Catholic churches and the bishops take full responsibility for admission to Catholic churches."

Catholic Church Defies Segregation In South Africa

Johannesburg, South Africa, July 21 (AP)—The Roman Catholic Church in South Africa declared today it will disregard the Government's segregation law barring blacks from

Anglican Bishops Defy Segregation In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, July 11 (AP)—South Africa's Anglican bishops urged church members and clergy today to defy the Nationalist government's apartheid — segregationist — church legislation.

Messages from the bishops read in Anglican churches throughout the country announced a fund will be established to support anyone suffering penalties for defying the measure. Under it, Negroes are barred from attending services in churches in white areas.

"After careful consideration we are persuaded the act is a direct infringement of the freedom of worship properly belonging to every individual irrespective of race or color," said a letter from Johannesburg's Bishop Ambrose Reeves, currently touring America.

South Africa's Straw

Tyranny goes on apparently unopposed until it makes a fatal misstep.

There is always one fatal straw that will break the camel's back.

There was some opposition to apartheid (segregation) in South Africa but not enough to stop the government from moving all Africans out of certain towns, disfranchising the few that had been allowed to vote and requiring all Africans to carry passes and be in their government designated areas by curfew time.

Then the South African government made its big mistake.

It passed a law barring Africans from worshipping in white churches.

Every denomination in South Africa got on its feet in protest. Segregated worship of God was to them the last straw.

The South African government, having reached its high water point, will have to back down. The churches, once started, cannot stop halfway.

If segregation is morally indefensible in churches, it's morally indefensible in schools, in buses, in parks, playgrounds and residential neighborhoods.

If segregation is justified in churches, then it is justified everywhere. If it's not valid in churches, it's not valid anywhere.

Economic boycott plagues S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Although a court ruling temporarily prohibits dissemination of "boycott literature," an economic boycott of all products manufactured by pro - Nationalist government firms is hanging like an axe over South Africa.

The African National Congress, one of five "liberal" organizations which instituted the boycott, said this week it would contest the Pretoria Supreme Court ruling.

Boycott action was iginited this month by the South African Indian Congress, the Congress of Democrats, the South African Colored Peoples' Organization, the Congress of Trade Unions plus the ANC.

* * *

THEY COMPILED a list of some 100 products allegedly produced from industrial houses connected with the South African government.

The court action resulted when the Rembrandt Company denied being "government-controlled" and asked that the organizations' literature be restrained.

In the forthcoming ANC's challenge of the ruling, hopeful colored people see a "showdown" between the congresses and the government.

While the court heard the Rembrandt argument, 500 hundred miles away from Johannesburg trouble rose between the Durham branch of the ANC and Durhan's consolidated Textile Mills.

The ANC threatened boycott if CTM used lower-paid colored people to break the textile strike. Six hundred Indian workers have struck for higher wages.

* * *

IN ITS original statement the ANC urged the public ". . to boycott certain firms which we consider to be under political Nationalist control in view of increasingly racial and dictatorial policies. ."

Anglicans to fight South African law

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (ANP) — The South African Nationalist government's apartheid (segregation) church legislation last week drew the ire of the Anglican hierarchy, which called for defiance of the law in messages read in all Anglican churches.

In the pastoral letters the bishops of South Africa urged church members to defy the law, and announced that a special fund will be set up to aid anyone suffering penalties for defying the measure. The Anglican bishops thus joined Roman Catholic prelates in fighting the legislation.

South African Race Policy Helps Negro

Separation of native blacks and the white man in South Africa has enabled the Negro to retain his cultural mores, according to Dr. Auril Iremalan, a member of parliament in the Union of South Africa now visiting Charleston.

Separation of the races is actively practiced in his country, yet it is not termed segregation, Iremalan said. It is a program of separate development of the races.

"South African whites have found that the Negro cannot fit into the white man's culture. If the progress of civilization destroys the culture of the Negro, then he becomes a race without a cultural heritage," Iremalan said.

South Africans enforce separate development of the races to protect this native culture, Iremalan said. It is done to help the Negro more so than the white man.

"As he is developing within his own culture, the Negro as a race enjoys a good future in South Africa," Iremalan said.

While he did not care to comment on the local segregation issues, Iremalan admitted he was very much interested in seeing segregation first hand as practiced in the South.

As a resident of a country with a population ratio of four Negroes to each white person, he expressed the opinion that separation of the races is the only solution to racial problems.

A bio-chemist by profession, Iremalan has been a member of parliament for 10 years. He is in the United States under an exchange program and will study industry on a local level throughout the country.

Iremalan will be in Charleston four days. His tour of the U. S. will include northern and western cities.

ANGLICAN MISSION FIGHTS APARTHEID

Times P.67

South African Regime Seeks to Enforce Segregation in Johannesburg Church Unit

Sun. 8-11-57

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Aug. 10—The South African Government is trying to impose its Apartheid policy of racial separation on the clergy of an Anglican mission in this city's Negro suburbs.

At the insistence of the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Hendrik F. Verwoerd, the Johannesburg city Government has undertaken to expropriate the mission site as a so-called "white spot in a black area."

Court records show that one of Dr. Verwoerd's objectives is to insure that no white clergyman shall live at the mission, which is called Leseling, or "the place of light."

Under its towering eucalyptus trees, Leseling is actually a cool spot of shade among sunscorched rows of brick bungalows in the heart of the western "locations" or segregated townships for Negroes.

For twenty-three years white priests of the Anglican Church's Community of the Resurrection have lived at Leseling, working side by side with African members of the same monastic order.

Priests Serve at 2 Churches

At present the mission's two African priests and one European serve 1,000 Negro communicants at two churches, Saint Augustine's and Holy Cross, amid the teeming townships of Dube, Meadowlands and Orlando West.

Under the leadership of the African Prior, the Rev. Leo Rakale, they are prepared to abandon the mission rather than submit to segregation. That would violate the principles of their brotherhood.

Father Rakale, a slender man with an angular, ascetic face, declared in his slightly accented English that segregation "will be the end of this mission as far as being run by the Community of the Resurrection goes."

He expressed doubt that the diocese would be able to find clergymen to man the two churches if the mission were closed. Daily visits from outside the area would be of little value, he added, "because you've got to live with the people if you are going to do any good."

Father Rakale is of Sesuto stock. His father, also an Anglican clergyman, was the first Negro canon of the cathedral here.

Hearing Due This Month

A hearing on the case will be held later this month, before a Pretoria real estate operator appointed by the provincial Government. The Prior is inclined to be gloomy about the prospects, but he maintains a typically African good cheer despite his troubles.

"After all," he said, "man can only retard God's purpose; he cannot defeat it."

The Leseling affair does not stem from the controversial "Church Clause" enacted into law this year, which empowers the Minister of Native Affairs to segregate congregations in white areas under certain circumstances.

The Government's position is based on a previously established tenet of Apartheid, or rigid racial segregation: that Europeans may not own or occupy land in an area predominantly occupied by Negroes, or vice versa.

On that basis Dr. Verwoerd has demanded that the city buy the land and "that the European officials of the mission vacate the site." A Supreme Court justice has held that the attitude of the Minister of Native Affairs compelled the city to act.

The city has no present plans for the use of the property, and Dr. Verwoerd has agreed tacitly that the mission might be leased back to the Church once it has been acquired. But the terms that have been proposed would require the European priest to leave.

SOUTH AFRICA PRESS AGAINST CENSOR IDEA

Dispatch of The Times, London.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Sept. 24—Even the Nationalist press, as exemplified in Die Burger, is critical of proposals for censorship in the report of the Commission of Inquiry on Undesirable Publications, published today.

The commission found that there had been a growth of pornographic and worthless material in periodical publications and cheap books. It recommended direct control of such publications by a special board. Newspapers would be dealt with only through the courts, with the board acting as consultant on what was undesirable.

Die Burger said that although most people would agree that something must be done about undesirable literature, it was necessary to scrutinize all proposals closely to prevent excesses.

English-language newspapers were more forthright in their criticism.

The Cape Times saw the proposal as full-scale censorship, including political censorship, resting on a definition of "undesirable" so wide as to be meaningless.

SOUTH AFRICA: Newsweek

The Janitor-Prince

Mon. 4-16-57 P.47

Instead of hunting foxes or playing roulette, this particular exiled prince had lowly duties. He scrubbed floors and emptied trash cans. His skin was dark, his name was George Mathibe, and his domain was an apartment building in Pretoria, South Africa, where he worked as a cleaner for the unprincely wage of $42 per month.

George's sorrows dated back to 1906 in the northern Transvaal, when the British accused his father, Amos Mathibe, chief of the Bahwaduba tribe, of conspiring in the poisoning of Amos's brother. Although the charge was never proved, Amos was deposed, and tribal rule was turned over to another branch of the family. The line died out in 1956.

When the government asked the tribesmen to name a successor, they picked George, who by then had been 23 years a janitor, to become ruler. The South African Government of Johannes Strijdom, recalling that George's grandfather had backed the Boers against the British, approved the choice.

Last week, when the onetime floor-scrubber arrived at the Bahwadubas' *Swartbooistat* (Black Boys Town), 30 miles north of Pretoria, some 8,000 tribesmen had gathered to roar a roval welcome. There were chants of "Pula! Pula! [Rain]." A big silver buffalo head on a silver chain was hung around George's neck to symbolize his power as the tribe's new "Great Buffalo."

"The blood of the king cannot die," declared De Wet Nel, Member of Parliament representing the Native Affairs Ministry. "The taproot of royalty cannot be destroyed."

George, with a jackal-skin cloak over his blue suit and a lion-skin headdress for a crown, joined in the three-day coronation feast. Fifteen cattle had been killed for the gala, and young maids handed around gourds of millet beer.

In case George should feel lonely amid the pomp of his new estate, the tribesmen have been gathering cattle for over a year to buy him a bride.

Whether George will live happily ever after depends on how he uses his new power in running the tribe's internal affairs. That is, how the Strijdom regime feels he has used it. For George's main function, as far as the government is concerned, will be to carry out the official policy of keeping Negroes within the confines of a tribal state.

Another chief, Malesele Letsoala, was deposed recently because he refused to move his Mamatola tribesmen from land the government wanted for a white settlement. A Zulu chief, Albert Luthuli suffered a similar fate.

Bus Strike Is Pressed, Africans Walk Nine Miles

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — (ANP) — A committee of Africans have rejected a proposal to end a boycott of buses in Johannesburg and Pretoria.

The Africans walk nine miles from their homes in Alexandria township to their jobs in Johannesburg and Pretoria rather than pay increased bus fares.

The bus company hiked its fares from fourpence (about 5 cents) to fivepence (about 6 cents) and thousands of Africans have been making daily treks since Jan. 7.

South Africa's race laws do not permit the Negroes to live near their places of employment.

The government has fought the boycott with the arrest of 8,000 Africans, petty pass restrictions and stringent inspection of vehicles. The company says it will quit business if the boycott hasn't ended by March 1.

The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce proposed that all persons employing bus-riding Africans to pay an extra shilling (14 cents) a week to cover the increase.

The African Committee said it appreciated the "fine gesture" of the Chamber of Commerce but regretted that there would be "misunderstanding and conflict" because many Africans including school children, would not benefit under the program.

If it became possible to apply the employers' contributions to a central fund rather than to individuals so that everyone could benefit, the boycott could be ended, the committee said.

Committee members repeated their earlier declaration that the cause of the boycott was purely economic, arising from the "difficult economic situation of the people and nothing else."

In Port Elizabeth a bus boycott has turned into a new "economic boycott".

The African National Congress ended a 12-day public transportation boycott there this week. The new action, termed the "second phase of the struggle" against South Africa's racial policies, calls for the boycott of all products produced in "Nationalist controlled" factories.

The Africans want a minimum daily wage of one pound ($2.80).

South Africans walk 9 miles to work

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SOUTH AFRICA BARS MISSIONARY CRITIC

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Feb. 25—A visa to revisit South Africa has been refused to an American missionary who once criticized working conditions for Negroes here, it was disclosed today.

He is the Rev. Dr. George W. Carpenter, Africa secretary of the International Missionary Council, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York. Dr. Carpenter is a Baptist.

Dr. Theophilus E. Donges, Minister of the Interior, gave no reason for refusing to issue a visa. A Government spokesman said no explanation was required.

Following a visit to South Africa in September, 1954, Dr. Carpenter told a Canadian audience that "the Witwatersrand gold-mining area has a working force of more than a million men who work like nineteenth-century slave laborers."

The Witwatersrand, a ridge running roughly east and west at Johannesburg, is the heart of South Africa's industrial belt as well as of its mining region. About 300,000 Negroes are employed in the mines.

New South African Segregation Bills Called 'Ultimate Insanity' by Liberals

By George Clay

London Observer News Service

CAPE TOWN, March 22—The South African Government is putting the finishing touches to what seems to have been a 10-year plan to achieve rigid authoritarian control over every section of the population.

And in doing so it is presenting liberally inclined white South Africans with their greatest dilemma yet.

Parliament has before it three "apartheid" (racial segregation) bills, two of major significance and one a "pinprick." The latter, however, epitomizes all the peculiarities of the apartheid argument.

Perhaps the most far-reaching apartheid measure yet introduced is the Native Laws Amendment Bill which forbids all meetings between whites and Africans except with the express permission of the Minister of Native Affairs, Dr. Hendrix Verwoerd.

The Minister said one of the aims of the bill was to reduce social contact between white and non-white to a minimum. What contact there was, he said, should be on the basis of guardian and ward.

He told youg South Africans not to seek contact with non-whites because it would only weaken their resolve to preserve their write superiority.

The second bill, described by one Liberal as the Government's "ultimate insanity," is the university apartheid bill which will ban non-whites from existing universities and establish separate university colleges for them.

These colleges will be run and rigidly controlled by the Government. Leading academicians say these colleges will offer not education but systematic indoctrination.

The "pinprick" bill is one to provide for apartheid in state-aided institutions such as libraries, museums, art galleries and zoos. It will empower boards running these institutions to exclude non-whites altogether or set aside certain times during which they may be admitted.

The opposition in Parliament pointed out that it was impossible to duplicate these facilities, and that non-whites would thus be deprived of access to much of the heritage of Western civilization which the Government claims to be anxious to impose upon them.

The Liberals' dilemma over the first two bills was succinctly expressed by the Archbishop of Cape Town, Dr. Geoffrey Clayton just before his death a few weeks ago. Almost his last act was to write to the Prime Minister pointing out that the Anglican Church viewed the Native Laws Amendment bill as a threat to church freedom and individual freedom of worship.

"We appeal to you, "Dr. Clayton said," not to put us in a position in which we have to choose between obeying our conscience and obeying the laws of the land."

The universities are faced with the same problem of conscience.

The government is not greatly concerned with the likelihood of any serious white liberal revolt however.

It is far more concerned with keeping the white—working class happy, as Minister of Transport, Ben Schoerman, showed recently Parliament. He said the management of the South African Railways was involved in discussions with the Artisan Staff Association over whether inserting and opening split pins is "white man's work."

The Association objects to the management's proposal that in view of the shortage of skilled white workers, some non-whites should be allowed to take over certain jobs from whites.

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Rail Boycott Threatened

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 26 (AP)—South African Negroes, already boycotting buses, are threatening to spread the boycott to railways and all other public services controlled by whites. Government sources fear dislocation of industries if the movement succeeds. About 42,000 are walking miles to and from work.

Author Paton on Trial As Race-Ban Violator

DURBAN, South Africa, March 28 (AP)—Author Alan Paton went on trial before a magistrates court here today on charges of attending a joint Negro-white meeting without permission of the local mayor.

Paton, author of "Cry the Beloved Country," and five co-defendants pleaded not guilty of holding or attending an illegal meeting.

"I am prepared to go to jail, but not for an offense I am not aware of committing," Paton said just before he faced the prosecution.

Paton, chairman of South Africa's Liberal Party, attended a fund-raising meeting of non-whites in Durban the same day police arrested 156 persons here on suspicion of treason.

An obscure 20-year-old regulation bars joint public appearances of Negroes, Asiatics and whites without the mayor's permission.

"I can be prosecuted only under this petty, unknown by-law," Paton said, "But the government is now drafting laws to prevent every type of fraternization between races."

"If we cut all contact with non-white races, we shall be forcing them to turn elsewhere for help. Africans will inveitably appeal to those who seek to overthrow society by violence."

The author's codefendants are Prof. Leo Kuper, Indian lawyer Hassan Mall, Michael Hathorn, and two Africans, Florence Mkize and Selborne Maponya.

Large numbers of Africans mingled with whites outside the court but there were no demonstrations.

ernment and Rand mining concerns at low interest. Funds for roads, lighting, water and sewerage are being provided by a levy on white employers of Negro labor.

JOHANNESBURG, April 8 (Reuters)—South Africa's Dutch Reformed Church said today it was satisfied with proopsed Government legislation that would outlaw interracial worship.

In Capetown, the Nationalist Government presented a second university education bill to provide for the establishment of universities for non-whites, and limiting their admission to white universities.

DURBAN, South Africa, April 8 (Reuters)—About 2,000 persons—whites and non-whites—at a meeting of "Christian citizens" here yesterday unanimously approved a resolution that the Government "has no rightful authority to enact legislation which in any way detracts from the freedom of man's converse with God."

NEGRO HOMES BEGUN BY JOHANNESBURG

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 8—The Johannesburg City Council has started a major Negro housing and slum clearance drive.

In Negro townships southwest of the city it has begun a 30,000-home program that is to be completed in three years. The main part of the project is the resettlement of 15,000 slum families living in squalid squatter camps.

Money for the project is being lent to the Council by the Gov-

S. African Pro-American church race ban opposed

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa — The South African Nationalist government's bill to apply its policies of racial segregation to church services this week ran into opposition from four major denominations.

The Roman Catholic, Baptist, Seventh Day Adventist and Presbyterian churches announced their opposition this week to the bill which is now before parliament.

The Anglican Church has already announced determined opposition to the measure

All of the churches declared that they would be compelled to disobey the proposed law if it requires them to seek permission in order to keep their doors open to Africans.

They urged that efforts to enact the bill be abandoned in order to avoid a direct clash between church and state.

John Gunther Backs Drive To Aid Africans

NEW YORK — A nationwide appeal, headed by John Gunther and the Very Reverend James A. Pike, was launched recently to aid 160 South Africans charged with treason.

In an appeal letter, announcing the creation of the South Africa Defense Fund, Mr. Gunther said: "There is much more at stake than the guilt or innocence of 160 persons in South Africa; we are witnessing a test of enormously important values to the free nations of the world." The letter goes on to point out that "any man, woman or child, black or white, who advocates democracy based on equality of rights may be branded, according to South African law, a communist or a traitor."

The South Africa Defense Fund is being administered by the American Committee on Africa, Inc. Its initial goal in the United States and Canada is $100,000. The fund was created at the request of outstanding South Africans who oppose Apartheid, including Bishop Ambrose Reeves of Johannesburg, author Alan Paton, and Father Trevor Huddleston. Bishop Reeves is chairman of the defense fund in South Africa, through which funds collected by the American defense fund will be channeled. The South Africa committee has informed Dean Pike and Mr. Gunther that their initial needs are estimated at $280,000. Because the trials are expected to last for a year or more, further funds will be required later, they noted. The announcement states that the money will be used in two ways: first "to help provide those under arrest with the best possible legal defense," and, second "to help meet the critical needs faced by their families."

In addition to Mr. Gunther, the author of the recently published book, INSIDE AFRICA, and the Very Rev. James A. Pike, Dean of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, who are co-chairmen, other sponsors of the South Africa Defense Fund include: Eleanor Roosevelt, Sarah Gibson Blanding, Harry Emerson Fosdick, James B. Carey and Lewis Mumford.

Mr. Gunther continued: "Because I believe the crisis in South Africa to be so dangerous and the situation there so obnoxious to all people of good will, I have accepted co-chairmanship of this Defense Fund." Mr. Gunther went on to urge all Americans to help the fund with generous contributions. Contributions are being received at South Africa Defense Fund Headquarters, 4 West 40th Street, New York City. George M. Houser is Secretary of the American Fund.

S. African Churches Strydom Airs Censor Threat To Colleges

From News Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 10—A Government attempt to soften the terms of its highly controversial bill curbing inter-racial church services was rejected today by many of the country's churches.

The Government yesterday dropped a key clause of the original bill under which churches would have had to obtain the permission of the Native Affairs Minister to conduct inter-racial services. However, the Government could ban African attendance at any religious service in a non-African residential area if the service is causing a "nuisance."

Today a committee of the Christian Council, which represents all churches in South Africa except the Roman Catholic and the Dutch Reformed churches, stated that the amendment does not alter the essence of the bill. It endorsed a recent Council statement, which said:

"We shall be forced to disregard the law and stand wholeheartedly by the members of our churches who are affected by it."

The Council held to its original stand—that it cannot accept the right of the state to interfere in freedom of worship or association.

Even the Dutch Reformed Church, which has generally supported the Government's race-segregation measures, recently indicated it would protest the bill on grounds that the church, not the state, must determine who shall attend its services.

Meanwhile, another controversial act, segregating the only two South African universities which permit whites and non-whites to study together, came under attack from a high official of one of the universities.

Samuel Israelstam told the annual meeting of Witwatersrand University's convocation that every constitutional means must be used to prevent segregation being regarded as permanent at the two "open" institutions.

Strydom

Strydom, inaugurating a new engineering department at Pretoria University said the universities should not be subject to any hindrance in their search for truth, but no Christian community could allow that institutions established by the State should be subject to any undermining of their Christian foundation.

"Much less," he added, "can the people or State allow that such institutions should propound doctrines which are of the gravest danger to the maintenance of our white race.

"In this sense it is the duty of the State to watch over the safety of the people and take active steps to insure their protection. Just as in time of war or whenever the security of the people is endangered."

"While we have both Afrikaans and English universities in South Africa to provide for needs of the two language groups, they must be considered complementary to each other and not regarded as institutions working in conflict with each other," he added.

South Africa

TO THE EDITOR:

WHILE there are a few admirable white South Africans who have come to think accurately on the position of the native in their society, John Barkham who reviewed Anthony Sampson's "Drum," indicates that he is not among them. Consider his sentence, "The African is by nature a happy extrovert who will laugh under adversity," and his description of the Johannesburg "hip-swinging intelligentsia." It is easier to perpetuate damaging stereotypes of this sort than to recognize that the reason Drum's pages are full of escapist materials on jazz, "hot dames" and "anything American" is because the white South African Government looks with something less than favor on non-European publications which attempt to analyze the social and economic problems of the native.

PETER B. HAMMOND.

Chicago, Ill.

18a 1957

Need Half-Million for Bail Money

Courier L-2 Sec 2
Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 1-5-57

Seeking $200,000 to Aid Africans Held for Treason

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa —Anticipating a minimum of $2,800 bail for the 155 officials and members of leading native and colored organizations arrested for "treason," a committee has started a drive to raise nearly $500,000 bail money. The fund-raising committee is headed by the Archbishop of Cape Town, the Bishop of Johannesburg, the Dean of Cape Town and two ex-judges.

The people jailed in a nation-wide terror raid are mostly officials of the African National Congress, the South African Indian Congress, the South African Colored People's Organization, the South African Congress and other white-organized progressive bodies with non-white sympathies, such as the Congress of Democrats.

Prominent among those arrested in the simultaneous raids at 4:30 A. M. on Dec. 11, in Durban, Port Elizabeth, Kimberley, Cape Town, Johannesburg, and the new rich gold mining town of Kelkom, were Chief Albert J. Luthuli, banned president of the African National Congress; American-trained Prof. Zacharia K. Matthews, acting principal of Fort Hare University and Mrs. Lilian Ngoyi, president of the African Congress Women.

■

CHIEF LUTHULI had resigned his position as tribal chief when the government asked him to choose between his job and being leader of the congress. Mrs. Ngoyi led 12,000 women in protest last August to Premier Strijdom in the Union Buildings in Pretoria, against the issue of passes for African women. Dr. Matthews is well known in the U. S. A.

The South African Air Force stood by as the leaders' homes were searched for subversive literature, and then transported them to the local police headquarters on Marshall Square where they appeared in court next day. They were remanded to Dec. 19, for preparatory examination. In a special court at the Rand's Military Drill Hall here, the biggest and best South African legal talent, including three Queen's counsel, appeared for the accused. The examination and trial are expected to last many months, and will cost both sides a total of nearly $600,000.

Treason in South Africa is a capital crime, hence the high bail.

The American Board Mission Church is arranging to meet ex-Chief Luthuli's bail, family maintenance and other expenses.

Post & Times Herald Thurs. 1-3-57 P. P-B
Washington, D. C.

Police Break Up South Africa Demonstration

Baton-wielding police break up a crowd of demonstrators outside a Johannesburg, South Africa, building during a mass treason trial. The crowd was protesting the trial of 153 persons, opponents of the government's racial segregation policies.

Associated Press

S. Africa cop... fire on crowd at trial

Sun-Telegram
Baltimore, Md.

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa (ANP)— Police Thurhday fired on a crowd of demonstrators outside the building where the government is holding a mass "treason" trial for 153 prisoners who oppose its racial segregation policies. 1-5-57

The crowd of about 5,000 hurled stones at the officers, who charged with clubs and opened fire. Sixteen persons were injured, including four whites, 10 non-whites and two policemen.

"God Bless Our New Home"

Nation New York

South Africa's Minister of Interior, who is charged with the odious task of enforcing the *apartheid* laws, waited all night at the airport in Johannesburg to be on hand to greet the first group of Hungarian refugees. Sleepy children, some clad only in nightgowns and shoes, descended from the planes with their parents to stand at attention in a blaze of lights as a band played the Hungarian National Anthem and a spokesman for the group, in responding to the minister's welcoming speech, said with great emotion: "We are in a free country at last! God bless our new home!" As the refugees passed through the streets on their way to shelters, they were showered with cigarettes, sweets, clothes and presents. Huge relief funds have been collected for them and the employables, being "white," have been quickly placed in good jobs.

Sat 1-19-57

The warmth of this welcome is timely assurance of the essential humanity of the Afrikanders. But there is cruel irony in the fact that the refugees should have fled one police state only to land in another. On the eve of their arrival, the government had arrested more than 150 individuals — some white, some African, some Indian, some Cape Colored — on charges of high treason. The basis of the charge is incitement and preparation to overthrow the government. No doubt local Communists have long cherished this objective but the indictment is aimed not at them but at such individuals as the Rev. Douglas C. Thompson, superintendent of the Methodist Church; Dr. Z. K. Matthews, acting principal of Fort Hare University College for Africans, who was a visiting professor at the Union Theological Seminary in 1952, and Albert J. Luthuli, widely known in this country as a prominent layman in the Bantu Congregational Church. As the Rev. Trevor Huddleston, author of *Naught for Your Comfort*, has pointed out, treason trials on such a scale as this are the symptoms of only one kind of sickness and their purpose is clearly to "frighten into silence those who are still able to speak of liberty."

Singing In the Streets

The arrests in South Africa, coupled with other developments, may prove to be the undoing of the Strydom government. The arrests (December 5) followed quickly on the announcement that the Union of South Africa in the future will maintain only "a token or nominal representative" at meetings of the General

Assembly. The government is clearly afraid that the Hungarian issue may create a new interest at the U.N. in its barbarous racial policies. It is also worried by the boycott movement organized by the African National Congress which has now spread to Southern and Northern Rhodesia. Then, too, the English-speaking residents are beginning to take a stand against *apartheid,* as indicated by the strong student opposition to the extension of *apartheid* policies to the two open (non-segregated) universities of Capetown and Witwatersrand, the election of Sir De Villiers Graaff — a known opponent of appeasement — as the new leader of the United Party, and the recent refusal of the Federated Chamber of Industries at Port Elizabeth to make its policies conform with *apartheid* concepts.

At the preliminary hearings on the treason case, the "harmonious" singing of thousands of native demonstrators in the streets drowned out the proceedings and police were forced to open fire to disperse them. In South Africa, a distinguished group of churchmen, including the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg and the Archbishop of Capetown, have undertaken to raise a fund to defend the "traitors" and the American Committee on Africa — sponsored by a group that includes such names as Roger N. Baldwin, Stringfellow Barr, Mrs. Chester Bowles, Clarence Pickett, Norman Thomas, Channing Tobias, and A. Philip Randolph — is raising a similar fund in New York. It seems unlikely, therefore, that the high treason trial will succeed in frightening those who are still able to speak of liberty in South Africa. Mr. Strydom and his associates would be well-advised to appoint a commission to study the consequences of similar attempts to suppress human freedom in Hungary.

U. N. ASKED TO INVITE SOUTH AFRICA BACK INTO FOLD WITH EYE GEARED TOWARD EQUALITY

RACIAL EQUALITY SAID BEST PEACE ASSURANCE

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (INS) — Declaring that equality of all races is the best assurance of the "Peaceful development of a unified community," the Philippines Wednesday proposed that harshly segregated South Africa be invited to reioin the United Nations.

The Philippines proposed that Secretary General Dag Hammarskjodl meet with South African representatives to invite the union to end its boycott of the assembly.

South Africa withdrew from the assembly in protest against U. N. discussion of its racial policies. The union claims that this policy is a domestic matter and no business of the world organization.

The Philippine resolution, which was submitted to the assembly's special committee, also called on Hammarskjold to "conduct exploratory conversations" to study "means and ways by which some useful solution may be reached to solve" the problem of South Africa's discrimination against its African population.

The resolution also stated that complete equality of all races was the best assurance of the "peaceful development of a unified community" composed of a multi-racial society.

The U. S. at the same time urged that the assembly drop debate on South Africa's racial segregation policies at future sessions.

U. S. delegate Philip W. Bonsal told the assembly's special political committee that "all forms of discrimination as between human beings are intensely repugnant to the minds and hearts of the overwhelming majority of Americans."

Bonsal said that despite continued U. N. debate on South Africa's policies the government has "become increasingly rigorus" in implementing complete segregation between the African and European population.

He declared that although the U. S. disagreed with the union's racial policies it still felt that the matter should not be automatically included on the agenda of the next assembly?

Bonsal said that American "forces of progress' on race relations have "fought a long up-hill battle." He said the U. S. had not yet achieved its "goal" of complete racial and religious toleration but added that "wet ar e moving toward it at an accelerated pace."

South Africa, Too!

LONDON (ANP)—The recent arrests and mass trial of 152 people in South Africa by the Strydom Government is along with Egypt and Hungary the most disastrous happening of 1956. Strydom is trying, without much success to break the spirit of the colored population of South Africa.

S. African Race Policy Assailed

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 30 (INS)—The United Nations Assembly today urged South Africa to stop discriminating against its native and Indian populations.

The two resolutions were strikingly mild compared with past Assembly edicts in an attempt to persuade the Union Government to end its boycott of the U. N.

South Africa walked out of the U. N. in protest against debate on its racial policies which the Union claims are strictly a domestic matter.

The Assembly voted 56 to 5 with 12 abstentions, including the United States to call on Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold to use his "good offices" to persuade South Africa to end its policy of racial discrimination.

The Assembly also approved by a vote of 42 to 0 with 12 abstentions a resolution calling for negotiations between India, Pakistan and South Africa to settle the problem of the Union's treatment of peoples of Indian origin.

Bus Boycott Spreads in South Africa

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Feb. 12—An African bus boycott spread through the nation today and involved most of Port Elizabeth's 70,000 natives for the first time.

In Port Elizabeth, 700 miles from here where the boycott started, police guarded bus and rail stations as more than half the African population stayed away from buses. There were no incidents.

At the same time, The Drum sounded a call for a future era in which all of Africa would be ruled by Negroes.

The Drum, a magazine with the largest Negro circulation of any publication in South Africa, was talking about the coming independence of the all-Negro-governed Gold Coast of West Africa when it commented:

"Oh for the day when all Africa will be governed by Africans for Africans."

The 6-week bus boycott began as an economic protest against a penny increase in bus fares in Johannesburg and Pretoria and became, according to the South African Government, a "political protest."

The first attempt to spread the boycott to other parts of South Africa began yesterday in Port Elizabeth after the all-Negro African National Congress called for a sympathy display.

Yesterday passenger loads in Port Elizabeth dropped 50 per cent.

Leaflets in English and in African dialect with circulars headed "No bus must be boarded" were distributed to all houses in the Negro township outside the city.

In Port Elizabeth, as in ance with the Government's Africans must get up as e Johannesburg, Africans have policy of apartheid (racial as 3 in the morning to been forced to move to a sepa- segregation). In order to get to work, many the distance the buses formerly as early took them. walk

18a 1957

SOUTH AFRICA

S. African Planes Buzz Mob, Break Up March on Town

ZEERUST, Nov. 6—Eight South African Air Force Harvard training machines were used here today to make several thousand Africans, mostly women, flee fater they had attempted to march on this hot, dusty little town in western Transvaal.

The aircraft supported a force of police who set up roadblocks on the main road from the Bophuretse Reserve. After flying over Zeerust, the aircraft broke formation and skimmed over the heads of the marchers at treetop level.

Natives from the reserve were marching to town to demonstrate while a government commission of inquiry was in Zeerust investigating riots earlier this year when women opposed the issue of passes to them.

The march began at dawn from villages 17 miles away, but the first procession of several thousand was stopped by a strong police road patrol armed with sticks, rifles and stenguns.

An hour later a second procession approached to within eight miles of here but they turned roun dand made for home when they sa wthe aircraft over their hedas. Yesterday a government gazette extraordinary banned all gatherings in Zeerust.

E. Weinberg

The Accused: *Defense funds are running out for 156 defendants in South Africa's mass treason trial, now in its seventh month. The trial is viewed as a test of the government's power to suppress criticism of its* apartheid *(segregationist) policy.*

Church vs. State

Then saith he unto them, Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's.
—*Matt. 22:21*

To most of South Africa's churchmen it seems that Caesar, in the person of Prime Minister Johannes G. Strijdom, is demanding more and more of that which belongs to God. Of all the government's laws to extend *apartheid* (separation of the races), few have caused so explosive a reaction as the new Native Laws Amendment Act. Its controversial "church clause" gives to the Minister of Native Affairs the power to refuse a Negro the right to worship in a church in a white urban area if, in the government's opinion, such attendance would cause a "nuisance." In effect, the law will be interpreted in such a manner by Strijdom's apartheid government that the churches must be rigidly segregated.

Debate on the amendment has occupied South Africa for months. The South African churches united in condemnation of this assault on religious rights—all churches in fact, but one: The Dutch Reformed Church, which supports apartheid, and to which 54 per cent of South Africa's 2.8 million whites belong.

Hendrik F. Verwoerd, Minister of Native Affairs, claimed that the churches' protests were "a smoke screen for anti-government propaganda." But finally even the Dutch Reformed Church wavered and sent a delegation to Minister Verwoerd, warning him that the law—if passed—might result in "a possible obstruction to the church in the execution of its duty." The government continued to press for the amendment. The government got its way.

The churches took up the challenge once more:

▶The Roman Catholic hierarchy issued a statement against apartheid: "The white man makes himself the agent of God's will and interpreter of His Providence in assigning the range and determining the bounds of non-white development. One trembles at the blasphemy of . . . attributing to God the offenses against charity and justice that are apartheid's necessary accompaniment . . . No man has a right to despise what God has honored."

▶The Baptist Union announced: "This law offends the entire Christian world."

▶The Congregational Union of South Africa stated that the government's apartheid is policy "diametrically opposed to the teaching of Christ."

▶The Anglican bishops, perennially outspoken, issued a pastoral letter which was read from the pulpit of every Anglican church in South Africa last Sunday: "We believe it is morally wrong to follow a policy which has as its object the keeping of any particular racial group in a permanent position of inferiority . . . If any law conflicts with the demands of the Gospel or the dictates of one's Church, faces a general election re... conscience, a church member has no ... alternative but to disobey."

So far, Prime Minister Strijdom has made no official comment on this most delicate of subjects. But Strijdom, a difficult for him to ignore their challenge.

Alabama Negro pastor, white bishop confer

NEW YORK, July 27—(AP)—A Negro churchman from Alabama and a white bishop from South Africa met Saturday to discuss racial problems. They told reporters later "there is no hope in this situation outside religion."

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Baptist minister from Montgomery, Ala., talked for about an hour with the Rt. Rev. Ambrose Reeves, Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, South Africa. Bishop Reeves, who supported Negroes in a recent bus boycott in Johannesburg, said he wanted to meet the Rev. King ever since reading about the Negro pastor's leadership of the Montgomery bus boycott.

"I felt that we had gone through a similar experience," he said.

King, South African Bishop Discuss Racial Problems

NEW YORK, July 27 (AP)—A Negro churchman from Alabama and a white bishop from South Africa met today to discuss racial problems. They told reporters later "there is no hope in this situation outside religion."

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Baptist minister from Montgomery, Ala., talked for about an hour with the Rt. Rev. Ambrose Reeves, Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, South Africa. Bishop Reeves, who supported Negroes in a recent bus boycott in Johannesburg, said he wanted to meet the Rev. Dr. King ever since reading about the Negro pastor's leadership of the Montgomery bus boycott.

"I felt that we had gone through a similar experience," he said.

In a press conference after the meeting, both stressed the need for churches to realize their responsibilities in promoting racial justice and easing interracial tensions.

Both emphasized, also, the importance of avoiding violence in the struggle for racial justice.

"The attempt to break loose from bonds of repression should not lead to an anti-white attitude," said Dr. King.

Bishop Reeves, who is in the United States on a speaking tour, said South Africa is "fear-ridden." He described the racial situation there as far more difficult than in the American South.

He said that if the white people of South Africa could feel "a tiny measure of security" tensions would ease there.

Dr. King said he would like to go to South Africa, but added he couldn't answer whether he will actually make an attempt to go there. "I haven't really thought it through," he said.

Bishop Reeves said he didn't know whether the South African government would grant Dr. King a visa.

Bishops Hit South Africa Racial Segregation Policy

PRETORIA, South Africa — South Africa's Catholic Bishops have issued a historic statement condemning the nation's racist policy of apartheid as "intrinsically evil" and the white supremacy theory on which it is based as "blasphemy."

The statement, issued after a plenary session of the hierarchy here, declared that South Africa's segregation can end only in "a harvest of disaster."

Asserting that responsibility for the racist policies lies "squarely" on the shoulders of the white citizens, the nation's Archbishops and Bishops called for an immediate change toward gradual integration. Beginning such a change is possible at once, they said, "if the ingenuity and energy now expended on apartheid are devoted to making South Africa a happy country for all its citizens."

AFRICAN PRACTICES

In calling for an end to what they called this "mockery of Christianity", in national life, the Bishops also hit at the practice of segregation in Catholic institutions. While not recognized in the churches, they said, it is characteristic of much of the Church's life in South Africa.

"In the light of Christ's teaching, this cannot be tolerated forever," the Bishops declared. "The time has come to pursue more vigorously the change of heart and practice that the law of Christ demands. We are hypocrites if we condemn apartheid in South African society and condone it in our own institutions."

The Bishops began their statement by recalling the joint declaration they had made in 1952 that "justice demands that non-Europeans be permitted to evolve gradually toward full participation in the political, economic and cultural life of the country," and that "this evolution can not come about without earnest endeavors on the part of non-Europeans to prepare themselves for the duties connected with the rights they hope to enjoy."

In the five years since that statement was issued, they said ,there has been no change in the direction of South Africa's racial policy. The Hierarchy said that on the contrary the official government policy is that apartheid is the only possible formula for South Africa's mixed society, that integration is unthinkable, and that partition into states along racial lines is impracticable.

OVERRIDING GOAL

White supremacy, transcending the teaching of Christ, they said has become an absolute, overriding goal dwarfing every other and an end justifying any means.

The theory of "separate development" of the races sounds plausible only as long as the fact that "separate development is subordinate to white supremacy' is overlooked, the Bishop said. They commented:

"The white man makes himself the agent of God's will and interpreter of His Providence in assigning the range and determining the bounds of non-white development. One trembles at the blasphemy of thus attributing to God the offenses against charity and justice that are apartheid's necessary accompaniment."

Pointing out that it is sinful to humiliate one's fellow man, the statement said:

"There is in each human person by God's creation a dignity inseparably connected with his quality of rational and free being. This dignity has been immeasurably enhanced by the mystery of man's redemption.

"No man has a right to despise what God has honored, to belittle one whom Christ has called friend to brand a fellow man with the stigma of inborn inferiority. It is an insult to human dignity, a slur on God's noble work of Creation and Redemption."

Apartheid, the statement continued, is a fundamental evil which has as its "inevitable consequence" innumerable offenses against Charity and justice. It explained that "men must be hurt and injustice must be done when the practice of discrimination is enthroned as the supreme principle of welfare of the state."

Church intensifies war against racism

DURBAN, South Africa — The medieval battle of state versus the church broke out this week in South Africa with all the force and intensification derived from the Anglican Church's stand against the segregation in white churches.

Last Sunday announcements made from the pulpits of the Anglican Church all over the country urged "both clergy and people" to disobey the "church clause" contained in the native laws amendment act which was put on the statute books on July 5.

This is open "incitement" to people to disobey a law of the land which, in South Africa, is a punishable criminal action.

* * *

BOTH THE criminal law amendment act of 1953 and the natives (urban areas) consolidation act of 1945 make it an offense to "advise, encourage, incite, command, aid — or use any act or thing calculated to cause any person or persons in general to commit an offence by way of protest against the law."

Sentences between three and five years and fines amounting to 500 pounds can be imposed on such "inciters." They can also be whipped, according to the magistrate's discretion.

The Rt. Rev. T. G. V. Inman, bishop of Natal, admitted this week the possibility of being whipped and jailed but added: "We must obey God rather than man."

The Anglican Church found the doctrine of apartheid repugnant to the Word of God and it could in no sense approve of any law giving expression to that doctrine, said the bishop.

South Africa Still Boycotting Talks On Segregation

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (INS)—The annual U. N. drive to end the union of South Africa's racial segregatin policies, known as apartheid, began Monday with the principal party still boycotting the discussions.

The debate by the assembly's special political committee this year is bound to give the Communist nations a new chance to bring the U. S. racial problems, especially the Little Rock school crisis, before the United Nations.

Since 1952 the 82-nation forum consistently has demanded the union government discontinue its apartheid policies. Only South Africa has opposed the resolutions. countries, like Britain, have abstained on the basis the U. N. has no right to interfere in South Africa domestic problems.

The union government for the past two years has boycotted all U. N. assembly activities in protest against debate on its racial policies.

Iran, Japan and India led off the discussions with strong speeches condemning South Africa.

Japanese delegate Minoru Izawa, speaking in Spanish rather than the usual English used in U. N. debate by Japan's envys, said the concept of legal equality was universally held and South Africa was a "regretiable exception."

He declared the union's policies 'irritated" and were "repugnant' to others.

A Bus Boycott In Africa, Too

JOHANNESBURG — More than 60,000 Negroes in Johannesburg and Pretoria, South Africa are walking to work obstensibly to save a shilling (14 cents) a week in bus fare. The action is being looked upon by the South African Government as a test of strength by the Africans in protest against the policy of "apartheid."

The boycott has continued since January 7 when several thousand Negroes living in segregated compounds outside Johannesburg and Pretoria started walking to work rather than pay a penny increase in bus fares.

A penny a ride amounts to 4 shillings or 56 cents a month. But that means tightening the belt a notch or more on a wage of $35 or less a month.

Negroes from other compounds near Johannesburg joined the boycott movement and now 60,000 are daily walking the ten miles to work in town and home again in the evening.

A laundress for example will rise at 3 in the morning, cook a family breakfast of mealies (corn meal and a scrap of meat), and trudge with her baby on her back to a day over wash tubs and ironing boards.

She will carry her shoes, for shoes are expensive and the wear is heavy on twenty miles a day. It will be 10 o'clock at night or later before she is ready for bed after the long trek home and the evening household chores.

The Government's attitude is a stern one, but the Negroes are equally determined. A similar boycott last year was accompanied by riots and a series of killings.

Transport Minister B. J. Schoeman charges: "The African National Congress is testing out its strength and getting support by intimidation." He contends the Negroes are able to pay the increased bus fare which was stable for fifteen years and he says that Negro earnings have increased 200 per cent in that time.

Schoeman further argues that the bus company is only paying a dividend of 6 per cent, low for South Africa, and the Government cannot increase its subsidy of $560,000 a year.

No proof of intimidation has been cited. The African National Congress denies the boycott is political. Such denial is virtually mandatory since any political agitation can be termed subversive under South African law.

The result of the boycott is a subtle industrial slowdown as shown by employers' complaints about their workers arriving late on the job, tired and hungry.

The Cape Colored, a mixed racial group, has voiced an interest in the boycott.

The boycott is sounding a new note of solidarity where many times in the past tribe and group have been pitted against tribe and group.

The white press is observing that the boycott could be used against other political and economic measures, such as rent increases or the incipent tax increas for Negroes.

Sid de Villiers Graff, leader of the Parliamentary opposition has stated that if the boycott is political, then it is symptomatic of a situation that holds grave dangers for the white population.

The ruling Nationalist party government has taken a firm position that the boycott must be broken.

This intrasigence by the Strijdom government has caused the Johannesburg City Council and employers groups to table attempts at compromise settlements. They had indicated willingness to meet the fare increase with higher cost-of-living allowances. Some are quietly evading the public transport law by providing rides for their workers.

Schoeman has called upon the employers to make no concessions. Employers have been asked to pay no wages for times not worked; the next step could be wholesale dismissals of the tired and tardy.

On a recent day in the boycott there was a severe rain and hailstorm which grew worse with the approach of nightfall. As the tired Negroes trudged homeward they were given lifts by scores of sympathetic white motorists who defied police, to do so.

The police can scarcely force the Negroes to ride the buses. Therein, lies the potency of the boycott.

The boycott was given added support last week when Johannesburg Negroes extended to the city's main municipal beer hall which normally has 35,000 patrons a day. On the first day of its boycott there were none. It is expected that the boycott will be extended to other municipal beer halls, from which the city realizes approximately three million dollars a year. It is claimed that by the Africans staying away from the beer halls, the only place where they can legally drink has trebled the bootleg output in the native compounds.

A study of Negro living costs made in 1954 by the South African Institute of Race Relations, the latest such study for the Johannesburg area, gives the laundress' side of the story.

At that time the laundress' family, including the wage of her husband would have earned an average of $44.80 a month at the minimum rates. The majority of African workers are paid the minimum rates, although some range above it.

The "minimum of health and decency" standard calls for an expenditure of $61.80 a month. Thus its income met less than 67 per cent of its basic needs.

In 1950 the family's income would have met more than 70 per cent of its needs. In 1944, it would have met more than 75 per cent. The study, thus, showed that incomes have been progressively falling below needs.

Rent, transportation and taxes are largely fixed items in this deficit budget. The family can only make ends meet by scrimping on food, clothing and other items, the study said.

In 1944 an official commission summed up the situation as follows.

"Transport charges in relation to the worker's wages, or even to the total family income, are beyond the capacity of the African workers to pay. Indeed, it may be said that they cannot afford to pay anything."

SOUTH AFRICA:

The Black Challenge

In the wretched Negro "locations" outside Johannesburg and Pretoria in South Africa, workers for the last four weeks have been tumbling from their cots around 3 a.m., breakfasting frugally on corn-meal mush, then walking 10 miles to their jobs in the city. They carry their shoes to save costly sole leather. And for most, it is 10 p.m. before they get home to bed.

It all began in January as a protest against a 1-shilling (14 cents) weekly increase in bus fares—a serious matter where family income averages $35 a month. But by last week South Africa's all-white government was confronted with the black man's first organized and effective challenge to Prime Minister Johannes Gerhardus Strijdom's credo of white supremacy. Eventually, Strijdom hopes to herd the country's 12 million Negroes (whites number 2.8 million) into a number of small locations comprising 14 per cent of the land (NEWSWEEK, April 9, 1956). Backed by the African National Congress, the protest demonstration has widened into a bus boycott in which 60,000 black laborers have joined. It even closed Johannesburg's big Negro beer hall, deserted last week at its normal daily complement of 35,000.

Industry was also feeling the pinch. Employers complain that workers arrive late, tired, and hungry. Transport Minister B.J. Schoeman demanded that the boycott "be broken with firmness and speed." He urged employers to withhold wages; possibly enforce wholesale firings. "The Congress," he warned, "is testing its strength."

The Strijdom government is frankly alarmed. Any demonstration of Negro solidarity is viewed as a threat to the whole concept of white supremacy.

SOUTH AFRICA

No Law on Earth

The latest hit record blaring from every loudspeaker in the Negro music shops of Johannesburg is *Azikwela!* (We will not ride!). There is a meaning to the music. For the past six weeks Johannesburg's Negroes have chosen to walk to work (often as far as ten miles) rather than ride the buses which carried them to their jobs each day. The issue is not, as in Montgomery, Ala., one of mixed seating; white riders are not even allowed on these work buses. Originally *azikwela* was a simple protest against a one-penny rise in the bus fare. In the weeks since then, however, what began as a purely economic demonstration on the part of 15,000 Johannesburg bus riders has burgeoned into a full-scale political battle between South Africa's African National Congress and Premier Strydom's racist government.

Conducted, like its Montgomery counterpart, in a scrupulous spirit of nonviolence, the boycott was taken up on other Johannesburg bus lines, spread to Pretoria and to Port Elizabeth. If Bloemfontein joins in as expected, the number of won't-riders will soon be more than 100,000.

As the buses rolled passengerless along streets clogged with trudging Negroes, sympathetic white motorists of Johannesburg began more and more to stop and offer lifts. Strydom's police set up roadblocks to harass the drivers, checking and rechecking licenses and registrations, whipping out tape measures to see if the law providing a 15-in. space for each passenger was being observed, citing every letter of the law to delay the car-lift. In the cities themselves, police searched Negro hotels and the servant quarters of white homes to smoke out workers staying overnight without police passes. Railroads refused to let the workers ride, on the grounds that tickets for all available seats had already been sold, and hundreds of walking Negroes were arrested on the roads and herded into jails on cooked-up charges. The Negroes still refused to ride the buses. "We must smash this boycott," said Transport Minister Ben Schoeman. "It's only a test by the African National Congress of its power. If they want a showdown, they'll get it." But when one big Johannesburg chain store, accepting the government's get-tough advice, threatened to fire three Negroes for coming late to work, a strong hint of boycott by its customers changed its mind.

"We have no vote. We have no rights," said an African Congress spokesman. 'The boycott is our political weapon, and no law on earth can make us ride if we want to walk."

Gamma

Passive resistance: South Africa's white supremacy on the spot

S. Africa Bus Boycott Spreads To Port Areas

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Prospects for the bus boycott becoming a national protest movement increased last week when several thousand Africans at Port Elizabeth, an Indian Ocean port and manufacturing center, began walking to work. The action at Port Elizabeth, 700 miles from here, is in sympathy with the boycott that started here on Jan. 7.

This raises the possibilities that it may spread to East London, an industrial port near Port Elizabeth, or to Cape Town, where 1,000 non-whites held an indignation protest meeting on Feb. 10.

Previously the boycott had been confined to Johannesburg and Pretoria. The Negroes began walking to work in protest against paying a penny increase in the bus fare.

BUSY EVENT

The Port Elizabeth boycott if successful will buoy the movement here. There have been some indications that the 60,000 participants here were losing enthusiasm. Many of them have walked more than 500 miles since the start of the boycott.

Divided sentiments became apparent when one group described as "responsible Negro leaders," opened discussions with the government, exploring the possibilities of a settlement.

They were denounced at once by those leading the boycott.

The Port Elizabeth group claim that its campaign was 90 percent effective, even though there was no complaint about the local bus fares. But an undetermined number of the 30,000 Negroes there rode in to work from their segregated township.

The government has demanded that the boycott be crushed and has denounced it as "fostered by Communist and other left-wing organizations." The current talks are viewed as part of a divide-and-conquer maneuver.

Most observers are of the opinion the boycott originated solely from economic grievances. Once started it presented the possibilities for a political movement in the hands of the African National Congress, leader of the Negro liberation movement. That has not as yet happened.

The arrests came in the second mass raid in two days in the city's Negro area. A police official said the object of the raid was mainly to trace lawless elements.

Yesterday, 2750 Africans were detained following a raid on a men's hostel.

Police officials claim that crime has increased in Johannesburg since many bus boycotters have been sleeping illegally in backyards and compounds in the city to avoid a long walk home.

The boycott began in Johannesburg in protest against a one-penny rise in bus fares. It spread to Pretoria and Port Elizabeth.

8000 Held In S. African Bus Boycott

Reuter

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Feb. 16—Police today arrested 462 Africans in Johannesburg, bringing the total arrests since the beginning of the 6-week-old bus boycott to nearly 8000.

2,000 Negroes Seized In Johannesburg Hotel

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Feb. 15—About 2,000 Negroes were arrested early today when policemen raided a city-owned hotel in search of persons illegally sleeping in town.

Officials said a number involved in the six-week-old Negro bus boycott were avoiding the eight to ten-mile walk to their segregated outlying townships. A police official said petty crime had increased in the city and other raids would be carried out.

The Negroes were charged with trespassing and violation of the pass laws, which require express authorization for a Negro to remain in the city overnight. Most pleaded guilty and paid fines of £2 ($5.60) each.

SOUTH AFRICAN PLAN FOR BUS PEACE FAILS

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Feb. 24 (Reuters) — A Negro committee rejected today a proposal to end a boycott of buses in Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Negroes walk nine miles from their homes in Alexandria township to their jobs in Johannesburg and Pretoria rather than pay increased bus fares.

The bus company raised its fares from about 5 cents to about 6 cents and thousands of Negroes have been making daily treks since Jan. 7. South Africa's race laws do not permit the Negroes to live near their places of employment.

The company says it will quit business if the boycott does not end by March 1.

The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce proposed that all persons employing Negroes who ride buses pay an extra shilling (14 cents) a week to cover the increase.

The Negro committee pointed out that many persons, including school children, would not benefit under the program. If it became possible to apply the employers' contributions to a central fund rather than to individuals so that everyone could benefit, the boycott could be ended, the committee said.

NEGRO UNITY RISES IN SOUTH AFRICA

Sympathetic Spread of Bus Boycott Viewed as New Danger to the Whites

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa Jan. 28—South Africa's urban Negroes appear to be gingerly testing the point of a new political weapon, the boycott.

On Jan. 7 several thousand Negroes living in segregated compounds outside Johannesburg and Pretoria began walking to work rather than pay a penny increase in bus fares.

A penny a ride comes to 4 shillings, or 56 cents, a month. Even that means tightening the belt a notch on a $35 monthly wage.

Negroes from two other Johannesburg compounds joined in sympathy. Now 60,000 daily are walking up to ten miles to town and home again after a day's work.

The Government's tone is stern; the Negroes seem determined. Last year a similar boycott erupted in a series of killings and riots.

Intimidation Charged

Transport Minister B. J. Schoeman charges: "The African National Congress is testing out its strength and getting support by intimidation."

No proof of intimidation has been cited, and the African National Congress, leader of the Negro movement, denies the boycott is political. Its denial is almost mandatory, for political agitation can be deemed subversive under South African law.

The boycott is breeding a subtle industrial slowdown, as shown by employers' complaints that their workers are arriving on the job late, tired and hungry. In a land where tribe has been pitted against tribe and group against group for generations, the sympathy boycotts are sounding a new note of Negro solidarity.

The Cape Coloreds, a mixed racial group that has long identified itself with the white man rather than the Negro, have voiced a significant interest in the boycott. It is being observed in the white press that boycotts could be used against other political economic measures, perhaps rent increases or the incipient tax increase for Negroes.

Grave Danger Suggested

Sir de Villiers Graaf, leader of the Parliamentary Opposition, has observed that if the boycott is political, then it is symptomatic of a situation that holds grave dangers for the white population.

The attitude of the governing Nationalist party has been that the boycott must be broken.

Johannesburg employers have indicated willingness to meet the fare increase with higher cost-of-living allowances. Some are quietly evading the public transport law by providing rides for their own workers.

But Mr. Schoeman has called on them to make no concessions. Employers have been asked to pay no wages for time not worked; the next step could be wholesale dismissals of the tired and tardy.

As one observer said, the police can scarcely force Negroes to ride the buses. Therein, he added, lies the potency of the boycott.

Johannesburg Boycott Widened

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 28—Johannesburg Negroes extended their boycott today to the city's main Negro beer hall, which normally has 35,000 patrons daily. Today there was none.

The beer hall is run by the City Council, which spends the profits on Negro welfare.

South Africa may extend segregation laws to church

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 23—(AP)—A bill has been introduced in Parliament to give the government control over church services attended by both Europeans and Africans.

Under the proposed law, permission of the minister of native affairs is required to conduct in urban areas any church, school, hospital, club, institute or place of entertainment which admits Africans. An exception is made in the case of places that existed in 1938.

The native laws amendment bill, as it is called, was given its first reading Friday. It is part of the Nationalist government's program of strict racial segregation (apartheid).

Archbishop O. McMann, Roman Catholic archbishop of Capetown, said "the implications of this bill are such that the government claims the right to prohibit any particular section of the population from attending a particular church."

The Rev. Edgar Wilkinson, a Capetown Methodist minister, charged that preventing an African Christian from attending any church which has been open to him until now "would be a most serious violation of religious liberty."

S. Africa Bars Missionary

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—An American Baptist missionary who once criticized working conditions for Negroes in South Africa has been refused a visa to revisit this country.

The missionary, the Rev. Dr. George W. Carpenter, Africa secretary of the International Missionary Council, 156 Fifth Ave., New York, told a Canadian audience in 1954 that "the Witwatersand gold mining area has a working force of more than a million men who work like nineteenth century slaves."

18a 1957

Union Jack No Longer Official in South Africa

Post + Times Herald P.6-C
Fri. 4-5-57 Washington, D.C.

By Haig Nicholson
Reuters

CAPETOWN—South Africa, the only independent country in the world which flew two official flags, now will fly only one.

Under the flag bill, which became law on March 26 when it was signed by the governor-general, Dr. E. G. Jansen, the British Union Jack may be flown from private buildings, at political rallies and at cultural and social gatherings.

But it ceases to flutter from the Houses of Parliament here, from government buildings in provincial capitals, at South African ports and government buildings abroad.

South Africa now has one official flag, the Union Flag.

To nationalists, this represents the passing of yet another anomaly in the political structure of their country.

The four provinces in South Africa united in 1910 but it was not until 1927 that a compromise was reached recognizing equally the Union Jack and the Union Flag as official flags to be flown side-by-side on government buildings.

The Union Flag has three horizontal stripes of equal width—orange at the top, white in the center and blue at the bottom.

In the center of the white stripe are miniatures of the old Orange Free State flag, the Union Jack and the old Boer Vierkleur (meaning four colors).

The flag bill was introduced by A. G. Barlow, an independent member of Parliament, and it was supported by the Nationalist government which represents the Afrikaans-speaking section of the white population. Resistance was voiced by the opposition United Party, whose supporters are mainly English-speaking.

BUS STRIKE ENDS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Negroes Cease Boycott When Compromise Is Reached on Increase in Fare

Sun. 4-7-57

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 1 (Reuters)—Fifty thousand Africans ended today a three-month boycott of public buses.

The boycott began Jan. 7 after the transit company had raised the fare for the ten-mile ride from African homes in Alexandra Township to Johannesburg from 4 pence (5 cents) to 5 pence (6 cents).

Many persons made the daily trip on foot, some covering an estimated total distance of 1,500 miles during the strike period.

The end of the strike came on a face-saving formula. The bus company, which took its vehicles off the routes March 1, stuck to its fare increase and the Africans kept their pledge to pay only 4 pence fares.

The Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce, subsidizing the Africans' fares, agreed to sell for 4 pence, coupons worth 5 pence on theb uses. A similar compromise had been rejected by African leaders earlier in the boycott.

The South African Government termed the boycott political rather than economic. The Transport Minister, Barend J. Schoeman, pledged to break the strike if it took six months.

Justice Minister Charles R. Swart said 14,000 Africans had been arrested during the strike, many for sleeping in backyards and city compounds in efforts to avoid the long walk home.

The Africans also used bicycles and were given rides by white employers in their anti-bus campaign. Many continued their walks, and about 6,000 kept on cycling today despite the end of the boycott.

White persons who gave Africans rides during the boycott often were harassed by the police.

For a time the boycott spread to other cities in South Africa in which the Government is pledged to a policy of strict racial segregation. But none of these lasted as long as the Johannesburg dispute. In Port Elizabeth, the anti-bus campaign was transformed into an economic boycott aimed at companies that support the majority Nationalist party.

The East London branch of the African National Congress hailed the Johannesburg strike as a "noble struggle for justice and fair play."

Mr. Shoeman termed it a trial of strength on the part of the African National Congress. After the private bus company withdrew from the routes on March 1, the Government party introduced parliamentary legislation that would have prohibited any other company from providing bus services.

African leaders said that since Africans were forced to live in segregated areas the Government should pay the cost of the bus fares. The Government replied that the private bus line already was heavily subsidized and that it was the first fare increase in two decades.

Alexandra Township houses about 80,000 Africans who are unable to live in Johannesburg, where they work in homes and factories.

Covering The International Front

Ass'n American Editors

CAPETOWN, S. Africa,—Mass arrests of 2,000 Africans in a raid on a Johannesburg men's hotel were seen as a government attempt to smash six-week old bus boycott spreading throughout the country. The men were held for breaking tax and registration laws which apply to colored people only.

Sat. 2-23-57

LONDON — Music critics here are predicting a very bright future for calypso music in Britain, some saying it will displace rock 'n roll, which is now very popular among teenagers.

* * *

Baltimore, MD.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Thousands of South Africans at Port Elizabeth — 600 miles from here — walked to work last week in sympathy with person here who have been boycotting buses because of a 1 cent fare increase.

* * *

P.7

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Trinidad last week won its fight and was chosen as the site for the new capital of the West Indies Islands Federation being formed as a new British Commonwealth nation.

* * *

FRANKFORT, Ky. — "The African and Asian people want to be coworkers in the kingdom of culture, a share in the world's resources, but most and first of all, equality," they said last week in a "message to the world" through J. Saunders Redding, History Week speaker at Kentucky State College here.

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THOMASVILLE, Ga.—Vice President Richard M. Nixon, accompanied by his wife, will pay an official visit to Liberia next month after attending Ghanna (Gold Coast) independence ceremonies March 6, the White House announced last week.

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LONDON — A tape recording by Chief Albert Luthuliw, president of the African National Congress, which was smuggled out of South Africa, was heard by 2,500 colored and white people in Central Hall, Westminster, last week.

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MONROVIA, Liberia — Oil tankers 10 days late on deliveries, gas stations are dry, taxicabs increased fares before grinding to a halt.

Some 6,000 gallons were reserved for official use and some gas is available at Firestone Rubber plantations. Authorities blamed the shortage on the crisis affecting the Suez Canal.

MONROVIA, Liberia — President William V. S. Tubman attended the seventh Masonic convention in Grand Basso. Dr. Richard Herries is grand master.

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MONROVIA, Liberia — Some 600 teachers from the Montservado County area attended vacation school here last month.

* * *

ADDIS ABABA — Emperor Haile Selassie of Christian Ethiopia believes President Gamal Nasser of Moslem Egypt is trying to undermine his government. He said so in a blast at the Egyptian ruler Thursday, accusing Nasser of appealing to Ethiopian Moslems to revolt.

Defying Jim-Crow Law

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 5-11-57

3 Churches Rap South African Government Bill

CAPETOWN, South Africa—The fuse of South Africa's potent powder keg, compounded of legal animalistic treatment of non-whites, perhaps was lit this week when its assembly adopted a Native Laws Amendment Bill.

A clause in the bill ordering racial segregation in religious worship has been vigorously opposed by three of South Africa's four major churches—the Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Anglican.

Before passage of the bill the Bishops of the Anglican Church of the Province of South Africa decried the bill and announced the church would defy the ban if it were passed.

■

ONE BISHOP, the Right Rev. Ambrose Reeves, of Johannesburg, said in a protest meeting from the Johannesburg City Hall, that the bill was one of the most monstrous pieces of legislation ever debated in Parliament.

"A great number of people in every racial group in our country are deeply disturbed by this latest excursion into the fantastic realm of racial sectarianism," the prelate said.

Previously, he had labeled the proposed bill as an "affront to the Christian conscience."

Bishop Reaves warned that "if the authorities want open conflict with the church, they can have it.

"If that should happen, we know that the whole might of the Anglican communion throughout the world will be ranged solidly behind us."

Professor A. P. DePreet of Pretorial University has told the synod of the Dutch Reformed Church here that non-whites must not worship together with whites because they originate from separate cultures.

Capetown Votes Church Race Bar

Post + Times Herald P.6-a
Sat. 5-11-57 Washington, D.C.

CAPETOWN, April 5 (R)—A bill extending strict racial segregation to South Africa's churches was adopted in the lower House of Parliament today, 72 to 43. After a third reading, which is routine, the bill goes to the Senate.

Ironically, it had been announced only a few hours earlier that a Negro minister would conduct services for a white congregation here Sunday for the first time in South African history.

The Rev. W. Xaluva, newly appointed assistant chairman of the Dutch Reformed Church, will share the pulpit in Pinelands Church with the Rev. K. W. Heese, the white pastor.

Prime Minister J. G. Strijdom and every minister in his cabinet are members of the Dutch Reformed Church.

SOUTH AFRICA SETS STAGE FOR CHANGE

Strijdom Regime Prepares Trappings for a Republic, but Plans Remain Unclear

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 17—Prime Minister Johannes G. Strijdom's Government has had a busy season painting the scenic backdrop for a South African republic.

The results of the national election in 1958 probably will indicate whether and when the governing Nationalist party will stage its long-promised production. In the meantime everything is being prepared but the script.

During the current session of Parliament, the Nationalists have abolished the British Union Jack as a national flag, displaced "God Save the Queen" as a national anthem and stripped the crown symbols from military uniforms.

From now on South Africans will fly only their orange, blue and white flag, reminiscent of the old Boer Republics. On state occasions they will sing "Die Stam van Suid-Afrika," or in English "The Voice of South Africa."

Their higher-ranking army officers will wear little emblems of The Castle, the old Dutch fortress at Capetown. Their navy will be based at Simonstown, given up by Britain's Royal Navy after 143 years.

Only the sovereignty of Queen Elizabeth, the status of English as an official language on an equal basis with Afrikaans, and the use of the pound sterling remain as major reminders that Britain won the Boer War.

Mr. Strijdom has said it was generally accepted that South Africa sooner or later would become a republic, abolishing the sovereignty of the Crown. It is expected the nation would remain within the British Commonwealth, at least for a time.

The Prime Minister's position is that the next election will show public opinion on the question. But he has promised that a referendum will be held on the specific subject before a republic is proclaimed.

However, the Nationalists themselves do not seem to be sure of what kind of republic they want. They have been no more specific than to say that it must provide for Afrikaner independence and the maintenance of white supremacy.

Furthermore, they face the problem of ending the cleavage between the English-speaking minority of the white population and the Afrikaans-speaking majority.

Ostensibly, he has tried to do it by eliminating dual symbols, but always at the expense of the British symbol. The South African flag, the Castle and the anthem all have their roots in Afrikaner tradition.

The result has been to arouse bitter opposition in the English-language press. "In the past few weeks," the Sunday Times said recently, "it has been made plain for even the most timid and procrastinate to see that the extreme Nationalist clique which now dominates and browbeats this once free country cares nothing for the rights of others, values nothing but power itself, and has faith only for its own infallibility."

SOUTH AFRICA SET TO INCREASE BIAS

Nationalists Will Ratify College Segregation but Delay Enacting Law

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, May 26—Prime Minister Johannes G. Strijdom's Government will obtain parliamentary approval this week of the principle of racial segregation in South African universities.

The Government's plans do not call for final adoption of the legislation at the close of a debate opening tomorrow. But the Nationalist party majority in Parliament will be marshaled to vote approval of the concept.

Party leaders have announced that their bill to segregate universities will not be carried to its final stage this year. It will be referred to a committee for study of "administrative details."

But the measure will be carried to a preliminary vote to establish the principle. The Opposition is prepared to protest vigorously, but it does not have the votes to block the bill.

Could Close Negro Colleges

The measure would close existing universities to Negroes, mulattoes and Indians. It would authorize the Government to take over one existing Negro college and build five other nonwhite colleges at an estimated cost of £3,000,000 ($8,400,000).

The three universities that now admit nonwhites in limited numbers contend the measure is an invasion of their academic freedom. All three, Natal, Witwatersrand and Capetown, have protested strongly.

They stand on the premise that every university must have "freedom to determine for itself on academic grounds who may teach, what may be taught, how it shall be taught and who may be admitted to study." Pressures built up during their three-month campaign are reported to have influenced delay of final passage until next year, probably after the general election.

Medical Faculty Balks

An important factor is said to have been a threat by professors at Natal University Medical School to resign en masse if the school were turned over to the Government, as provided by the bill. The projected cost of duplicate facilities may well have been another factor.

The Government's position, as expressed by Prime Minister Strijdom, is that whites would be swamped in existing universities unless nonwhite facilities were established. The Prime Minister also said he could not support the contention that any university could teach what it wanted under all circumstances.

In the proposed nonwhite colleges faculty members would be Government employes, subject to promotion, transfer or discharge by a Cabinet minister. A faculty member could be discharged if he "publicly comments adversely upon the administration of any department of the Government or of any province" or is identified with any propaganda calculated to arouse sectional antagonism.

South African Church Fight On Bias Told

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 14 (AP).—Dr. Stanley B. Sudbury, president of the Methodist Church of South Africa, said today that the Church is impelled to defend civil and religious liberties.

In a speech at the 100th annual session of the Newark Methodist Conference, Dr. Sudbury said the Church dares not remain "silent or inactive" no matter how much time is involved.

He told the delegates from 288 North Jersey churches:

"The Church today, instead of being able to concentrate upon its primary task of evangelism, has to spend an inordinate amount of time defending civil and religious liberties, protecting the under-privileged and stating the principles of Christ which apply to national life and which once were thought to be axiomatic. We dare not remain silent or inactive no matter how much we long to concentrate upon preaching and pastoral service."

LESSON FROM SOUTH AFRICA

One aspect of the ominous segregation bill that has now been adopted by both houses of the South African Parliament may be a lesson to us as we try to make headway against segregation, bias and prejudice in this country.

The South African bill, as passed, empowers the Minister of Native Affairs to bar Negroes from churches, clubs, hospitals, schools, places of public entertainment or public meetings outside their own residential areas if he thinks their presence undesirable. In the language of the bill as applied to churches such "undesirability" is defined as "being a nuisance." It was this clause in the bill that brought forth the stern protest from the Anglican Church and the declaration that such a law could not be obeyed.

At the heart of the whole measure, as the churchmen were quick to point out, is the fact that the determination of what is undesirable or a "nuisance" is left to the whim or judgment of a single individual and cannot be carried to the courts. The clergy pointed out that this was a violation of freedom of worship, and the terms of the bill in respect to churches have been slightly modified to permit hearings before an action is taken.

This does not change what is basically wrong with the measure, which is as damaging and dangerous as the whole concept of segregation itself. When one man is empowered to make decisions concerning the rights of individuals in a variety of fields without any question of judicial review, the whole function of law as the protector of human rights is destroyed. It is not merely "equal protection"—and we ourselves must go further than we have done thus far to make this really effective—it is the whole basis of a society under law that is at stake.

We know by experience that great social changes cannot be brought about by legislation alone, however desirable the legislation may be. But no civilized community anywhere can afford, at any point, to allow government under law to be undercut, and to substitute for it, under whatever pretext, government under prejudice. Least of all can we afford to allow the safeguarding of the rights of human beings to be a matter of the opinion of any one person or group. If we are rightfully shocked by what is happening in South Africa we must be more than ever determined that no part of it can ever happen here.

Career diplomats sworn in for African nations

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and three undersecretaries witnessed the swearing-in ceremonies of two white ambassadors to African republics at the Department of State Tuesday.

The two new diplomats who took oath of office were Don Bliss, ambassador to Ethiopia and Wilson Clark Flake, ambassador to Ghana. The oath was administered to both simultaneously by Victor Purse, deputy director of the Division of Protocol.

On hand to witness the ceremonies were Ambassador Deressa of Ethiopia and Charge d'Affairs Anthony of the new Ghana embassy.

Mr. Flake is a native of Virginia but claims residence in North Carolina. He is married and has one son.

Mr. Bliss was serving on a special assignment to the Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs when his appointment was announced last month. He is a native of Michigan but spent most of his early life in New Jersey.

Segregation Ordered in South Africa

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa — (AP) — Minister of Native Affairs H. F. Verwoerd has ordered the small Orange Free State town of Ficksburg, on the Basutoland border, to set up a segregated shopping district outside the town.

Verwoerd ordered the town council to create separate shopping districts for customers of the native Basuto tribe after receiving a petition from 1,600 whites in the town protesting the daily passage of Basutos through the town.

Ficksburg's economy is dependent largely on trade with the Basutos, who spend 30,000 pounds ($84,000) a month in the town. Basutoland is a British protectorate, surrounded by South African provinces, on which the South African government has long had designs.

Ficksburg merchants not only objected to the cost of setting up duplicate business premises. They feared the Basutos, already highly critical of South Africa's apartheid (white supremacy) policy, would withdraw their business

18a 1957

SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT INTRODUCES NEW SEGREGATION LEGISLATION AIMED AT BARRING MIXED WORSHIP SERVICES

Advocate Sat. 5-25-57

See Current Tendency Pointed Toward Disobedience Of Legislation

Jackson Miss. P1

Archbishop Issues Warning He Will Be Unable To Obey New Law

Cape Town, S. A., May 20 — The South African Government has introduced new segregation legislation which can bar nonwhites from worshipping with the whites, and the issue now facing the churches is wheather they should obey or not. This proposed law, they say, impairs religious freedom and conflicts with their principles.

Currently there appears a distinct tendency toward disobedience of the legislation, now passing through its final parliamentary stages, when it become law.

Considerable impetus has been given this view by a warning letter to Prime Minister Johannes G. Strijdom from Archbishop Geoffrey Clayton, highly resepcted leader of the Anglican Church in South Africa, written just a few hours before his sudden passing in Cape Town recently.

'Unable To Obey'

The Archbishop warned that he would "be unable to obey" the new law or counsel his clergy or people to do so. The Archbishop stated that he recognized the gravity of disobedience to the law "but we are commanded to render unto Caeser the things which be Caesar's and to God the things that are God's.

Since then the Christian Council of South Africa, representing 23 churches and missionary societies, has announced it associates itself with the late Archbishop Clayton's warning. The two main churches not associated with the Christian Council are the Roman Catholic Church, has declared itself vehemently opposed to the government legislation, and the Dutch Reformed Church.

The latter is the powerful church supporting Mr. Strijdom's Nationalist government and does not always see eye to eye with the other churches such as Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian and so on.

Even in the Dutch Reformed Church, however, there appear to be some misgivings over Native Affairs Minister Hendrick F. Verwoerd's "church clause," as the controversial legislation has come to be known. Dr. Verwoerd apparently removed the fears of a deputation from the Dutch Reformed Church sent to interview him on the issue and convinced its members, according to their statement issued afterwards, that his plan in no way interferred with church autonomy.

Amendment Quoted

To bolster his argument he pointed out that he had already amended the original legislation which initially puts the onus on churches not to conduct services with nonwhites present if the Native Affairs Minister so decreed.

In the new draft the onus is put on nonwhites themselves not to attend white services is so proscribed and this, Dr. Verwoerd maintains, leaves the churches themselves free of interference.

Aim of the legislation is to bar nonwhites from attending white churches if their presence "causes a juisance." The government has steadfastly maintained that this is only routine legislation and that the churches are amply safeguarded by the fact that before Dr. Verwoerd can affect such bans he must gain concurrence of the local authority—the city or town council.

Government opponents, however, charge that there are ample laws on the statue books to cope with nuisance-making Africans, and also that local authorities are easily pressured by a central government with exercises considerable control over many of their affairs.

Although the government argument appears to have satisfied the Dutch Reformed Church's official deputation, there are still some protests from within the church.

Protest Voiced

Prof. Barned Bartholemeus Keet, professor at Stellenbosch at Stellenbosch University's Theological Seminary for training Dutch Reformed ministers, has gone on record as stating that the church clause is contrary to the principles of religious freedom.

And at Pretoria University, Dr. Ben Harais, professor of theology, and With Dr. Keet another of the church's foremost theologians, has declared that South Africa dare not forbid people of other races to worship in the church.

Whether the Dutch Reformed Church, which is an essentially Afrikaner institution in South Africa, will split openly with the government on this issue appears doubtful, however. For in the name of Afrikaner untiy it supports the government strongly and is unlikely to develop a quarrel which would be politically harmful to the government.

Most of the "English" churches have been highly vocal in protest. Public protest meetings have been held across the country. "Black sash women" (formed to protest the government's constitutional maenuvers) staged a midnight demonstration against the legislation outside Parliament.

Just a few paces from the Parliament buildings a bold new notice on the steps of Saint George's Anglican Cathedral proclaims defiantly, "This Cathedral is open to all men and women of all races to all services at all times."

Part Of Campaign

The church clause, however, is but one clause of a government bill which Dr. Verwood openly admits is intended to serve all social contact and mixing between whites and nonwhites. The government maintains that what little of such mixing there is in South Africa is undesirable and in conflict with its over-all segregation policy.

In debate on the bill, Dr. Verwoerd has stated: "I accept that I must have contact with the African, but it is that of Guardian. And it will be so throughout the whole of society. You do not need to maintain contact by mixed meetings."

The effect of the legislation has alarmed welfare and other societies whose members necessarily mix without regard to color. More than 20 of these bodies are staging a protest march through Cape Town's streets May 18 and are arranging a national conference to oppose the legislation.

Some of the organizations, such as the Red Cross, prohibit a color bar in their constitutions and are concerned lest any government action affect their affiliation with international Red Cross, through which some of their most important work is done.

Some of the organizations protesting include Saint Dunstan's, a nonsectarian society to aid the nonsighted, the National Tuberculosis Association, the Red Cross, the Boy Scouts, the Cape Ambulance Brigade, the Liberal Party, the Black Sash Women, the National Council of Women, and the Institute of Race Relations. They claim their activities will be restricted by a ban on multiracia meetings and gatherings for whicl the bill provides.

SOUTH AFRICAN FOES OF BIAS SUPPORTED

Times P2-M

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, May 21 — The Church of England moved today to support formally resistance by the Anglican Church in South Africa to Government efforts to prevent whites and non-whites from worshiping together.

New York

Bishops of the Convocation of Cantebury, meeting in London, approved resolutions unanimously expressing their sympathy with all Christian churches in South Africa and pledging support and prayers. Similar resolutions were placed today before the Convocation of York.

Another meeting of clergymen began today in Edinburgh, where the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland gathered for an eight-day session. On its agenda was a controversial proposal made by the Inter-Church Relations Committee that bishops be introduced in the Church of Scotland to replace the existing office of presbytery moderator.

The committee is composed of representatives of the Church of England, the Episcopal Church of Scotland, the Presbyterian Church of Scotland and the Church of Scotland.

South African Students, Faculty Stage Protest

Herald Trib. P 4-B Thurs, 5-23-57

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, May 22—Hundreds of students from Witwatersrand University marched through Johannesburg streets to the City Hall today to protest against a bill that aims at introducing racial segregation in universities.

Students of all races and members of the university council, the senate and academic staff of the university took part in the march.

The bill against which they are protesting proposes to set up separate universities for different ethnic groups in the country—white, mixed breed, Indian, Asiatic and various African tribes—and also to prevent "white" universities from accepting non-white students.

It was the first academic protest procession of its kind in the country.

SOUTH AFRICA:

Newsweek Mon. 6-10-57

Protest and Defeat

Carrying a torch labeled "Academic Freedom," a white college student in a black track suit raced through crowds to the gates of the South African Parliament one night last week. As he snuffed out the flame with mock ceremony, onlookers shook their fists in denunciation of Prime Minister Johannes Strijdom's *apartheid* (segregationist) government.

Inside the columned building, South Africa's Nationalist-dominated Parliament had just steam-rollered through a bill to enable the government to bar qualified Negroes, Coloreds (persons of mixed blood), Indians, and other non-whites from South Africa's universities, and to send them instead to six proposed government-run, segregated colleges.

The universities of Cape Town, Witwatersrand, and Natal, only South African institutions now admitting students of all races and colors, had tried vainly to block the legislation. Albert van de Sandt Centlivres, Chancellor at the University of Cape Town and former Chief Justice of South Africa, condemned it as intolerable interference in the four basic academic freedoms: "What, whom, and how to teach, and who shall teach." Cape Town alumni called for a 2-mile protest march this week.

But the race-conscious Strijdom was as unmoved as he had been by protests against his government's earlier apartheid legislation—all designed to maintain the supremacy of South Africa's 2.8 million whites over 12 million Negroes, 1.2 million Coloreds, and 410,000 Asians (more than 350,000 of them Indians). Strijdom's government let it be known, in fact, that still more segregation legislation is in the works, including a bill under which state-aided libraries, museums, art galleries, even zoos would ban non-whites.

SOUTH AFRICA DEFENSE FUND APPEAL

Land Of The Apartheid

Afro-Magazine Section
Baltimore Afro
12/12

160 persons, both colored and white, are in prison awaiting trial in South Africa. They are charged with treason. Their crime? They dared speak up against segregation.

Today it is a crime in South Africa for black and white to talk together in a public meeting, study in the same school, live in the same neighborhood, or sit in the same restaurant, movie or hotel lobby.

It is high treason to attempt to alter this system in any way, even by democratic means.

Any man, woman or child, black or white, who advocates democracy based on equality of rights may be branded, according to a South African law, a Communist or a traitor.

Millions of South Africans understandably find these conditions intolerable.

Recently, 160 persons—black and white — who have been outspoken in their denunciation of the government's racial policy were arrested and charged with treason.

* * *

THIS ACTION of the Afrikaner Nationalist government of South Africa is but the latest of many moves to impose a pattern of strict apartheid, racial segregation.

It will be one of the most celebrated cases in South African history.

Can an opponent of apartheid engage in organizational activities without fear of arrest? Is active opposition to apartheid not only treasonable but a sign of Communist affiliation as well?

These are two basic questions likely to be decided by the trial.

* * *

FOR WELL over a year the government had been laying the groundwork for the December 5 arrests. In September and October 1955, almost 1,000 homes and offices were raided by the police.

The head of the Special Branch (political police) reported that the object of the raids was to discover evidence of treason, sedition, and offenses under the Suppression of Communism act.

The government struck with dramatic suddenness. The time of the arrests was a well kept secret. Their manner revealed the most careful planning.

The Rev. D. C. Thompson, a 51-year-old Methodist clergyman in Springs in the Transvaal, was roused from sleep at 4 a.m. by police already in his bedroom.

Some hundreds of miles away, on the Congregational Mission Reserve of Groutville in Natal province, the home of Albert J. Luthuli was searched, papers were confiscated, and Luthuli himself — president of the African National Congress, deposed Zulu chief, former teacher at a missionary school, active Congregational layman —was hustled away without a change of clothes or a toothbrush.

Sat. 6-1-57

BAIL WAS not set for fifteen days. The nonwhites were in two cells, each with an open water closet and a running tap.

They were so crowded that at night, lying on the concrete floor, their bodies touched. Each prisoner had three blankets and a mat.

The Europeans had better conditions — three to six to a cell, beds and chairs.

For the non-Europeans, particularly the older ones, sitting and lying on the concrete floor was a real hardship, and release on bail on December 21 was most welcome.

The amount was not high, certainly by American standards —$140 for Africans, $280 for Indians, and $700 for Europeans.

* * *

OF THE 156 now facing charges, 103 are African, 22 are Indian, 8 are colored (racially mixed) and 23 are European. Among them are clergymen, lawyers, physicians, professors, and one member of Parliament.

Probably the defendant best known in the United States is Z. K. Matthews, who received his master's degree in sociology from Yale University.

An Anglican layman, he held the Henry Luce visiting professorship of World Christianity at Union Theological Seminary, New York, during the 1952-53 academic year, and lectured widely around this country.

Currently he is head of the University College of Fort Hare, an African university.

Until a year ago he was the president of the Cape branch of the African National Congress. He has been looked upon by Europeans and Africans alike as a moderate, and his arrest was a genuine shock.

* * *

IN ADDITION to Mr. Thompson, a European, two other clergymen, both African, were arrested. One was the Rev. J. A. Calata, Anglican priest in the diocese of Grahamstown, at one time secretary of the Provincial (Cape) board of missions.

The other, the Rev. W. S. Gawe, also has a parish in the Grahamstown diocese. For several years he has been chaplain of the African National Congress.

The member of Parliament, L. B. Warden, is the European representative of Africans in Cape province (the only province where Africans have any vote).

The more prominent organizations against which the government is taking action are the African National Congress, the South African Indian Congress, the South African Congress of Democrats, the South African Women's Federation, and the South African Congress of Trade Unions.

* * *

THIS CASE will go on for many months. Preparatory examination began on December 19 and is still in process as this is written.

The circumstances of the hearing have been very dramatic.

No regular courtroom was large enough, so an old armory-like building called the Drill Hall has been taken over.

At first the prisoners were kept, while in the makeshift court, in a zoo-like enclosure of meshed wire. The defense attorneys objected to the indignity of this arrangement, but the prisoners jokingly exhibited signs reading, "Don't feed the Monkeys."

Thousands of people gathered outside with signs saying, "We Stand Behind Our Leaders." Hymns and Congress songs have been sung lustily, and the Congress sign (thumbs up) has been given frequently.

On the first day of the hearing the noise from outside was so great that nothing could be heard inside. Court was adjourned until a special amplifying system could be installed.

LOOK LIKE US—As Mordecai Johnson once said, South Africans look the same as we do. Here is Manassah Moerane. He is vice president of the African Teachers Association, which has a membership of 10,000 in South Africa. He played a leading role in the MRA movie "Freedom."

South Africans Start Civil Disobedience To J'Crow Laws

Church Bishops Lead Fight Against Racial Amendment

Daily World Fri. 5-3-57 P.1
Atlanta Ga.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa — (NNPA) — An era of civil disobedience to racial segregation laws was begun in the Union of South Africa Friday and will be stepped up as soon as the Native Laws Amendment bill becomes effective.

The church clause of that bill was passed Friday night after two days of heated debate. It makes it an offense for natives to attend church in white urban areas without official permission.

An Anglican bishop and a Methodist minister have declared that they will advise natives to ignore the law.

The Church of England Synod of Bishops, which was assembled in Cape Town to elect a new Archbishop, has been discussing how to carry out the wishes of the late Archbisop Clayton, whose last act before dying of a heart attack on March 7 was to declare his absolute opposition to the bill in a solemn letter to Johannes G. Trijdom, Prime Minister.

The Church of England Bishops Friday issued a statement that the bill, despite minor changes, was still a threat to religious freedom.

"The Bishops regard the bill as being in one respect even more objectionable in its altered form," the statement said, adding:

"UNABLE TO OBEY"

"It makes native Africans accepting an invitation to worship, and not merely the church authorities, guilty of an offense. For these reasons the bishops reaffirm their previous statement that if the bill becomes law they will be unable to obey it or counsel their clergy and people to do so."

The Rt. Rev. Ambrose Reeves, Bishop of Johannesburg, has also issued a pamphlet advising natives to disobey the Minister of Native Affairs when it comes to church attendance.

The Liberal party, which is multi-racial must do the same or go through the impossible procedure of getting its African members to apply to the Native Affairs Department before holding any branch association or public meeting.

The bill makes any mixed social gathering also dependent on the permission of the Minister of Native Affairs.

CHURCH DEFIANT OF CAPETOWN BAN

Newsweek

Anglican Bishops Declare They Will Disobey Racial Segregation Measure

Sat. 4-27-57

By Reuters.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 26—South African churches today opened a renewed campaign of protest and defiance against a bill adopted in the House of Assembly last night. The measure would apply the Government's policy of racial segregation to church congregations.

The Bishops of the Anglican Church of the Province of South Africa said today the bill constituted a threat to religious freedom.

In a statement issued at the end of their Synod here, they said that if the bill became law they would be unable to obey it, or counsel their clergy to do so.

The bill provides that the Minister of Native Affairs may prohibit Africans from attending church services in white areas if their presence is considered a nuisance.

Amended by Minister

The bill was amended by Native Affairs Minister Hendrix F. Verwoerd after strong protests by all South African churches except the Afrikaans churches.

The bzill originally stated that no person might allow non-whites to attend a church service in a white area without first obtaining permission from the minister.

The statement issued by the Synod said that in the view of the Bishops, the bill, "despite the change it has undergone, still constitutes a threat to religious freedom."

It said the bill empowered "an officer of the secular state with the right to determine whom, among its members, a church may, and whom it may not, admit to participate in public worship."

The bill, in one respect, is "even more objectionable than in its original form," the Synod said.

"It makes Africans who accept an invitation to worship at a particular service, and not merely the church authorities issuing the invitation, guilty of offense and liable to penalties," the Synod said.

An Affront, Bishop Says

The Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Rev. Ambrose Reeves, speaking at a lunch-hour protest meeting from the steps of Johannesburg City Hall, described the bill as one of the most monstrous pieces of legislation ever debated in Parliament.

"It is an affront to the Christian conscience," he said. "I know a great number of people in every racial group in our country are deeply disturbed by this latest excursion into the fantastic realm of racial sectarianism."

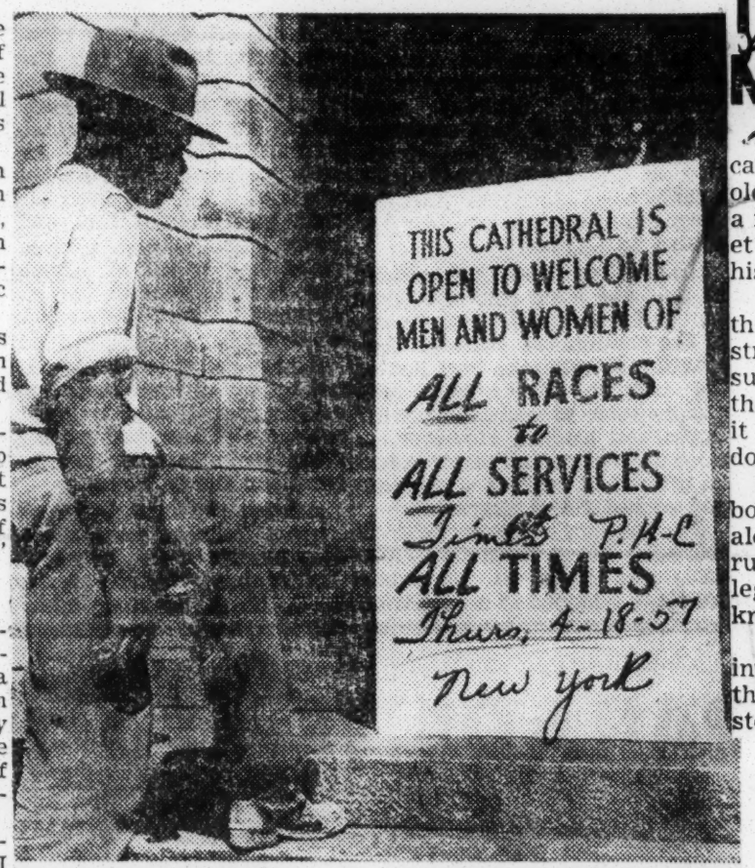
Speaking of the bishop's decision that they "will have no alternative but to disobey," he went on:

"We realize that the consequences of our action may be grave.

"According to press reports this morning we now have some idea that in addition to penalties provided in the bill we shall be refused sites for new churches in African areas.

"If the authorities want open conflict with the church, they can have it. If that should happen we know that the whole might of the Anglican communion throughout the world will be ranged solidly behind us.

South Africa Seeks Wider Bias



Religious News Service

Authorities of the Anglican Church ordered this sign posted at the St. George's Cathedral in Capetown, South Africa.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 17—A nursing bill that would bring segregation to the South African nursing profession was introduced into Parliament today.

It aims at making the South African Nursing Council an all-white body and provides for segregation within the Nursing Association.

The bill stipulates that anyone who compels or allows a white nurse to work under a non-white in any hospital training school or institution will be liable to a fine of the equivalent of $600.

The nursing bill is the Government's fourth attempt this year to drive segregation into the social sphere.

Others are the State-Aided Institutions Bill, which provides for segregation in museums and other public places; the Native Laws Amendment Bill, which applies segregation to worship and assembly, and the Separate University Education Bill, which will enforce segregation at universities.

John Gunther Makes An Appeal for 160 Accused South Africans

Courier Pitt.
Sat 4-20-57
Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW YORK (ANP)—A nationwide appeal, headed by John Gunther and the Very Rev. James A. Pike, was launched this week to aid 160 South Africans charged with treason.

Gunther went on to urge all Americans to help the fund with generous contributions. Contributions are being received at South Africa Defense Fund Headquarters, 4 West 40th St., New York City. George M. Houser is secretary of the American Fund.

African Boy Thrown From Moving Train

Tribune Pa.
Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat 12-7-57

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—Jacob Mashobane, a 15-year-old African boy, was thrown from a moving train by two white ticket examiners because, they said, his ticket was not valid.

The boy was traveling from this city to his home at Poctshefstroom when an argument ensued with the two agents, who then tossed him off the train as it was pulling out of Krugersdorp.

His leg broken in the fall, the boy was found the next morning alongside the tracks. He was rushed to the hospital where the leg was amputated above the knee.

Although police say they are investigating the case. they assert that they do not believe the boy's story.

Are South Africans Jealous of American Negroes?

Courier P. 2
Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 5-11-57

Johannesburg Wolves 'Howling' Mad Over Loss of Beauty to New York Psychiatrist

By CECIL GREGORY
(Special to the Courier)

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Are South Africa's Negroes jealous of their American brethren?

• The question has been raised here in the wake of a general outcry of protest over the forthcoming marriage of Hazel Futa, "Miss South Africa," to an American Negro.

Miss Futa was wooed and won by mail in correspondence between her and Jesse Bouie of Brooklyn, N. Y. Bouie, who works as a psychiatrist in a VA Hospital in the USA, had seen Miss Futa's picture in a South African magazine. He fell in love, began writing letters, and won the lass.

• The announcement sparked a cry of protest from many of Johannesburg's most eligible bachelors. A reporter for The World asserted that most of the men to whom he talked feel that Miss Futa is more interested in Cadillacs than in the man she is to marry.

Typical of the comments were those of H. M. Butshingi, a member of the Johannesburg joint advisory board; G. Ngotyana, secretary of the Cape Town branch of the African National Congress and a prominent "treason suspect"; Alfred Fish, a sportsman and television actor, and, Osborne Ferdinand, assistant secretary of the Johannesburg Bantu Music Festival.

• Butshingi said (in typical fox and sour grapes fashion), "Miss Futa's declaration is an admission of defeat. She probably could not get a man here. The whole thing does not impress me. South African men like their women cool . . . and that cannot be said of Miss Futa.".

Ngotyana was indignant with, "That lady has a fine cheek. She leaves us here and goes all the way to the United States for a man. Perhaps she is after a better economic social position of the American Negro."

• Fish did not bite his tongue either. He cried, "It is an insult to South African men. She should apologize to us. She is evidently more interested in the Cadillacs than in the man. The man has stated that he isn't handsome. That alone proves that love should be ruled out."

Ferdinand was milder with his. He said, "I have not had the pleasure of meeting Miss Futa . . . and that is a mistake on her part.

"No wonder she is off to America. She obviously doesn't think much of South African men."

The World stated that Miss Futa had sparked the reaction by asserting that there was no South African man she liked.

• "The men say they have been 'slighted' by Miss Futa's declaration." The world continued, "They feel that she wronged local men by implying they are of inferior quality compared to American Negroes."

A businessman who remained anonymous told The World, "Why, she has hardly met some of the leading romeos here."

Bouie captured Miss Futa with a barrage of letters which lasted over a period of two years. She is 24 years old and was adjudged "Miss South Africa" in a nationwide beauty contest held in 1955.

Perhaps Bouie's capture of Miss Futa via the mails does prove something. He has given the local egos a jolt from which they will be a long time in recovering.

SEGREGATED SCHOOL PLAN FOR SOUTH AFRICA UNDER PROTEST

Advocate Sat. 3-16-57
Jackson, Miss.

Capetown, S. A., May 13 — Professors and students alike staged one of the last major protests here the night of May 7 against government plans to segregate the universities in South Africa on racial lines.

The government is planning to remove nonwhite students currently attending mixed universities in South Africa and give them higher education at the new separate colleges which it is to build exclusive for non whites. After Jan. 1, 1958, mixing of the races at universities will be barred.

The latest protest meeting is significant for its apparently unanimous support by the university staff and governing council as well as by the student body at the University of Cape Town, which university organized the protest. Both the university's chancellor, A. van der Sandt Centlivres, a former chief justice, and Acting Principal Prof. R. W. James delivered protest speeches at the mass meeting in Cape Town's City Hall.

One question confusing to outsiders is just why the government should pursue this controversial issue in the face of steadfast opposition from both inside and outside South Africa. Nonwhite students from only small minorities at the Universities of Cape Town and Witwatersrand, the two universities primarily involved, and segregating them appears to some observers hardly worth the hornets' nest of adverse publicity.

For example, the British press has taken Prime Minister Johannes G. Strijdom's government severly to task for what the Manchester Guardian terms " a perfect instance not merely of racial segregation but of totalitarianism."

Then again 22 principals and vice-chancellors of British universities have protested the segregation plan. British university students have reportedly demonstrated in the streets of London against the measure, and South African consulates and embassies in various countries have reportedly received protests.

Advocate P. 4

But the South African Government has hardened itself to overseas criticism and has accustomed itself to swimming stubbornly against the world trend in racial relations.

Students currently at the mixed universities claim their interracial contact makes for better racial understanding when they have left the university. The government, however, fears the nonwhites one day may swamp the white universities.

Universities State Views

Its attitude is made clear by Mr. Strijdom in a recent speech: "South Africa cannot allow universities to spread doctrines that are perilous to the life or future of the white race. They cannot follow a course which is completely in conflict with the general way of life of the nation and which will, therefore, undermine the national character and tradition."

The mixed universities themselves, however, do not share Mr. Strijdom's apprehension. They have stated their cases officially as being that the government plan to bar nonwhites from their universities is interference with university autonomy, that academic segregation on racial grounds is against their principles, and that the facilities to be given nonwhites cannot equal those they now enjoy and thus will be separate but unequal.

LIBERTY AN ISSUE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Times P. 17-C

Liberal Law Professors in Capetown Study Need for a Bill of Rights

Mon. 6-3-57

By RICHARD P. HUNT
Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH AFRICA, June 2—Some thoughtful South Africans are worried about the growing power of the Government to regulate their lives.

They see a trend toward what was once called "a dictatorship of executive authority." The phrase was used, before is party came to power, by a member of Prime Minister Johannes G. Strijdom's present Cabinet.

The problem is an old one in South African legal history. For many years and under many governments Parliament has been conferring broad rule-making and judicial powers on executive officials.

Now a group of liberal law professors at Capetown University is studying informally what can be done to safeguard individual rights under the South African constitutional system. One idea being discussed is the entrenchment of a Bill of Rights on the United States constitutional pattern.

The United party, which makes up the bulk of the opposition to the governing Nationalist party, is also reported to be looking into the question.

Donges' Role Has Changed

Usually it has been the party out of power that has raised objection. Ten years ago it was Dr. Theophilus Ebenezer Donges, now Minister of Interior, who cried out in Parliament.

He warned then that citizens must have access to the courts for appeal against administrative decisions, "especially on decisions affecting the personal liberty of the subject or constituting a threat to his property."

Nevertheless, more and more powers have been delegated to ministers while the Nationalist party has been in office, and in most cases the citizen has no right of appeal. Many of these powers, especially as regards citizenship and passports, are wielded by Dr. Donges himself.

In the period 1950-54 seventy-two acts delegated lawmaking or judicial powers to ministers or their departments.

Smuts' Stand Is Cited

The case for the system was stated years ago by the late Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts, who said: "Under our system the country holds the Government responsible and punishes it for any errors it may make."

The point is that administrative powers could always be repealed by Parliament. "It is this feature alone," a leading South African constitutional scholar has observed, "which distinguishes the arbitrary powers possible in our legal system from those claimed by the Stuarts or the modern dictator."

It is not easy to find a solution under South African law. In a decision last November the South African Appeals Court held that no right could be entrenched in the country's Constitution that could not be revoked by the two Houses of Parliament sitting jointly.

As some lawyers see it, that predicates a need for constitutional reform. They think it essential to provide for entrenched rights and guarantees of re course to the courts.

18a 1957

U.S. FAILS TO VOTE ON U. N. BIAS ISSUE

New York Times

But the Political Committee Adopts a Soft Approach to South Africa Policy

Dues. 1-22-57

By KATHLEEN McLAUGHLIN

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 21—The General Assembly's Special Political Committee approved today a resolution proposing a new, conciliatory approach to the problems of racial segregation in South Africa.

The basic initiative for the move came from the Philippines.

Forty-five delegations voted for the proposal, five opposed it and ten, including the United States, abstained from voting. The negative votes were cast by Australia, Belgium, Britain, France and Portugalon the contential that the proposal "seemed to constitute" interference in the domestic affairs of a member state.

Philip Bonsal, United States representative, voiced doubt that the procedures incorporated in the resolution gave promise of "any concrete solution." For this reason, he said, his delegation abstained, although it disapproved policies of racial discrimination.

R. L. D. Jasper of Britain told the committee his delegation had opposed the measure "reluctantly" because it would have liked to recognize "the moderate trend" of the debate. His delegation's stand, he added, was based on "reasons of propriety or effectiveness."

Conferences Are Proposed

In its original form, the resolution sought a complete break with the admonitory actions taken in the past by the Assembly. It proposed "high-level exploratory discussion" and conferences between the Secretary General and representatives of South Africa.

Ceylon, Greece, Haiti, Iran and Iraq, as cosponsors of a stiffer, more critical resolution, refused to abandon certain parts of their initial text. These, merged with the Philippines wording, retained expressions of "deep regret" that South Africa had "not observed its obligations under the Charter" and that it had "pressed forward with discriminatory measures."

The combined text also retained the co-sponsors' bid to South Africa "to reconsider its position and to revise its policies in the light of its obligations and responsibilities."

It calls upon the Secretary General, "as appropriate," to communicate with the South African Government to carry forward the purposes of the resolution.

The measure also invites South Africa to return to the United Nations and to cooperate in "a constructive approach" to the apartheid problem. The delegation, except for a skeleton staff, withdrew from Assembly proceedings early in the current session in protest against the decision to debate the racial discrimination question and the treatment of South African minorities of Indian origin.

South Africa's attitude has been that its "apartheid" policies constitute domestic matters in which the Assembly has no right to interfere. It was recognition of this view that led to the doubts voiced by the United States and other nations as to the probable effectiveness of the measure.

Dr. Octavio L. Maloles of the Philippines told the committee that the resolution's main purpose was to avoid controversial points and obtain the goodwill of the interested parties.

The New York Times

ISSUES DENIAL: Eric H. Louw, South African Minister of External Affairs. He denied having warned India against further attacks on South African race policy.

Koto Matsudaira of Japan, who also had urged a softer attitude, based his delegation's vote on two conditions: that it did not imply Japan's full agreement with previous critical resolutions because it believed that a considerable proportion of the white population of South Africa opposed apartheid and that the objectives of the two measures were identical.

White Students Protest

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 21—Sixty white South African students began a campaign of protest today against the Government's program to impose racial segregation on their universities.

The quiet demonstration outside the Parliament buildings signaled the opening of a dispute likely to become a major issue during the current session.

The young men and women, many clad in the blazers of Capetown and Witwatersrand Universities, strolled down tree-shaded Government Avenue, set up a picket line for thirty minutes, and left in silence.

Placards reading: "Closed Universities Mean Closed Minds" were turned toward the Education Ministry offices across the street.

There an aide to Education Minister Johannes H. Viljoen declined to see a deputation. The aide said student representations would be heard only if their mission were approved by the councils (governing bodies) of the universities.

The students, organized by the National Union of South African Students, are sanguine about their chances of defeating legislation for apartheid. But they are determined not to let the decision go by default. Larger and noisier demonstrations may follow.

In another aspect of the racial problem, Eric H. Louw, Minister of External Affairs, denied today that he had warned India against further attacks on the Government's policy.

He said that a dispatch published in The New York Times had misinterpreted a statement he issued Friday. He was said to have declared that South Africa could close her ports to Indian ships plying the Cape of Good Hope route to Europe.

Mr. Louw said the statement had declared only that South Africa was in a position to retaliate against trade sanctions imposed by India ten years ago. India had acted because South Africa would not let Indian residents vote.

Today he said South Africa did not intend to close her ports to Indian shipping.

The statement had no connection with the current debate in the United Nations Special Political Committee on South Africa's racial policy, Mr. Louw said. His statement read, in part:

"In view of the trade sanctions applied by India against South Africa, the Union would have been fully justified in refusing the facilities of South African ports to Indian vessels. In the present state of tension between Portugal and India, I doubt whether they would be welcome in Portuguese ports. I suggest that Mr. Krishna Menon bear this in mind when, at the United Nations, he makes his next vitriolic attack against South Africa."

V. K. Krisna Menon, chief of Indian delegation to the United Nations, has been a principal critic of South African racial policy. Mr. Louw said the reference to the Indian had been included only "to show how decent we are that we don't apply these retaliatory sanctions."

West Indies Heads Meet Today

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 21 (Reuters)—British West Indies leaders meet here tomorrow to discuss the name, flag, national anthem and capital of Britain's proposed Caribbean Federation. The thorniest problem is expected to be the choice of the capital for the new dominion, to link 3,000,000 persons in ten island territories running along a crescent from Trinidad to Jamaica. A commission has recommended Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad in that order.

Boycott of Buses Enters 18th Day In South Africa

Post + Times Herald p. 7-a

Washington, D.C. Reuter

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 25—An African boycott of bus services here went into its 18th day today despite a new government declaration that there will be no capitulation.

Sat. 1-26-57

Transport Minister Benjamin Schoeman told Parliament the government was determined to break the boycott.

The boycott is in protest against fare increases on the 9-mile routes between Johannesburg city center and the racially segregated townships of Alexandria and Sophiatown. It also applies to the route between Selbourne Township and the center of Pretoria.

A meeting of about 5000 Africans decided to maintain the boycott, estimated to involve 45,000 Africans.

The Africans insist that since the government forces them to live well outside the center of town in all-Negro suburbs, the government should bear most of the burden of transport from the suburbs to the Africans' work.

14C IS A BIG ISSUE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Times

60,000 Negroes Boycotting Buses to Save Shilling a Week in Fares

P. 11 c

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 27 — Sixty thousand Negroes are walking to work in South Africa, ostensibly to save a shilling (14 cents) a week in bus fares.

New York Post Mon. 1-28-57

A Negro laundress, for example, will rise at 3; cook a family breakfast of mealie (corn) meal and a scrap of meat, and trudge with her baby on her back to a day over washtubs and ironing boards.

She will carry her shoes, for the price of footwear is high and wear is heavy at twenty miles a day. It will be 10 o'clock at night before she is ready for bed.

In the suburbs of Johannesburg and Pretoria hundreds like her have been refusing to ride the buses since Jan. 7. The boycott began as a protest against fare increases from 4d to 5d a ride from segregated "locations" at Sophiatown and Alexandra to Johannesburg and from Lady Selborne to Pretoria.

National Group Steps In

The African National Congress has stepped into the economic boycott movement and given it political implications.

Transport Minister B. J. Schoeman contends the Negroes are able to pay the extra amount. The fare was stable for fifteen years, he says, and Negroes' earnings have gone up 200 per cent in that time.

Furthermore, he argues, the bus company is paying a dividend of only 6 per cent, low for South Africa, and the Government cannot increase its subsidy of £200,000 ($560,000) a year.

The laundress' side of this argument is shown by a study of Negro living costs made in 1954 by the South African Institute of Race Relations. It is the latest study of the subject for the Johannesburg area.

Then the laundress' family of five would have earned an average of £16 ($44.80) a month including her husband's wages at minimum rates. The great majority of Negroes are paid the minimum, although some range well above it.

Not Enough for Needs

At a standard calculated to provide "a minimum of health and decency," the family would have had to spend more than £22 ($61.60) a month. Thus its income met less than 65 per cent of its basic needs.

In 1950 the family's income would have met more than 70 per cent of its needs. In 1944 it would have met more than 75 per cent. Thus, the study showed, incomes have been falling progressively below needs.

Rent, transportation and taxes are the relatively fixed items in this deficit budget. Therefore the family can make ends meet only by scrimping on food, clothing and other items, the study said.

In 1944 an official commission summed up the situation of the laundress as follows:

"Transport charges in relation to the workers' wages, or even to the total family income, are beyond the capacity of the African workers to pay. Indeed, it may be said that they cannot afford to pay anything."

PRIEST FROM AFRICA REPORTS RISE IN BIAS

Times

An Anglican priest from South Africa told a congregation here yesterday that the South African racial situation was growing more serious rather than improving.

P. 17 c

The Rev. Martin Jarrett-Kerr preached at the morning service in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Broadway and Wall Street. He said the policy of segregation was based on the "vicious principle of the superiority of a master race over others."

New York

Father Jarrett-Kerr, who has

served in South Africa for the last five years with the Anglican Community of the Resurrection, told of Negro students posting pictures of President Abdel Gamal Nasser of Egypt in their dormitory rooms.

"The psychology of this is simple," he said. "To them Nasser represents a 'colored man' who opposes the domination of the white and Western world." This, he said, explained their admiration for the Egyptian leader.

Father Jarrett-Kerr left South Africa last week, when several individuals with whom he worked were arrested and charged with treason by the South African Government. He left New York by plane last night for St. Peter, Minn., where he will be the visiting Hill Professor at Gustavus Adolphus College for the spring semester.

Novelist Charged In South African Apartid Violation

DURBAN, South Africa, Jan. 28 (AP) — Novelist Alan Paton was charged in Magistrate's Court here today with attending a mixed-race meeting without the mayor's consent. He could be fined $28 or imprisoned two months under South Africa's strict segregation laws.

The defense attorney, Abe Goldberg, asked for time to prepare his case and the court recessed the hearing until March 28. Goldberg described the matter as a "test case."

Paton, author of "Cry the Beloved Country," told the meeting he attended: "I have belief in a common society, a South Africa that will belong to all of us, in which there will be only one kind of treason—racial incitement, dis...imination and domination."

United States Does Not Vote

UN Urges South Africa To End Race Discrimination

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., (INS) — The United Nations Assembly Wednesday urged South African to end its discriminatory policies toward the union's native and Indian populations.

The two resolutions were strikingly mild compared with past assembly edicts in an attempt to persuade the union government to end its boycott of the U. N. South Africa walked out of the World Organization in protest against debate on its racial policies, which the union claims are strictly a domestic matter.

The assembly by a vote of 56 to five with 12 abstentions including the U. S., called on Secretary General Dag Hammorskjold to use his "good offices" to persuade South Africa to end its policy of racial discrimination, known as apratheis.

The 80-nation forum also approved by a vote of 42 to zero with 12 abstentions a resolution calling for negotiations between India, Pakistan and South Africa to settle the problem of the union's treatment of peoples of Indian origin.

South Africa's racial discrimination, considered much worse than that found in the United States breaks its population mainly into three categories; whites, coloureds, and natives.

Minorities do not have any sense of freedom. The native much live in quarters outside of town, and carry a pass with him at all times or face arrest for violation of segregation laws. The coloureds who are people of mixed background, have limited freedom, but are often cast into classification of natives, as punishment. South Africa still is controlled to some degree by England, but controls its own type of government which does not even hint that all men are created equal.

NEGRO UNITY RISES IN SOUTH AFRICA

Sympathetic Spread of Bus Boycott Viewed as New Danger to the Whites

By RICHARD P. HUNT
Special to The New York Times.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Jan. 28—South Africa's urban Negroes appear to be gingerly testing the point of a new political weapon, the boycott.

On Jan. 7 several thousand Negroes living in segregated compounds outside Johannesburg and Pretoria began walking to work rather than pay a penny increase in bus fares.

A penny a ride comes to 4 shillings, or 56 cents, a month. Even that means tightening the belt a notch on a $35 monthly wage.

Negroes from two other Johannesburg compounds joined in sympathy. Now 60,000 daily are walking up to ten miles to town and home again after a day's work.

The Government's tone is stern; the Negroes seem determined. Last year a similar boycott erupted in a series of killings and riots.

Intimidation Charged

Transport Minister B. J. Schoeman charges: "The African National Congress is testing out its strength and getting support by intimidation."

No proof of intimidation has been cited, and the African National Congress, leader of the Negro movement, denies the boycott is political. Its denial is almost mandatory, for political agitation can be deemed subversive under South African law.

The boycott is breeding a subtle industrial slowdown, as shown by employers' complaints that their workers are arriving on the job late, tired and hungry. In a land, where tribe has been pitted against tribe and group against group for generations, the sympathy boycottsare sounding a new note of Negro solidarity.

The Cape Coloreds, a mixed racial group that has long identified itself with the white man rather than the Negro, have voiced a significant interest in the boycott. It is being observed in the white press that boycotts could be used against other political economic measures, perhaps rent increases or the incipient tax increase for Negroes.

Grave Danger Suggested

Sid de Villiers Graaf, leader of the Parliamentary Opposition, has observed that if the boycott is political, then it is symptomatic of a situation that holds grave dangers for the white population.

The attitude of the governing Nationalist party has been that the boycott must be broken.

Johannesburg employers have indicated willingness to meet the fare increase with higher cost-of-living allowances. Some are quietly evading the public transport law by providing rides for their own workers.

But Mr. Schoeman has called on them to make no cencessions. Employers have been asked to pay no wages for time not worked; the next step could be wholesale dismissals of the tired and tardy.

As one observer said, the police can scarcely force Negroes to ride the buses. Therein, he added, lies the potency of the boycott.

Johannesburg Boycott Widened

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Jan. 28—Johannesburg Negroes extended their boycott today to the city's main Negro beer hall, which normally has 35,000 patrons daily. Today there was none.

The beer hall is run by the City Council, which spends the profits on Negro welfare.

BUS BOYCOTT GAINS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Thousands in Port Elizabeth Join, Making Negro Protest More National in Scope

By RICHARD P. HUNT
Special to The New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Feb. 11—A faltering step was taken today toward turning the Negro bus boycott here into a national protest movement.

Several thousand Negroes at Port Elizabeth, an Indian Ocean port and manufacturing center 700 miles away, began walking to work in sympathy with a boycott that started here Jan. 7.

That raised the possibility that the protest might spread to East London, an industrial port near Port Elizabeth, or to Capetown, where 1,000 nonwhites held an indignation meeting yesterday.

Previously the boycott had been confined to an area within forty miles of Johannesburg. The Negroes began walking rather than pay a penny increase in bus fares; others joined in sympathy.

One informed Negro source said the Port Elizabeth boycott, if successful, would buoy flagging spirits here. There have been some signs that the 60,000 participants were beginning to run out of steam. Some have walked more than 500 miles in the five weeks.

Peace Feeler Put Out

Divided feelings became apparent when one group, described as "responsible Negro leaders," opened talks with the Government, exploring a settlement. They were denounced at once by an opposing group that professes to lead the boycott.

A few more riders have appeared on the buses in Pretoria, where fares were increased. An effort to boycott suburban trains and Negro beer halls here fell through.

The Port Elizabeth group said its campaign was 90 per cent effective, even though there was no complaint about local fares. But an undetermined number of the 30,000 Negroes there rode in from their segregated township.

The Government has denounced the boycott as "fostered by Communist and other left wing organizations" and has demanded that it be crushed. This view caused speculation that the current talks were part of a divide-and-conquer maneuver.

Most observers here believe the boycott stemmed originally from solely economic grievances. Once begun, it presented a political opportunity to eager hands within the African National Congress, leader of the Negro liberation movement.

As to Communists, the African Congress frankly accepts their support but maintains that communism is never discussed in its councils.

Journal & Guide
Sat. 5-2-57
Norfolk, Va.
P. 20

Feted In New York

Dr. Ibrahim Anis (second from left seated), Ambassador of the new Republic of Sudan, was among guests honored at a recent dinner in New York City by the United African Nationalist Movement. With him are Ezeddine Bouhlila of Tunisia; Hasan Bukres of Lybia, and James Lawson, president of the UNAM.

VISITOR FROM AFRICA — When Ahmad Omer, second from right, a native of Kharton, Sudan in Africa, visited A&T College while on a recent tour of principal educational institutions in this country, he was entertained with a tea. Interested students chat with him during the social event. They are, from left to right: Mrs. Alice Hodges, Fort Bragg, N. C.; Minnie Scott, Fuquay Springs, N. C.; Towler Dennis, Monrovia, Liberia; Geraldine McKinney, Pikeville, N. C.; Mr. Omer and Carrie Jordan, Henderson, N. C.

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New Republic Of Sudan Offers Full Equality For All The Races

No Color Lines

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 2-16-57 p. 11

NORFOLK— The ambassador of the Republic of the Sudan to the United States watched his year-old nation's entire supply of currency frozen here Tuesday.

Actually, the new republic's newly-printed currency was "frozen" only because it was stowed away in a U. S. Navy refrigeration vessel for shipment to Tripoli, Libya. From there it will be flown by the Air Force to Khartoum, capital of the Sudan.

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THE AMBASSADOR, Dr. Ibrehim Anis, a practicing physician who responded to the new republic's call to diplomatic service only five months ago, is a pleasant, polished, copper-hued Arab who told a Journal and Guide reporter that there is no race or color problem in his country of 12 million inhabitants.

The Sudan, which had colonial status and was ruled jointly by Britain and Egypt for 57 years, became an independent nation on January 1, 1956.

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IN ITS ONE million square miles are between six and eight million Arabs living in the northern areas, and about four million native black tribes in the south.

But there is no difference in the citizenship status or rights of any of its peoples. Dr. Anis said they all enjoy full equality.

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THE NEW currency, which the ambassador flew to Norfolk on Tuesday to bid bon voyage, was printed in Philadelphia by a private firm. Its shipment to Khartoum is a courtesy of the United States government.

The new national currency will replace the Egyptian money heretofore in use in the Sudan. The change is being made to facilitate the realization of its full independence.

The Ambassador of the new republic of the Sudan, Dr. Ibrahim Anis, center, tells Journal and Guide president Thomas W. Young that there is no color line in his African country. Eight million Arabs and four million black tribes live harmoniously and all enjoy equal citizenship, the ambassador said.

At left is Rear Admiral Ira H. Nunn, USN, commander service force, U. S. Atlantic fleet. Interview took place aboard U. S. Navy storeship Denebola which sailed Wednesday with 17 tons of newly printed currency to replace the Egyptian money now in circulation.

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THERE WERE 180 separate boxes of this new money—17 tons of it. Dr. Anis laughingly said, "I hope our new money will not stay "frozen'."

The refrigeration ship, the USS Denebola, was used simply because it was the first vessel available en route to the Mediterranean.

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DR. ANIS graduated from the University of Khartoum and began practicing medicine in 1929. He said there is a shortage of physicians in his country, but this is being partly met by training medical assistants who do a great deal of the routine work in hospitals and dispensaries under the supervision of the doctors.

There are 400 dispensaries in the country. Nurses are native women. He said that all schools are public and free, as are hospitals and all medical services.

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UNDER THE nationalized medicine of the Sudan any citizen may obtain complete medical services without cost. However, a small percentage of the people who are able to do so pay for their treatment.

School is not compulsory, Dr. Anis said. There aren't enough schools at present to accommodate all of the children. However, these are supplemented by mission schools, particularly in the southern areas where the native tribes reside.

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DR. ANIS' own children attend a Roman Catholic school in Khartoum. He says he plans to bring his family to Washington in the autumn, but has not made up his mind about where they will go to school.

He has never seen his youngest child, five months old. He now has six.

The Sudan is a member of the Arab League and as such sides with Egypt in its quarrel with Israel, France and Great Britain.

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THE AMBASSADOR said that Sudanese troops fought throughout World War II and in the defense of Ethiopia. He credited Sudan's forces with chasing the Italians out of Ethiopia.

They made up for their limited numbers and equipment by cunning and skill, the ambassador indicated. He told about one engagement in which the Sudanese maneuvered the only two tanks they had up and down the line in such a way that the Italians, apparently thinking they had many more, retreated.

The Sudan, Dr. Anis said, has "no ties, no strings with any country in the world."

SUDAN TO ASK U. S. FOR AID AND ARMS DURING NIXON TRIP

Times p. 1 Tues. 2-19-57 New York

Premier to Put Plans Before Vice President March 14— Farm Needs Stressed

By HOMER BIGART

Special to The New York Times.

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, Feb. 18—The Sudan has decided to ask the United States for economic and military assistance. This was disclosed today by Premier Abdullah Khalil, who said Vice President Richard M. Nixon would visit Khartoum March 14.

Premier Khalil plans to put before Mr. Nixon "a solid scheme" for assistance in developing Sudanese agriculture and communications and for more arms to guarantee Sudanese independence.

This huge Moslem country, three times bigger than Texas, could be either a bridge or a dam to communism in Africa. The trend of the Khalil Government is definitely pro-Western and, in the Arab League alignment, the Government now leans toward Iraq rather than Egypt.

The Premier will visit Baghdad next month as the guest of the Iraqi Premier, Nuri as-Said. Out of this meeting a friendship alliance may emerge.

Nixon to See Emperor

Vice President Nixon will come here here direct from talks with Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia in Addis Ababa. He will stay a day before proceeding to independence celebrations in Ghana, the former Gold Coast.

In preparation for the Nixon meeting, Premier Khalil is recalling his Foreign Minister Mohammed Ahmed Mahgoub from the United Nations for further information about President Eisenhower's doctrine on the Middle East.

"We will make a solid scheme," Premier Khalil told this correspondent. "At the moment we do not know how much aid to ask for or what we will do with it.

"Of course, we need help in developing agriculture," the Premier continued. "That is the main thing. We also need improved communications.

Needs Agricultural Aid

"As for defense, we do not need a big army—I would rather have a small efficient force. But we will ask for modern arms, including planes and armor."

Tall, lean and tough at 67, Premier Khalil speaks bluntly. He said this young republic still was too involved in domestic problems to want external trouble.

He said the stoppage of Suez Canal traffic had probably hurt the Sudan more than any other country. The Sudan has an enormous cotton crop piled up. Shipment around Africa to Europe

costs at least three times more than shipments via the canal, he said.

Mr. Khalil was reluctant to discuss Egyptian relations. However, it is known that his Government hopes the United Nations will insist on Israeli withdrawal fro mthe Gaza Strip and then oblige President Gamal Abdel Nasser to keep the Suez Canal free to all shipping.

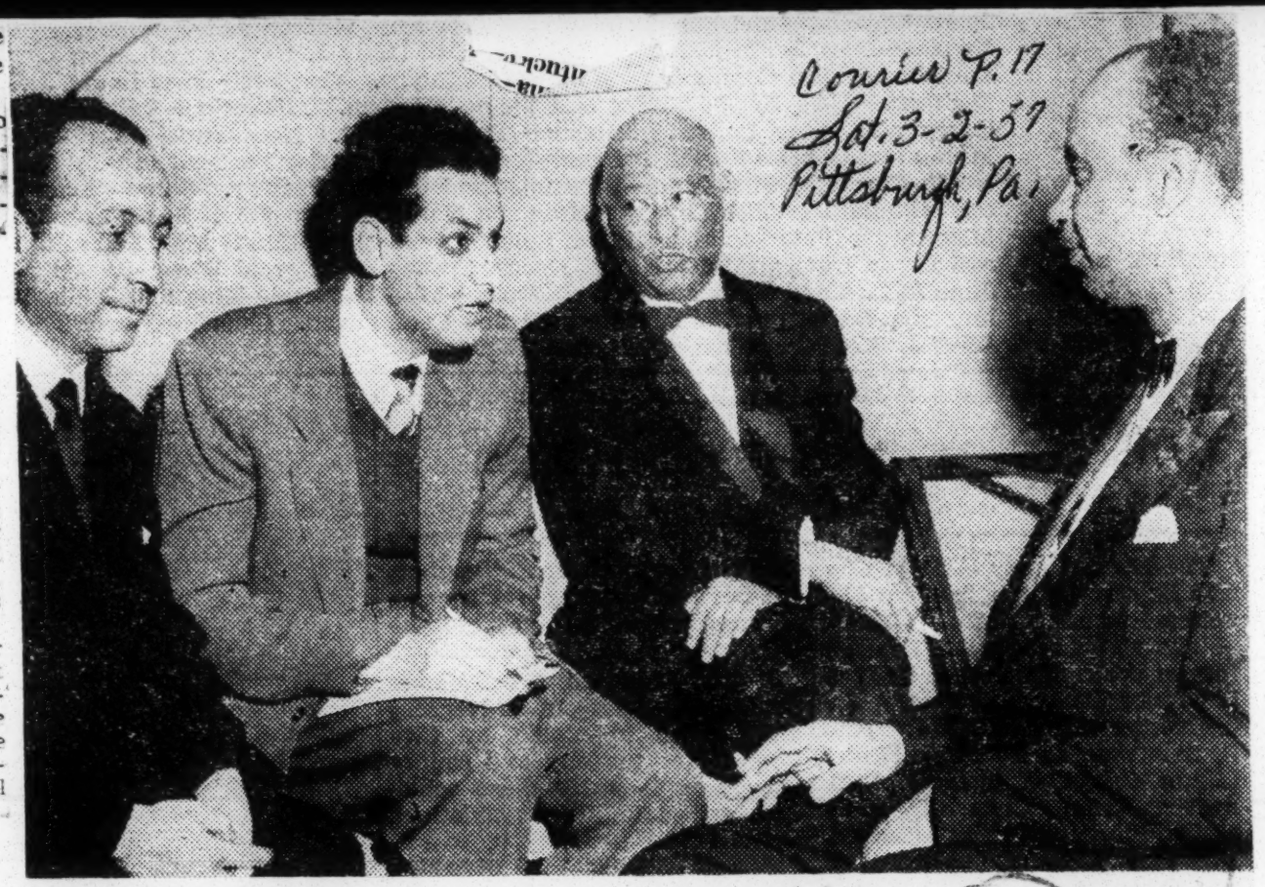
"We do not hate anybody," the Premier said. "We only hate the words 'anti' and 'against.' We are very peaceful and friendly.

"I want to develop this country and raise the standard of the people," the Sudanese leader said. "I cannot face intrigue. I cannot fight on two fronts. I have to be on peaceful terms with Egypt."

He was pleased at Emperor Haile Selassie's comment last week on Ethiopia's excellent relations with the Sudan. "We used to kill each other," the Premier recalled. "Now we consult each other and agree on all things."

Associated Press

ANNOUNCES AID BID: Premier Abdullah Khalil of Sudan, who said yesterday that his country would ask United States for military and economic assistance.



Courier P. 17
Sat. 3-2-57
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIPLOMATIC CONFAB — Sharing common interests and opinions, this group represents four of the world's most important nations. They were guests at a dinner given in the Hotel Theresa in Harlem by the United African Nationalist Movement in honor of the Ambassadors of Sudan, Morocco and Tunisia. Left to right: Ezeddine Bouhlila of Tunisia, Hasan Bukres of Lybia, Dr. Ibrahim Anis, Ambassador from the Sudan, and James R. Lawson, president of the UANM.—Layne Photo.

Diplomatic Coup Pulled By Mr. Lawson

Courier 3-2-57
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK—James R. Lawson, who calls himself a "product of the soapbox," pulled a diplomatic coup when his United African Nationalist Movement held a dinner for the Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Sudan, Morocco and Tunisia, in the Hotel Theresa, probably the first time three such ranking officials have been entertained at one time in Harlem.

■

DR. ABRAHIM ANIS of the Sudan, Ezeddine Bouhlila of Tunisia, representing M. Mongi Slim, and Dr. El-Mehdi Ben-Aboud of Morocco, all stressed the necessity of fighting for the freedoms of others as well as for one's self. Word was also brought by N. E. K. W. You, Minister Plenipotentiary from China.

■

DR. HORACE MANN BOND, president of Lincoln University, lauded Mr. Lawson for "being more acutely sensible" to world, and particularly African affairs. Elmer Carter, member of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, was toastmaster.

It was announced at the dinner that the UANM has urged President Eisenhower to include A. J. Johnson in the U. S. delegation to Ghana next month. Mr. Johnson is a deputy leader of the UANM.

AFRICAN AGITATOR STIRS TANGANYIKA

Nationalist Leader Bids for Control of Legislature and 'Plural Society'

By RICHARD P. HUNT

Special to The New York Times.

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanganyika, March 29 — This capital has been uneasy since Julius Nyerere came back to town.

This ambitious young Negro, the president of the Tanganyika African National Union, calls himself a troublemaker. He is determined to see Tanganyika independent within twelve years and he hopes to be its first Prime Minister.

The British administrators of this United Nations trusteeship voice confidence publicly that there will be no trouble here. But in private many whites think there will be trouble and are wondering when it will begin.

Mr. Nyerere, a slender, round-shouldered man about 36 years old, told this correspondent in his neat little suburban house that he would not stop short of civil disobedience if he found it necessary to gain his ends.

His agency is an organization of perhaps 150,000 of Tanganyika's 8,205,000 Negroes. It is probably allied with the Tanganyika Federation of Labor, composed of about 30,000 Negroes.

Objectives Are Set

His immediate objectives are half the unofficial seats in the territory's legislative council for Africans instead of the one-third now allocated to them, a universal franchise and a definite timetable for the acheivement of independence.

Tanganyika has been called "the country without a crisis" but rumblings of strife have been heard here for the last several months.

They began with a wave of minor strikes last fall. The volume swelled early this year, when the Federation of Labor threatened a general strike over grievances that arose in the fall strikes.

Last January one of Mr. Nyerere's branches was suppressed on a charge that it had been preaching resistance to a Government soil conservation program. Three of his followers were fined recently for holding a jury court on a fourth.

Mr. Nyerere was forbidden to speak shortly after his return here in January. He had been in New York to present his party's case before the Trusteeship Committee of the United Nations.

The police declared two of his speeches were "inflammatory," tended to breed racial tension and threatened to cause public disorders.

Mr. Nyerere professes astonishment at the measures taken against him and his party. He disavows violence and rejects the official view that he was stirring up racism.

His party, he said, "is going to prove that you can have a democratic plural society in Africa and have it quite happy.' He challenged "the monopoly of the white man to train us" and said "Africans should be free to make their own mistakes."

"I am a troublemaker," Mr. Nyerere continued, "because I believe in human rights strongly enough to be one.'

He said he would be considered a troublemaker only in Tanganyika, which he charged had the world's most reactionary colonial government.

This doctrine and its manifestations clearly are the source of the uneasiness in Tanganyika.

The Government appears to hope that Mr. Nyerere will lose influence before any serious difficulty arises. Moderating influences are at work within his party and his enforced silence may cost him followers.

The Government seems to be banking as well on the small United Tanganyika Party, which makes a multiracial appeal to Negroes as well as to the 25,000 whites and about 95,000 Asians and Arabs in Tanganyika.

Surprise From Africa

Americans seemed surprised by an announcement from Tanganyika that that East African British protectorate wants its independence by 1969.

Tanganyika is the former German colony which first the League of Nations in 1918 and later the United Nations turned over to Great Britain to administer as a trust territory.

With 362,688 square miles, it is as large as all Texas with Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia thrown in.

It's famous for its game, ivory, diamonds and gold and is one of the world's largest tin producers.

It lies on the Equator just south of the Sulan and Ethiopia. Visitors are always amazed when they see snow-covered Mount Kilimajaro, standing majestically 19,000 feet high in the hottest part of the world.

It is populated with eight million Africans, 90,000 Asians and 25,000 Europeans.

The Europeans hold 90 per cent of the government jobs and with the Asians control 66 per cent of the legislative seats.

The Nkrumah of Tanganyika is Julius Nyerere, whose first demand is for half of the seats in the legislature for Africans.

The wonder isn't that the Tanganyikans want their independence, but that 99 per cent of population is only asking for 50 per cent of the legislative seats when under all democratic concepts they should be seeking at least 90 per cent of them.

African will continue to surprise us this year and next. The darkest thing about the Dark Continent is our ignorance of it.

UGANDA GETS GOVERNOR

Times, L. & C.
New York
Feb. 26-1957

Independence Demonstration Staged Near Installation

KAMPALA, Uganda, Feb. 26 (AP)—Africans demonstrated for independence from British rule today during ceremonies installing Sir Frederick Crawford as the new Governor of Uganda.

The demonstrators were kept a half-mile away from the central ceremony at the Uganda High Court building where Sir Frederick pledged allegiance to Queen Elizabeth II. Uganda is ruled as a combination of protectorates over African rulers.

Skirmishes took place along the Governor's route to the courthouse when Congress supporters tried to line the route with placards calling for independence.

British and African police tore the placards from their hands and pulled demonstrators away from the route.

WOMEN OF UGANDA JOINING THE Y.W.C.A.

Times, L. & C.
New York
Feb. 18-1957

Tribeswomen of Uganda are the newest members of the World Young Women's Christian Association. And the club idea is so popular in that African land that already a dozen clubs have been formed, Mrs. Maurice T. Moore reported yesterday.

As chairman of the foreign division of the Y. W. C. A. of the United States, Mrs. Moore has just returned from the East African British colony. On a three-day safari by station wagon, Mrs. Moore visited some of the Uganda Y's, of which the wife of the tribal chief is usually the president. Programs, she said, get under way with child education, community health, basket weaving and other saleable crafts.

The idea of volunteer work, done for the benefit of the community, is an entirely new one to the African woman, she said, and difficult for them to understand.

Defender P. 19
Sat. 4-20-57
Chicago, Ill.

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VISITOR FROM AFRICA — William Wanambwa (right center) a tribal leader from Uganda, East Africa A&T, college, N. C., for two weeks. Interested in American teaching methods in higher education, agriculture and youth leadership, he will use much of his time visiting parts of the states. He is visiting this country under auspices of the American Council on Education, through the cooperation of the U. S. State Department. With him from left: Dr. W. E. Reid, dean, school of agriculture; S. C. Smith, dean, technical institute, and R. E. Jones, state agent, agricultural extension service.

Development of Uganda Infants Is Found to Exceed Europeans'

Times, L. & C.
Fri. 6-14-57
New York

British Medical Research Team Reports African Babies Less Than Month Old Are 2 or 3 Times as Advanced

LONDON, June 13 (Reuters)—African infants studied in Uganda have a development "equal to that of European children twice or three times their age," the British medical journal, The Lancet, reported today.

"The results were not altogether unexpected because clinical observation of African children in the first year of life had already shown that the accepted 'milestones' of development—raising the head, sitting, standing, walking, and so on—were passed at an earlier age than in European children," the journal said.

The article was written by Dr. R. F. A. Dean and Dr. Marcelle Geber, directro and visiting worker, respectively, of the Medical Research Council Group for research in infantile malnutrition at the Mulago Hospital in Kampala, Uganda.

Some Younger Than Month

They said that "the tests, which are normally considered to be applicable only to children more than one month old, were extended to younger children, and it was established that, at the age of two or three weeks, the development was equal to that of European children twice or three times that age."

Accompanying the article were photographs of African children tested.

One baby, forty-eight hours old, was shown lying on his stomach and raising his chin from a table.

Another baby, nine hours old, was sitting up and able to prevent his head from falling forward.

A third photograph showed a baby, twenty-eight hours old, sitting up with back straight and head upright and being held only by the hands.

"There seemed to be no doubt," said the two doctors, "that these African children had been born at a more advanced stage of development, judged by the methods used, than the normal European child." The article continued.

"The results of the examination were so consistent, and the degree of advance was so great, that there was little room for uncertainty.

Found Weeks Ahead

"Much of the activity corresponded to an age of four to six weeks. Some was even more precocious: for example, the raising of the chin and the scratching of the fingers on the table, when the children were placed on their bellies, might be expected at six to eight weeks, and so might the maintenance of the head in the mid-position when they were on their backs."

The doctors said they had also studied a group of European and Indian children in the hospital at the same time.

"The European children gave exactly the results that have been found in Europe, and the Indian children gave almost similar results," they said. "Neither group showed any great degree of overlap with the African children."

Sister's Body Uganda Bound

By E. A. JONES

KAMPALA, Uganda, Dec. 1 (AP)—"Mama Kevin is coming."

Once again the word is going around the huts and compounds of the Buganda tribesmen where the Irish Franciscan Sister Kevin started her life work more than half a century ago.

Mother Kevin died in Boston in October, aged 82. The body was sent to the Franciscan center at Dundalk, Ireland.

Prime Minister Michael Kintu launched a fund to pay for her body to be brought back for burial in Uganda soil. All over Uganda the tribesmen dug hoarded coppers from the earth floors of their huts.

The coffin is due to arrive at Entebbe Airport Monday. All the ministers of the government will travel there as an act of respect and homage.

Sister Kevin reached Uganda in 1903—in the first party of missionary sisters to enter the protectorate.

Work began immediately. Sister Kevin ran a dispensary under a mango tree and a school for women. Most of her pupils were former wives of the late Kabaka —King—Mutesa I. When plague hit in the 20s many owed their lives to bustling Sister Kevin.

Years later, soldiers from Uganda, fighting Communists in the Malayan jungles, cocked an ear to the distant drone of airplane engines. "Mama Kevin is coming," they shouted as the heavily laden supply plane soared over the treetops. It was a phrase they had learned as children to signify "food from heaven."

In 1945 it was suggested that Sister Kevin should retire, but she would have none of it. "I shall work till I die," she retorted.

And that she did. In 1955 she went to take charge of the Franciscan center at Boston, but her heart stayed in Uganda.

"I want to die among my own African people," she wrote early in October this year. A few days later she wrote a check that emptied the deposit account which she had accumulated in 50 years of austere living. It was for $20, donated to the Carmelite sisters for their new monastery.

On the evening of Oct. 16 she lectured in Boston. Next morning she did not attend Mass.

"That's good, she's having a rest," said the sisters. But when they went to her room they found that Mother Kevin's work had ended.

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SOUTH AFRICA TO GET NEW CHURCH SCHOOLS

New York Herald Tribune Sept. 1957

By Religious News Service

DURBAN, South Africa, Feb. 18—Archbishop Denis E. Hurley of Durban has announced here that the Roman Catholic Church in South Africa planned to open private schools wherever possible to replace mission schools forced to close by the Government.

The mission schools face the loss of state subsidies because the hierarchy has refused to hand control of them over to the Government under the terms of the 1953 Bantu Education Act. The bishops have objected that such control would destroy the Catholic character of the schools.

Archbishop Hurley, who is in charge of the mission schools, said it might be impossible to replace them in some cases because of the legal situation created by the Government's apartheid (racial segregation) policy.

However, he said, "we are concentrating on training as many non-Europeans as possible to become teachers to their own people. We are appealing for such teachers strongly on the grounds of high religious ideals, because it is not easy to pay salaries comparable to those received under the Government. But we think we shall find a good response."

The Archbishop said "we cannot hope to replace primary or secondary schools, as it would be illegal to open these without registration."

But, he added, "we intend to make more use of our lay preachers and will organize children's education in an indirect fashion."

By Wally McNamee, Staff Photographer

BLACK WIDOW EXPERT—Violette Schlatter, Westinghouse Science Talent Winner from Archibald, Ohio, discusses a chicken skeleton with two students from Africa at Howard University. Center is Juanita Kagwa from Uganda, East Africa, a graduate student in zoology. To her right is Polycarp B. Gadegbeku, also a zoology student, from Togoland, Africa. Violette plans to become a missionary teacher on the African Gold Coast.

Wins Prize

Post-Times Herald Washington, D. C. Sun. 3-10-57 B-7

She Hits a Science Trail As Pathway to a Career

BLACK WIDOWS may spell poison to most people, but not to Violette Schlatter. For three years she has been experimenting with black widow spiders as a start on a scientific trail which she hopes will lead her to the Gold Coast of Africa as a missionary teacher.

To date, Vee's extensive knowledge of the black widow and its deadly poison has won her a Westinghouse Science Talent award. The 17-year-old high school senior from Archibald, Ohio, is one of 40 Westinghouse winners in Washington for a five-day Science Talent Institute.

The nine girls and 31 boys, selected as the most promising young scientists in America, will vie for college scholarships. Top prize is a $2800, four-year award.

IF VEE wins first prize, she'll use her $700 a year to further her study and research in chemistry "and the physical sciences in general" at Stanford University. "At least I hope I will," she quickly adds. "I only filled out the application last week."

UNLIKE most girls who know nothing about spiders and fervently hope they never will, Vee delved into her research with nary a shudder. Three years ago she collected and classified 130 spiders near her home. When the local spider supply was exhausted, she decided to import black widows from North Carolina.

"Just any old black widows won't do," she explains. "I can use only living females. Males aren't poisonous and are only half as big."

Vee studied the black widow's potent venom and developed her own method for removing the poison glands. She preserved the glands in glycerine, then ran a series of experiments on white rats and mice.

Her knowledge of medicine and spiders paid off. The rats and mice survived the tests, and Vee happily moved on to experiments on guinea pigs.

The guinea pigs live in the lab she has set up in the basement of her home. But the treacherous black widows are safely locked up in the high school science laboratory.

"They won't trust me with the spiders at home," she says. "I'm really anxious to let one bite me, and then have someone also write down what happens. I know I won't die—I can't see what harm it will do."

Her parents aren't quite so sure. They've laid down the law "no black widow bites allowed" until Vee is out of high school.

BLACK WIDOWS, guinea pigs and college textbooks (she has finished a college lab course in qualititave analysis and is now studying organic chemistry) fill only part of Vee's days.

A talented musician, she plays the clarinet, French horn, piano and organ. She tried the French horn for the first time after Christmas. Two days later she was playing it in her high school band. "I also promptly fell downstairs with it," she comments ruefully. She squashed the horn and strained her neck. The horn is back to normal, "but my neck is still sore."

Vee plays the piano for her Sunday School and is part-time church organist. She also finds time to be vice president of the school science club, vice president of the National Honors Club, and a student council member.

Although this is her first trip to Washington, Vee has traveled over most of the United States with her parents and seventh-grade sister.

Her interest in Africa—like her interest in science—"just came gradually."

About the time she entered junior high she knew she wanted to be a missionary. Lately she has been boning up on Africa from encyclopedias and newspapers. Now she is reading John Gunther's "Inside Africa."

Africa is her definite goal, but it may be a few years before she gets there. "I want to teach chemistry and physics. And I may do chemistry research until I'm 40 or so, and then go to Africa."

THE Westinghouse scholarship winners will be announced at a banquet Monday night at the Statler Hotel. Tuesday morning Vee will head back to Ohio and her pet black widows.

First Integrated College Begins Classes In Rhodesia

1st integrated college 22 GRADY

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia — The new University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland began classes on March 4 with an integrated student body. Of the 74 students, eight were Negroes.

Southern Rhodesia has a traditional segregation policy, but the school is established with a firm policy of interracial classes and student activities.

The new college is regarded here as a milestone.

It marks the first university in British Central Africa and is an addition to the handful in the entire Continent.

It also marks a victory over criticism that the Rhodesian Federation is too small to support its own university and more important, a triumph over the ever greater opposition to its being multi-racial.

The new institution of higher learning is costing $3,500,000. Dr Walter Adams, the first principal, a man with a distinguished career in education, announced that as a result of demand for admission, the university's size and scope will be doubled two or three years ahead of schedule.

A national campaign will soon be launched to raise another $3,500,000 for expansion.

Only the residence halls are segregated. The quarters for both African and white sturents are identical.

Dr. Adams contends that forcing residential segregation at the university's inception might roster antagonism and discord, but that left to themselves the students would very likely abandon residential segregation of their own accord.

Although African and white students will eat and sleep separately, classes will be completely integrated, as will social activities and sport. "Our sporting teams will comprise the best players we can put in the field, regardless of color," says Dr. Adams. "If other universities are not prepared to play us on these terms, we shall confine our sports to our own fields."

South Africa School Opened by Bishop Gow

CAPETOWN, South Africa—(ANP) — Bishop Francis H. Gow of the 15th Episcopal District of the AME Church, comprising the whole of the Union of South Africa, opened the R. R. Wright School of Religion at Wilberforce Institute, Evaton, in the Transvaal, South Africa.

The Wright School was first organized in 1938 as the South African School for Ministerial Training by Bishop R. R. Wright, then the presiding Bishop of South Africa. Bishop Wright brought from America Dr. Amos J. White, Harvard University graduate, and Dr. J. R. Coan, Yale University graduate, to be head of the teachers' training college and the ministers' training institute, respectively.

In 1941, after the return of Bishop Wright to the United States, the name of the school was changed to the R. R. Wright School of Religion in honor of its founder.

In 1953, under pressure from the Government, the school was closed. However, Bishop Gow, the first native of South Africa to be elected to the bishopric, has succeeded in reopening it. He reports that a large number of new students is expected.

African Student Continues Successful Studies

The Julius Chabala Educational Trust, organized by Bishop Frederick D. Jordan in 1954 to promote the education of an African student he had brought to this country, announced this week that their student is now a senior at the University of California at Los Angeles. When Mr. Chabala arrived he was registered at Occidental College and for one year received a partial tuition scholarship there. For the past year he has been enrolled at the Santa Monica City College.

Bishop Jordan stated that Mr. Chabala's life ambition is to complete a medical course and return to serve his people in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia. The Trust has promoted programs, concerts and other fund raising activities to meet tuition and living expenses for him.

$80,000 Goes To African For Knowledge Of Bible

March said that thousands of viewers had requested that Theophilus recite the Psalm as he had done in answer to previous questions during his climb to the $64,000 level. This done he went on to the first question: Who dreamed that the sun and stars bowed down to him; who begged his wife to say she was his sister and why?

Aderonmu answered: Joseph had the dream, and it was Abraham who asked his wife to pose as his sister to keep from losing her and being killed.

FIRE

Another question was to name the man who set fire to the corn of the Philistines with firebrands tied to fox's tails and with how many tails. Joan, he said correctly, with 300 tails.

Part of the Biblical expert's third question was to name the prophet who was told to slay the wicked Agag and who actually did the killing.

Aderonmu said correctly God told King Saul to slay Agag but that the Prophet Samuel finally

NEW YORK —(INS) — The 30-year-old son of a Nigerian tribal chieftain used his knowledge of the Bible Monday to reap his fortune.

Theophilus Adepoju Aderonmu answered a complicated three-part question on the "Good Book" to bring his TV quiz winnings up to $80,000 on the CBS show "The $64,000 Question."

Aderonmu who has a chance to shoot at $128,000 if he continues to answer correctly, managed questions with complete ease and swiftness.

It was his seventh week on the show. He had previously reached the $64,000 level. Aderonmu in reaching for "double $64,000" had as he put it, "nothing to lose."

The $64,000 won on previous programs will be his in any event—win or lose, according to the rules of the quiz show.

Theophilus, a lean, smiling Chicago University student, considered the turn of events "a miracle." A religious person himself, he was asked by master of ceremonies Hal March to recite the Eighth Psalm before entering the "isolation booth" for the bombardment of questions.

Aderonmu will return to the show next week to reach for the

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Freshman From Africa

James Dennis, left, Liberia, West Africa and William Wanendeya, right, Uganda, British East Africa, both, entering freshmen at A. and T. College, are welcomed to the campus by coeds, from left to right: June Williams, St. Augustine, Fla., "Miss A. and T."; Mildred Gray, Henderson, N. C. and Lucille Jones, Winston-Salem, N. C.

The two freshmen are among 12 students at the college who come from several nations in the African continent.

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MRS. JIMMIE DYKES Fields, Prairie View, Texas teacher is shown with two of her students at typewriters in a class in the new division of the Secretarial Science course established at the Booker Washington Institute in Liberia. This new division is part of the general development program being carried out by Prairie View A and M college under contract with the Republic of Liberia and the International Cooperation Administration.

Charles Taylor Of VSC Set For Nigerian Post

PETERSBURG, Va. — Charles A. Taylor, assistant professor in the Department of Physics at Virginia State College was recently appointed by the Department of State (under the Smith-Mudt Program), to a physics lectureship in Nigeria.

He will be on the faculty of the Yaba Technical Institute, a Nigerian government institution, located near Lodges. Mr. Taylor will be concerned with the training of engineers who are to take part in the Nigerian development program. This appointment is for one academic year.

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MR. TAYLOR is a native Virginian and did his undergraduate work in physics at Virginia State College. He received his master's degree at Northwestern University in the field of physics and has studied an additional year at Iowa State College.

Mr. Taylor has also taken a short course in infra-red spectroscopy at Fisk University, and was awarded a $250 scholarship by the University of Wyoming for study at the institute for college physics teachers held at the University of Wyoming during the summer of 1956.

He is a member of Sigma Pi Sigma National Physics Honor Society, Kappa Mu Epsilon National Mathematical Honor Society, and Kappa Alpha Fraternity.

Gold Coast Students Help Solve Problem At Carnegie Library

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Babington A. Quame, special student from the Gold Coast, West Africa, has helped to solve 'quite a problem' in Carnegie library. He has bound more than 500 books and periodicals since becoming a student worker in 1952.

Miss Rea Whetstone, librarian, said that the library has always sent professional journals with lasting usefulness to a commercial bindery. But the organizing and soaring of the lesser periodicals created a big problem.

"Five years ago we decided to lace volumes and bought covers from a library supply house. Using mystik tape on the spines, we were able to shelve these in good order. However, the pressboard covers for larger periodicals like Life and Saturday Evening Post were not stiff enough to assure proper positions on the shelves,' Miss Whetstone explained.

On further investigation she found chipboard, a heavier and cheaper product than pressboard, to be ideal for the larger periodicals. It was still a greater savings to buy pressboard in quantity lots for the smaller periodicals and cut the sheets to proper sizes.

Miss Whestone continued, "Periodicals were held together very effectively, we found, with plastic cement, then three small cuts across the back, filling these with the cement and laying in cords. The use of double-stitched binder provided the necessary hinge to permit easy opening and use. We continue to use mystik tape for the spines, placing a heavy strip of paper under the tape to give a better appearance and make the lettering easier to apply."

The described process of binding was developed by The Gaylord Brothers, library supply company. Mr. Quame, while working at Atlanta University's library one summer, took a book binding course at a shop in the community. He had seen a need for that particular skill in the Knoxville College library. That is one reason why he learned to do distinguished book binding using the Gaylord process.

The main reason for his constant endeavors is to carry all of the "know how" possible back to West Africa, where natural resources are yet untapped. His first ambition is to become a missionary medical doctor. As a general science major, his second choice is industrial engineering. "Americans are very generous and have always opened the doors of knowledge to free nations who are ready to know," the 5'4" African said proudly.

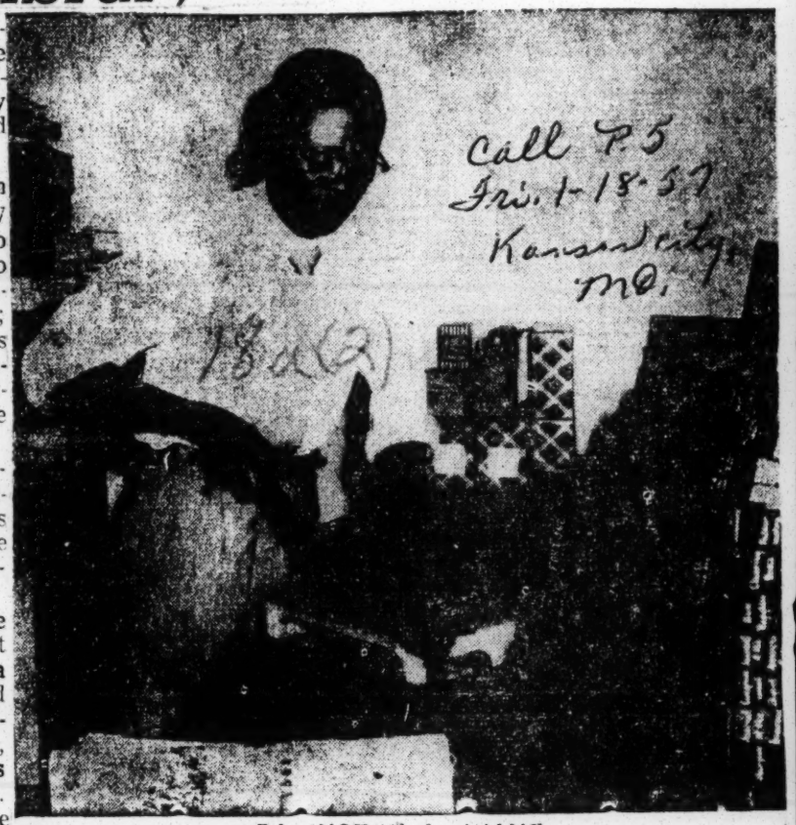
While assembling a radio set in a correspondence radio and TV course, the 115-pounder stopped to reflect on how grateful he is to persons who have made an education possible for him in America; namely, President Lawrence Davis of Arkansas State A. and M. College, Pine Bluff, Ark., and President James A. Colston of Knoxville College

Mr. Quame completed requirements for the B.S. degree in biology and chemistry at Arkansas State this summer. He will receive the degree at K.C.'s Commencement.

"Baqs," as he is known on the Gold Coast, attended a Methodist missionary school. Here he is a faithful usher in the First United Presbyterian Church. Also possessing a bit of accented eloquence, he has enjoyed speaking to groups at various community churches. Mr. Quame is a member of the YMCA and NAACP.

Yet these cold words can not thoroughly introduce this personable lad, who also has the blueprints for a book on how to develop West Africa's industry and another dealing with humanity's soul discovered through travel.

His father, Chief Kobina Adare of Adwaa State in Bekwai, Ashanti, died in 1950. That district is the wealthiest on the Gold Coast. Baqs' brother is a farmer while his two sisters are seamstresses. One sister also runs a general store. Baq's mother lives with his sisters



BABINGTON A. JUANE

AFRICANS AT BENNETT—These three young African women are among 12 foreign students studying at Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. this year. Left to right: Misses Oyeyemi Salako, Nigeria, West Africa; Onuma Uko, Nigeria, and Blanche Tuboku-Metzger, Sierra Leone. All are social science majors and plan to return to their native land as social workers or teachers. Misses Salako and Uko are juniors and Miss Tuboku-Metzger is a freshman.

'Bridge that carried him over'

Nkrumah credits Negro college with developing his leadership

NEW YORK — Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of Ghana, which has become the newest independent member of the British Commonwealth, has not forgotten the 'bridge that carried him over' and credits Lincoln university, in Pennsylvania with the training that helped him succeed.

Dr. Nkrumah came to the United States and entered Lincoln in 1935. He was gradnated in 1939, with a Bachelor of Arts Degree, and earned a Bachelor of Sacred Theology from Lincoln in 1942.

In 1951, Dr. Nkrumah returned to Lincoln to receive an honorary Doctor of Laws.

"I set foot on this campus for the first time in 1935 as a poor and humble student from the Gold Coast," Dr. Nkrumah said in accepting the LLD. "I had to work my way, an arduous task . . . but Lincoln University gave me every facility, and after my graduation I taught here to help liquidate the arrears of fees that had been accumulated.

" . . . Looking back today and trying to trace my career and work, I can see no institution which has contributed more to my success so far than my alma mater, Lincoln university. The type of education and the training in discipline and leadership which this university affords are worthy of emulation everywhere."

Dr. Nkrumah spent 10 years in the United States, doing graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania, where he earned both Master of Arts and Master of Science degrees.

Lincoln is a member of the United Negro College Fund.

Like 75 percent of the students attending the Fund's 31 member colleges and universities, Dr. Nkrumah received a scholarship. Then with no funds from home during his entire stay in this country, he worked as a merchant seaman, in shipyards and in catering establishments to supplement it.

Dr. Nkrumah went to London to study law in 1945. He was invited to return to Africa to become the first General Secretary of the United Gold Coast Convention that same year.

Dr. Nkrumah has expressed the wish that Lincoln, Tuskegee Institute and Hampton Institute "assist us to recruit the teachers and the technicians that we need, and . . . to get the technical aid and advice for our development program."

Oil Company Gives $75,000 to Ghana U.

NEW YORK.—Mobil Oil Ghana, Ltd., has endowed a professorship of business administration at Ghana university in Accra, capital of the world's newest nation.

Announcement of the $75,000 gift has been made by Sir Argu Karsah, chairman of the University College Council, and by R. M. Sheridan, manager of Mobil Ghana.

The company is an affiliate of the Socony Mobil Oil company, Inc. Before the establishment of this former British colony on the west coast of Africa as an independent state last month, the company was known as Mobil Oil Gold Coast, Ltd.

The endowment will provide salary and transportation for a professor of business administration from a leading American university each year for a period of five years.

He will live at the university in Accra, and teach a variety of courses on phases of business management in such fields as industrial organization, financial control, business policies, and salary administration.

"Our company recognizes the need for trained African business administrators in Ghana now that indepedence has been achieved." Mr. Sheridan said as he announced the gift.

LIBERIAN ENROLLS IN FAM-U.—Augustus Fahnwulu Caine of Liberia (right) is welcomed to Florida A and M university by Dean Thomas M. Jenkins of the college of law in which he will study. Caine will attend A and M as winner of the Tubman scholarship which was awarded to the writer of the best essay discussing the national and international benefits of President Tubman's visit to the United States. Others in the photo are faculty members Joseph Gibbs and Robert L. Williams

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First Ghana Student In U.S.

Cleric, 48, enrolls at Allen U.

By JOHN H. McCRAY

COLUMBIA, S.C. — The Rev. Richard D. Ansah, 48, of Sekondi-Takoradi, Ghana, last Friday enrolled in Allen University as the first student from the new nation to arrive in America to study.

He sold approximately $460 worth of pigs from a farm he and a brother operate to raise his boat fare.

The Rev. Mr. Ansah sailed March 18, just 12 days after birth of Ghana and arrived in New Orleans April 4, where he was guest of AME Church leaders.

West Africa's new bishop, Dr. Samuel R. Higgins, who reached Monrovia, Liberia, three days after the Rev. Mr. Ansah reached New Orleans, had previously recommended the minister for a scholarship at Allen.

* * *

THE REV. MR. Ansah, who has been in religious education work since 1928, told the AFRO he has found America somewhat different from the general reports in the Gold Coast.

He recalled that a group of students who once attended Wilberforce University, Xenia, Ohio, had brought back reports that:

"White and black Americans are no good." The idea yet prevails, he said.

"However, I was highly accepted in New Orleans," he said. "I was met at the harbor by the Rev. Mr. Genies, pastor of Bethel Church. I was very welcomed by some of the ministers and churches in New Orleans.

"I have been highly welcomed here. I think Americans are very good—right now."

* * *

BECAUSE HE arrived too late for third quarter classes, Mr. Ansah will be guest of Allen University until summer classes begin. He will pursue studies in theology, which normally require three years.

He completed one course at Wesley College, at Kumasi, Ghana, equivalent of a year's study.

Mr. Ansah outlined the rise of Ghana as a national rebellion and resentment against British domination and exploitation. The new state actually arrived out of a 100-year agreement with Britian, he said.

"The people felt they should have the right to free trade relations and benefit from these," he said. "They didn't have their own relations under the British."

FIRST GHANA STUDENT — Dr. Frank R. Veal, president, welcomes to the campus of Allen University, Columbia, S.C., the Rev. Richard D. Ansah, first person from the new state of Ghana to arrive in the United States to study. A native of Sekondi-Takordi, Ghana, the Rev. Mr. Ansah sailed for this country on March. 18.

ALLUDING TO what he calls "a wage scarcity" under the colonial status, Mr. Ansah said Ghana, although wealthy in gold and manganese mines, under British control allowed miners three, five and seven shillings per day.

Seven shillings, top pay, is the equivalent of $1.00, he said.

He listed such mines as Prester, Tankwa-Aboutuskum, Tamson, Insusta, Obnasi, Hiawa and Knogo. All but Insusta (managese) are gold mines.

"Lack of good pay has closed the Abosso mines," he said.

One immediate object of Prime Minister Kwami Nkruma and the Ghana Government is to raise the amount and standard for wage earners. "We aim to improve our commerce," he said.

* * *

"GHANA, HE added, is pro-Democratic. "We have nothing to do with communisim." He predicts an eventual West African Union of States, which would include Ghana, Nigeria and Liberia.

A nation of about 4,125,000 citizens, Ghana considers itself fairly up-to-date in general health. It's biggest need in addition to a revised economic program, is education.

President Frank Veal said that the student's expenses will be met in part by church efforts and his own. For example, he will be guest minister at a number of religious services while here.

The Rev. Mr. Ansah was ordained a minister after transferring membership to the AME Church Sept. 19, 1939. He pastors the Bethel AME Church at Essikadu-Sekondi and Johnson Memorial AME Church at Mpintsin, Ghana.

Prior to that he had served 10 years in the Methodist Church as a "District Catechist" (probationary elder)."

NALUMINO MUNDIA

Named To National Board Of African Student Association

Nalumino Mundia, African student working towards a Masters degree in business administration at Atlanta Univresity, has been elected to the Board of Directors of the All African Students Association of America, Incorporated.

The association with headquarters in Washington, D. C. sponsors the interests of African students studying in this country and in Canada. Mr. Mundia is sponsored here by the Institute of African-American Relations.

Mr. Mundia, who is interested in politics and debating, is from Northern Rhodesia, a country in south Central Africa. After completing studies here in August, he plans to return to his home and take a post in the Administration Department of African Affairs in the Mining Industry.

In 1952, he was awarded a cultural scholarship by the government of India, and he later received the Bachelor of Commerce degree at the University of Delhi at New Delhi. While in India he was for two years the general secretary of the Overseas Students' Association, a group which worked to create goodwill among students from all countries.

Mr. Mundia's travels also took him to Europe in 1956, via Suez and the Mediterreanean Sea. He stayed a few weeks in Spain and Portugal.

perhaps 500 a year, will be admitted to Lovanium, which is a Roman Catholic institution, and to its sister university, a secular institution at Elizabethville.

As Governor General Leon Petillion said in another context, the objective here was to create what he termed the two basic elements of democracy:

"1. A population capable of knowing wisely what it wants and, knowing it, organized in such a way that it can verify whether or not its leaders are carrying out its will correctly.

"2. The elite capable of governing, that is, able to enlighten this population as to the foremost interests of the country and to apply the policy that it has chosen."

In education, the main effort is to provide at least some instruction for the mass of Negroes. Lovanium seems to have been provided, so far at a cost of about $6,000,000, to train a mixed Negro and white elite.

Lower expense is only one of the reasons why the Belgians choose to educate their elite here rather than abroad. University authorities say another is to protect the Congo's students from premature exposure to political trends in outside universities.

The hope is that Lovanium's graduates will leave with firmly established values, rooted in the spirit of their own country.

In East Africa it is the young men who have studied or traveled in Europe who are fostering Negro nationalism. In the Belgian Congo there is only one Negro graduate of a continental university.

Despite these precautions, the system is generating some problems of its own. Negroes of the emergent middle class are wondering whether Lovanium's first class, due to graduate in July, 1958, will be employed at pay equal to that of white persons.

An element of the white press is raising its eyebrows at the engagement of a white woman student to a Negro classmate. There are no Negro women students. Few African girls go to secondary schools.

AFRICAN VISITOR AT A&T COLLEGE — Stanley William Wanambwa, a tribal leader from Uganda in East Africa, on a two-week visit at A&T College, is much like another student at the college. He has busied himself while living in one of the college dormitories, in visiting with the students, attending classes and conferences. The visitor is in this country at the invitation of the American Council on Education through the cooperation of the U. S. State Department to study American educational and agricultural practice. With him are coeds Josephine Currye, left, Hickory and Yvonne Clawson, right of Belmont.

New University Seen As Key To Future Of Belgian Congo

Bi-Racial Quarter Reflects Policy For Territory

Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, May 7 — The new University of Lovanium is a portent of the kind of future Belgium is building in the Congo.

Like so many other things in this vast colony, it is one-quarter finished. Its campus, recently carved out of the bush, stands six miles from Leopoldville atop a hill overlooking the mudbrown Congo.

Lovanium's forty-seven white boys and girls and 122 Negro boys stand at the apex of an educational pyramid that is typical of the Belgian colonial method.

The two races live together, play together and work together at Lovanium. They pursue a wide range of studies, including medicine and law, and all must meet rigidly high European academic standards.

A total of 1,250,000 Negroes, constituting more than 40 per cent of those of school age, attend schools in the Congo. Only a few go on to secondary schools, however.

Twenty-six Liberian students are graduates

WASHINGTON

Twenty-six Liberian students in almost as many fields, were graduated this year from American colleges and universities.

One student, Luvenia Ash, was graduated magna cum laude when she received her bachelor degree in pre-law from Franklin College, in Franklin, Ind.

* * *

TWO STUDENTS received master degrees, Mary T. Bryant, in zoology, from the University of Michigan and Austin M. Freedman, in public administration, from George Washington University, Washington D.C.

A third student, Edward Moore, completed post-graduate studies in international law at the New York University School of Law.

* * *

FIVE STUDENTS won bachelor degrees in education. They were Mary Ann Cooper, Clark College, Atlanta; Christopher Moses, Xavier University, New Orleans; Laura W. Tucker, Boston University; Joye Christiana Wilson, Eliot-Pearson School, Medford, Massachusetts and Calistra Dennis, West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va.

Two received bachelor of law degrees, C. Cecil Dennis, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. and James Bull,

WILBERFORCE, O. — Central State College President Charles H. Wesley last week announced the appointments of Gaston (Country) Lewis as chief athletic director and James Walker as acting head football coach during the 1957-1958 academic year.

Lewis served for 29 consecutive years as a head football coach.

During his leadership as head mentor at Central State — 1947-1956, his teams played a total of 88 games, winning 54, losing 32 and tying 2. Lewis produced many outstanding teams, and a number of his boys were named to all-star teams.

LEWIS REPLACES Mack M. Greene, who received the Fulbright Award to participate in the International Educational Exchange Program at Madras, India.

A former All-American football star at Iowa, Walker has served as line coach at Central State since 1947.

Walker was named to the All-American football team in 1941, was selected as a member of the college All-Star squad in 1942, and played one year of professional football in 1945 with the Oakland Giants. Walker received the Master of Education Degree from Miami University.

Coach Walker will be assisted by Albert Baker, Mickey Carter and William Lucas.

Dr. H. H. Jones, Missionary, To Africa Dies

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 3/16/57

JACKSON, Miss.—Funeral services were held here Monday for Dr. Harry H. Jones, 77, distinguished missionary to Africa and founder of the Klay Industrial Mission in Klay, Liberia.

Dr. Jones returned to the states in 1953 after having served in Africa for more than 5 years. For over 3 years now Dr. Jones' mission in Klay has been a self-supporting project. He taught people how to farm, how to escape disease and how to live better.

A graduate of Jackson college, the missionary studied for the ministry in Chicago and later sailed for Monrovia, Liberia.

Dr. Reddix, president of Jackson college says: "Dr. Jones went to Africa alone, except for God and a few friends. He had no powerful mission board or other organizations behind his efforts."

Dr. Jones was born just outside the present city limits, northeast of the Fondren community.

18a(3) 1957

Herald Tribune
New York.
Sun. 8-13-57

Associated Press

OPPONENTS IN BRITISH GUIANA ELECTION—Dr. Cheddi Jagan, left, an avowed Communist, and his bitter foe, lawyer Linden Forbes Burnham. Above, as they appeared together in London in 1952.

200,000 Go to Polls In British Guiana

Herald Tribune
New York
Sun. 8-13-57

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Aug. 12 (U.P.)—Nearly 200,000 persons voted in rain today to elect fourteen members of the twenty-seven-member Legislative Council, the equivalent of Congress in this British colony on South America's mainland. Chief interest centered on whether American - educated, Left - winger Dr. Cheddi Jagan, a former Prime Minister, would succeed in making a political comeback. He was ousted from office four years ago following British government charges that he was attempting to turn the colony into a Communist state. Jagan, an avowed Communist, heads a faction of the People's Progressive party. He is opposed by another faction, headed by Linden Forbes Burham and by the United Democratic party, the National Labor Front and seven independent minor parties. Final returns were not expected for several days, although some returns indicative of the possible final results were expected before then.

Howard Graduate Gets S. American Labor Post

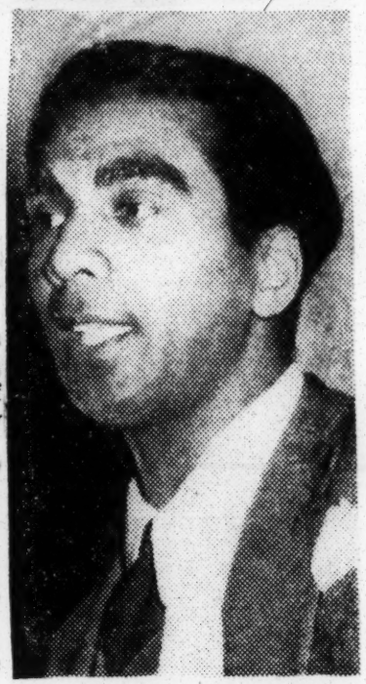
Journal + Guide P. 14
Sat. 9-7-57

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana,—(INS)—Dr. Cheddi Jagan, a graduate of Howard University, whose Communist-dominated Progressive Party won the recent general election in British Guiana, will serve as Minister of trade and Industry in the new government. Norfolk Va.

Four other members of his party, including his wife, Janet, who will be Minister of Labor, will serve in the new cabinet.

Gov. Sir Patrick Renison announced the cabinet Thursday after talks with Jagan. Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox-Boyd is expected to accept Renison's recommendations.

The governor will continue to preside over cabinet meetings and holds the power to appoint members of his own choice to the government if he fears Jagan is attempting to lead the crown colony toward Communism.



Herald Tribune—United Press
Dr. Cheddi Jagan

Jagan Gain Discounted In London

Herald Tribune
New York
Sun. 8-18-57

But Future Guiana Role Is Cloudy

By William J. Humphreys
From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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LONDON, Aug. 17.—Officials here said today that Dr. Cheddi B. Jagan, whose pro-Communist political party won a substantial election victory in British Guiana last Monday, is not likely to be a cause of any immediate concern to the other parts of the Western Hemisphere in which Communist parties remain minor political groupings.

Long-range speculation was less comforting. In view of Dr. Jagan's second triumph — his first, in 1953, led to suspension of the colony's constitution and intervention by British armed forces—it was conceded that Britain eventually may have to answer this embarrassing question:

Does a part of the British Commonwealth have the right to establish itself as a Communist country or territory? Is this a right even though illiterate people, unaware of the full consequences of their actions, are responsible for development of a Communist threat by purely Democratic election methods?

No Red "Bridgehead"

But, for the present, London officialdom is satisfied. It is not apprehensive that the new West Indies Federation or the United States or the Latin American countries need fear that communism is going to have, in the near or distant future, a "bridgehead government" in the western hemisphere.

Sir Patrick Renison, the governor of Guiana, is going to proceed cautiously in selecting the ten-man executive council over which he will preside, it was said here. The official estimate is that Sir Patrick will not be ready to name the members of this high government body before two or three weeks, at least.

Furthermore, whether Dr. Jagan is to be a member of the executive council depends entirely on the degree of co-operation that he is prepared to give to the British administration, it was explained here. Under the provisional constitution now in effect in Guiana, it is possible for a majority political leader to be overlooked.

Governor Picks Seven

Under the provisional constitution, the governor selects himself seven executive council members from the members of the lower-echelon legislative council. It was the legislative council over which Dr. Jagan and his opponents clashed at the election last Monday.

With the three ex officio legislative council members from his own administration—the attorney general, the chief secretary and the financial secretary—the governor is assured of fourteen votes as against the fourteen elected members, provided he nominates his limit quota of eleven.

A tie vote in the council, under the provisional constitution is equivalent to no vote at all. Therefore Dr. Jagan has no chance of a pro-Communist majority at present. Only five of the elected members of the legisislative council can be appointed to the executive council.

The three ex-officio members of the legislative council also are ex-officio members of the executive council, and the governor selects the remaining two. The governor is entirely free to pass over Dr. Jagan for the executive council, although it woul dseem desirable to have his cooperation, in ordinary circumstances.

The official view here is that the agan election victory was confirmation of a disappointment rather than a surprise. Yet the government attitude is reinforced that a more liberal constitution is unthinkable for the present in Guiana. The colonial government, it is felt, is in complete control of the situation.

18a(3) 1957

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR — Claude A. Merriman (right center), the first Negro mayor of Georgetown, British Guiana in 50 years, recently stopped in New York for a visit with his brother, Lionel (right), a general insurance agent. Shown with the Merriman brothers are officials of the insurance company, Dr. Walter Winters (left) and Marvin B. Eckford. Merriman left soon after to attend a conference of mayors in Canada. (Newspress Photo).

Congratulations Sent New Nation By Board Of NAACP

Globe Fri. 3-8-57 P.1
Nashville Tenn.

Prime Minister Nkrumah Hailed As Making Greatest Sacrifice To Create Valuable Addition To Gold Coast Colony And Beneficiary Of UN Trusteeship; Hope For All Of America Seen As Control Over African People Relaxes And Ghana Becomes Independent

As late as early this week, the same kind of run-around with which Democrats of the U. S. Senate have treated efforts to pass such civil rights legislation as the times demand and the kind which Democrats never fail in "speaking out" in favor of before elections, is being "given the business" in the Democrat-controlled senate in 1957.

And as was to be expected, nobody else is being fooled by the maneuver except Negro Democrats Up North. Negroes Down South have not expected the Democrats to give out anything but a line of talk about what they intended to do for the man and brother.

Democrats have changed sponsors for civil rights laws this time. The new sponsor is Senator Thomas C. Hennings of Missouri. He is able to get more favorable publicity for his stunt than a Democrat like the Senator from Minnesota or one of the other states boasting of a flock of Liberals. But it is fair to say that the nation is no nearer to seeing a civil rights bill pass the senate than it was at the first day of the new congress.

Democrats whether from the North or the South must yield to the wishes the Southern leaders of their party and these leaders already have demanded that the Northern liberals do no more than hand out to the colored voters up North the same brand of "taffy" which proved good enough to send them to the polls last fall and give President Eisenhower a congress of Democrats in both houses to work with him on the job of passing civil rights legislation.

Democrats, colored and white intend to throw roadblocks in the way of the president despite that tremendous majority he rolled up to be elected last fall.

likely has plans for straightening out the desegregation trouble by providing by executive order for ushering in the building of a great number of needed school houses all over the south. All colored people Down South know it is futile to stand around waiting for prejudiced people to consent to building school houses only on condition that no desegregation be put into effect. Colored Southerners know that once the president provided that schools will be built only in those counties and states where the people obey the law, all of said people will obey the law. But our Northern "wise men" and women refuse to trust their welfare to a great and good man like President Eisenhower. They have other plans. Plans for more windy talk by Northern liberals, who as Democrats, know they cannot control the House or Senate voting of any of their Southern buddies. Thus the colored Democrats with only a handful of votes they can muster in the house pretend they can make the South accept their pet bills despite the fact it will take the Big Stick of the president of the United States to get good behavior out of the hard-boiled Southern Democrats.

It does not seem that any of Big Negro Democrats Up North has given any thought to how good colored people already have achieved under the administration of President Eisenhower and how much backing he is getting from the best element of the white people of the South in what he wants to accomplish for the people both North and South.

About all that the Northern voters can do to help themselves, help their own people Down South and the president, himself, is to help him usher in the big school building program without attaching to it some stuff sure to get the bill killed in congress. Let the bill be passed and then let the President give attention to seeing that the legislation is put into effect up under the strict provisions of the Constitution.

Who can give one sound reason to justify his refusal to trust the wisdom and patriotism of the nation's great president, Dwight D. Eisenhower? Certainly Negro Democrats have no logical reason to doubt Eisenhower. Whom have they not trusted in the past, without getting anything to show for it?

What make the outlook dark for civil rights laws this year, is that the Democrats instead of waiting for bills to pass the House and come to the Senate for treatment, is that they already have begun to block passage of civil rights legislation in the House of Representatives. They are doing it with prolonged "hearings" in which day after day one hears Southern Democrat politicians tell how every bill Eisenhower has proposed will be sure to cause trouble in the South.

They let it be known that a civil rights bill guaranteed to every citizen of the South the right to vote on election day will cause trouble. What they really mean is a civil rights bill of that kind will cause the Democrats trouble. Colored citizens and white as well have begun to become interested in voting the Republican ticket all over the South. Many of these will vote for Republicans to get elected and help make laws. Many would feel that a fine statesman like Eisenhower ought to have the tools with which to complete the job he has so nobly begun. The job of making this a better country for men and women without regard to race, creed or color.

Democrats do not want this to happen. They never have.

President Eisenhower more than

As We See It:

AFL-CIO news
Sept. 3-9-57

Ghana Aims to Grow with Unions

KWAME NKRUMAH, Ghana prime minister, plans to depend on the trade unions as a main means of developing the country, Theodore W. Kheel, national president of the Urban League, declared on the AFL-CIO program, "As We See It."

Kheel, interviewed on the American Broadcasting Co. radio network program, said that Nkrumah aims to develop a strong trade union movement "because he believes that through the development of the country and improvements in the wages and standards of the people who work and live there that the country can progress the fastest."

Washington, D.C.

Kheel and Lester Granger, National Urban League executive director, were among the American representatives at the independence day celebration of Ghana, which had been known as the Gold Coast.

Communists have been barred from holding office in the new government, Kheel said. Arnold Beichman, representative of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions, who interviewed Kheel, said that "Communist influence in the African trade union movement is practically negligible. It's the free trade unions which have come out on top."

Segregation is not a problem in Ghana, Kheel reported.

"There are no color bars," he said. "The population, of course, is largely African, about 99 percent, but there are about 10,000 or 15,000 so-called Europeans. There is complete intermingling."

In speaking of the integration situation in the U.S., Kheel said it is unfortunate that clashes, riots and bombings are taking place, "but they are the exception rather than the rule. They get the headlines."

"We have truly made great progress in this country towards integration in the last several years," he said. The Urban League has aided "in jobs, in employment opportunities, and housing."

African Leader Thinks Race School Helped Him

NEW YORK — The Hon. Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of Ghana, which became the newest independent member of the British Commonwealth today, credits the United Negro College Fund's Lincoln University with the training that helped him achieve success.

Dr. Nkrumah first came to the United States and entered Lincoln University, in Lincoln University, Pa., in 1935. He was graduated in 1939, with a Bachelor of Arts Degree, and earned a Bachelor of Sacred Theology from Lincoln in 1942.

• • •

IN 1951, DR. Nkrumah returned to Lincoln University to

receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

"I set foot on this (Lincoln University) campus for the first time in 1935 as a poor and humble student from the Gold Coast," Dr. Nkrumah said in accepting the LLD. "I had to work my way up, an arduous task ... but Lincoln University gave me every facility, and after my graduation I taught here to help liquidate the arrears of fees that had been accumulated.

"Looking back today and trying to trace my career and work, I can see no institution which has contributed more to my success so far than my alma mater, Lincoln University. The type of education and the training in discipline and leadership which this university affords are worthy of emulation everywhere."

* * *

DR. NKRUMAH spent ten years in the United States, from 1935 to 1945. He did graduate work at the University of Pennsylvania, where he earned both Master of Arts and Master of Science degrees.

Like 75 per cent of the students attending the United Negro College Fund's 31 member colleges and universities, Dr. Nkrumah received scholarship aid for his education. With no funds from home during his entire stay in this country, he worked as a merchant seaman, in shipyards and in catering establishments to supplement his Lincoln University scholarship.

Dr. Nkrumah went to London to study law in 1945. He was invited to return to Africa to become the first General Secretary of the United Gold Coast Convention that same year.

Urging the development of free enterprise in Ghana, Dr. Nkrumah expressed the wish that at least three of the United Negro College Fund's member institutions-- Lincoln University, Tuskegee Institute and Hampton Institute-- "assist us to recruit the teachers and the technicians that we need, and... to get the technical aid and advice for our development program."

Defender Sat. 3-23-57

Ghana In The United Nations

Chicago Ill.

The speed with which the Dominion of Ghana was admitted into the United Nations would seem to indicate an eagerness to welcome the new sovereign state into the fold of the international organization.

Twenty-four hours after the former British colony had fashioned out its freedom, the Security Council and the General Assembly gave their unanimous approval to Ghana's membership which was sponsored jointly by Britain and Australia. Behind this unprecedented speed, behind the eagerness lies an intriguing interplay of forces tugging or trying to pull Ghana into their own economic and political sphere of influence.

P. 10

Great Britain, for commercial reasons, wants to retain a paternalistic grip on the African state, and, is, therefore looking with jaundiced eyes at Uncle Sam's bid for Ghana's friendship.

Russia sees in this new development a golden opportunity to secure a political foothold through a Marxist introduction of an economic, materialistic way of life for Africa. Such an outlook forebode ill for the West and is causing quite a night mare to the colonial powers.

Though the Western powers are collectively opposed to Russian penetration of Africa, the opposition is on different grounds. France, for political reason; Britain, for economic reason; and, America, for strategic reason.

America is interested in finding a place where her shattered prestige in the world of color might be rebuilt. Economic and cultural aid are a positive expression of that wish.

Britain needs Ghana's mineral and agricultural resources to bolster up her sagging economy.

France, however, takes a dim view of the prospects which are likely to ensue in the wake of the emergence of the new state. Metropolitan French opinion is fearful lest French Africa, especially French Equatorial Africa, inspired by the phenomenal success of the former Gold Coast colony, should begin agitating for independence. The agitation for independence is already very strong in North Africa and may well spread to French West Africa. Once the natives come to know in full what is going on in Accra, the movement for liberation will reach the proportions and the fury of a prairie fire.

While Ghana is being wooed, if Prime Minister Nkrumah plays his cards shrewdly in this international poker game, soon he will have the colonial powers eating out of the palm of his hand.

The dies are cast. The West must abdicate its power in the so-called dark continent. And, Africa, in not too distant a future, will control and shape her own destiny.

U.N. Membership for Ghana Backed

Post-Times Herald

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 7 (INS)—The new African state of Ghana was unanimously approved by the United Nations Security Council today for admisison as the 81st member of the world organization.

The Security Council, convening less than 36 hours after Ghana achieved independence at midnight March 5, voted 11 to 0 in favor of the country's application for U.N. membership.

The General Assembly is expected to ratify the decision Friday and formally admit Ghana into the world forum.

Ghana's membership application was sponsored by Britain and Australia.

Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge served notice that the United States will ask for a meeting of the Security Council to act on the membership bids of South Korea and South Vietnam. Russia is expected to oppose them.

The Council session was presided over by Soviet Delegate A. A. Sobolev, president of the 11-nation body for March.

New Ghana Will Not Be Neutral, But 'National'

Call Fri. 3-15-57 P.1
Kansas City, Mo.

By LOUIS LAUTIER

ACCRA, Ghaza. —(NNPA) — Ghana, the new state which entered the family of nations at midnight Tuesday will pursue a policy of nationalism in its foreign relations, rejecting neutralism and joining no military blocs.

After talking with Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, Monday, Vice President Nixon told American reporters traveling with him on his good will tour of Africa that he had discussed the trend Ghana's policy will take in foreign affairs.

First of all, Mr. Nixon said, Ghana will not be neutral in foreign relations but national. He quoted the Prime Minister as having said: "We can never be neutral."

Won't Be Dominated

When he said Ghana will be neutral, Mr. Nixon explained, it is a country that has newly acquired its independence, it is one that will not have great military forces, and will have to develop its foreign policies in a way that will best protect and shore up its independence. Call P. 4

Under no circumstances, he said, will Ghana accept domination from any quarter.

"There is no question left in my mind on this score," Mr. Nixon said. "Independence is something the people of Ghana cherish and they are going to be very jealous of it, economically and politically, in their international affairs."

The Vice President met with the Prime Minister twice Monday. At their first meeting he spent about 35 minutes with Mr. Nkurmah. He saw him again at the Prime Minister's reception for about 10 minutes.

Mr. Nixon said the Prime Minister spoke with great candor concerning United States and Ghana relations and Ghana's policies, both domestic and international.

For Strong Economy

Mr. Nkrumah emphasized that the major problem—now that Ghana has its political independence—is to develop economic independence. Unless Ghana can develop a strong economy, which would insure its economic independence, its political independence would be in jeopardy.

Ghana's economy is primarily agricultural. Its foreign exchange is based on cocoa.

Mr. Nixon pointed out that the United States had run into a similar situation in many countries, specifically Cuba, whose economy is based on sugar and where market fluctuations had a great impact on the economy.

In addition to diversifying agriculture, the Prime Minister indicated that he hoped for the development of some local industries and some manufacturing.

Mr. Nkrumah referred to the Volta River project. Both he and Mr. Nixon discussed the fact that the Volta River project was one in which Great Britain and Canada had shown a primary interest up to this time primarily for the development of aluminum facilities.

The prime minister also indicated that the world bank was making a study of that project and that the Ghana Government was waiting to see what the bank's appraisal of the project was.

Mr. Nkrumah did not request United States assistance in this project. He recognized that at this time it is a Canadian-British-World Bank responsibility chiefly, but he wanted to alert the Vice President as to what the project was all about.

Related to that is the matter of United States policy respecting economic assistance. The Prime Minister and Mr. Nixon did not discuss, and Mr. Nkrumah did not ask for, any economic assistance from the United States.

To Increase Own Capacity

The Vice President told him that the technical assistance programs which are planned for Ghana, though they were quite modest from many standpoints, could be very effective in assisting the native people to develop and increase their productive capacity. Mr. Nkrumah indicated his interest in those projects.

The two also discussed the developments in Puerto Rico—Operation Bootstrap, which created a great deal of interest here as well as in other countries.

The Prime Minister recognized the possibilities there are in developing local industries in a big way as Puerto Rico did.

So far as the course Ghana will take, the Prime Minister made it clear that he, his Government and his people are devoted to freedom of speech, press, religion and the parliamentary system.

The term properly describing his attitude, Mr. Nixon said, is the democratic way of life.

This, Mr. Nixon said, is significant because it could well indicate the trend that may be followed in other countries as they acquire their independence in the years ahead.

The Vice President told the Prime Minister—and Mr. Nkrumah as is well aware of this—that the United States and other nations are represented here in such great numbers not only to pay their respects to the newest member of the family of nations but because what happens in Ghana can have a profound impact in the balance of Africa and the world generally.

In reply to a question, Mr. Nixon declined to comment upon the refusal of the State Department to give Dr. William E. B. DuBois, 89-year old scholar, a passport which would have allowed him to attend the Ghana independence celebration.

Mr. Nixon said the matter had not been taken up with him and, consequently, he had no comment on it.

NIXON IN GHANA.—Vice President Richard M. Nixon is shown here with members of the Ghana Cabinet upon his arrival in Accra for the independence celebration of the Gold Coast. Left to right: K. A. Gbedemah, Minister of Finance; L. K. Abavana, Minister with Portfolio; Vice President Nixon; Nathaniel A. Welback, Minister of Works, and Kojo Botsio, Minister of Trade and Labor.

'We Are Free Forever'

New Nation Is Born In West Africa

Call P.1
Fri. 3-15-57
Kansas City, Mo.

Tears Stream Down Face Of Ghana's Leader

By WILLIAM THEIS

ACCRA, Ghana —(INS)— Ghana joyously shed the last remnants of its colonial yoke Wednesday March 6, as Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, tears of happiness rolling down his face, cried to an exhuberent crowd of 70,000 Afri-

The symbolic step to freedom came exactly at midnight as the Union Jack was hauled down and in its place atop the parliament building was hoisted the red, gold and green standard of Gnana.

Later Wednesday morning, the newest member of the British commonwealth formally opened its first parliamentary session. On hand were Vice President Richard M. Nixon, representing President Eisenhower, and the Duchess of Kent, representing Queen Elizabeth II. Call P. 4

Celebrations began at sunset Tuesday throughout the rich equatorial coastal country and reached a high point with the changing of the flags in a land known as the Gold Coast since the arrival of the white man in the 16th century.

Nkrumah, who presided at the final session of the last legislative assembly, was carried from the parliament building on the shoulders of the crowd to witness the great moment.

Then from an illuminated stand in the old polo grounds, the man who is Ghana's first prime minister, foreign minister and defense minister, shouted to the cheering thousands:

"The black man has come into his own but nothing can be done unless we have the support of God."

After ordering a moment of silence, Nkrumah thundered again "We are free forever." Then he called for a second playing of the new national anthem "to let it sink in."

Fireworks and lights blazed all night in the Oregon-sized land that is home to 4,620,000 men, women and children, a few like Nkrumah educated in universities and many still following the tribal ways of their ancestors.

Nkrumah, in his farewell address to the legislative assembly, promised the new nation would "stand on our feet."

He said Ghana would shun a neutralist policy and "not be aligned with any particular group of powers."

The pageantry of the British crown and British law marked the opening of Ghana's new parliament Wednesday morning. Outside, thousands of natives massed joyously. Overhead, jet fighters screamed by in salute.

The first meeting of the new Ghana parliament was addressed by Queen Elizabeth through her aunt, the Duchess of Kent.

The speech from the throne, traditional in all parliaments of the British commonwealth, expressed the queen's "profound satisfaction" in the independence of Ghana.

"I am proud," the queen's message said, "to think that today a new member of the commonwealth has been born. I congratulate my people in Ghana on their achievement and extend to them my best wishes for the future."

Following the parliament opening, Nixon gave Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah America's present to the new nation, a 2,000-volume technical library valued at some $15,000. The U. S. gift to Nkrumah himself was a Steuben

vase 11 inches tall depicting free-
dom of religion, speech, assembly
and the press.

(Cable) Courier Sat. 3-23-57

ACCRA VIA RCA 1000 MAR 8 195?

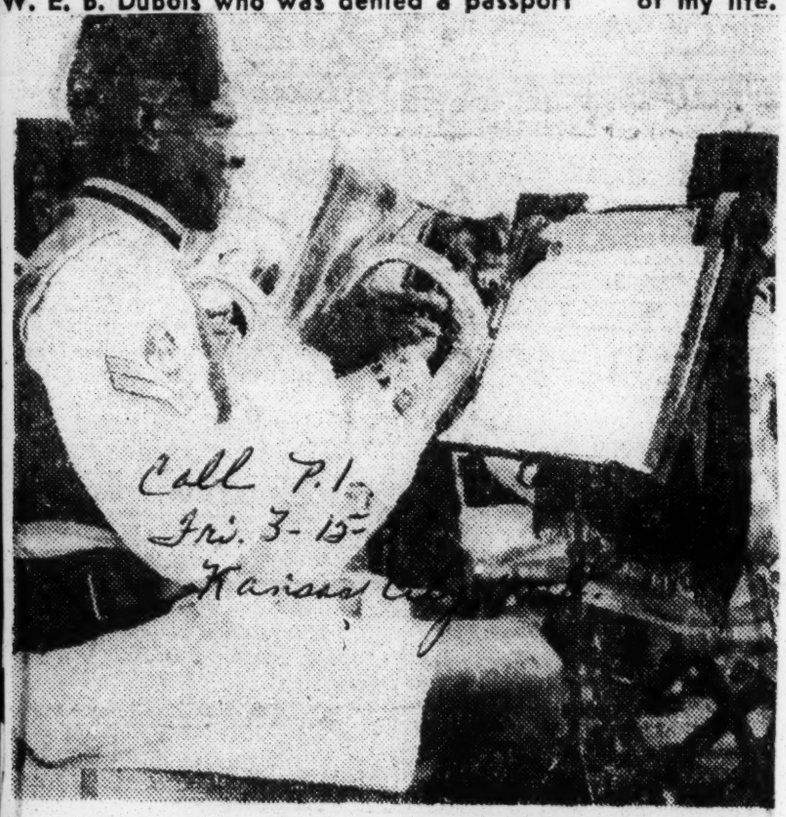
DR DUBOIS 31 GRACE COURT BROOKLYN NEW YORK Pittsburgh, Pa.

P.2

ON THIS HISTORIC OCCASION TO WHICH YOU HAVE CONTRIBUTED SO MUCH OUR THOUGHTS GO OUT TO YOU AND WIFE. DEEPLY REGRET YOUR ABSENCE DESPITE PERSONAL INTERVENTION. YOUR ABSENCE IS COUNTRY'S LOSS.

AFFECTIONATELY KWAME NKRUMAH

Nkrumah Regrets—Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah cables (above) his regrets to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois who was denied a passport to go to the Dominion of Ghana. Secretary Dulles turned down DuBois' request "to visit Ghana . . . on the first day of the 90th year of my life."



POLICE BAND PLAYS.—The Ghana police band furnished music at the Independence celebration of the former Gold Coast colony last week in Accra, Ghana, West Africa. A member of the band is shown here happy over his new-gained freedom.

Ghana Takes Its Place In Brother hood Of Nations

Admitted To UN As 81st Free State

Journal & Guide
Sat. 3-16-57
Norfolk, Va.
P. 11

First Act In Its Independence Is To Join World Tribunal

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., (INS)—The new African State of Ghana was formally admitted Friday as the 81st member of the United Nations.

The General Assembly, following up the Security Council's recommendation Thursday, voted unanimously to admit Ghana.

The Security Council, convening less than 36 hours after Ghana achieved independence at midnight March 5, voted 11 to 0 in favor of the country's application for U. N. membership.

• • •

THE GENERAL Assembly was expected to ratify the decision and formally admit Ghana into the world forum.

The U. S., Britain, France, Russia, the Philippines and other council members joined to endorse warmly Ghana's admission and to wish the new nation success. Ghana's membership application was sponsored by Britain and Australia.

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AMBASSADOR Henry Cabot Lodge served notice the U. S. will ask for a meeting of the security council to act on the membership bids of South Korea and South Vietnam. Russia is expected to oppose them.

The council session was presided over by Soviet Delegate A. A. Sobolev, president of the 11-nation body for March.

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GHANA constitutes the territories of the Gold Coast and British Togoland in West Africa. The name derives from an ancient African state. British Togoland was under United Nations trusteeship, and is the first area to emerge from that status into independence.

Emergence of the world's newest nation was marked by independence festivities in Accra, the capital, attended by foregin dignitaries including Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

SECRETARY General Dag Hammarskjold, who was unable to be present at the ceremonies, was represented by Dr. Ralph Bunche, Nobel Peace winner and U. N. undersecretary.

Although Ghana becomes a member of the British Commonwealth, it is expected to align itself in the U. N. with the powerful Afro-Asian bloc.

Ghana follows Tunisia Morocco and Sudan as the latest of the African nations to be admitted to the U. N.

Native Of Ghana Can 'Feel' Freedom Of His Nation Though Student In US

Special To Journal and Guide

BALTIMORE, Md. — Freedom is something you can feel miles away from home--especially "when you've looked forward to it for a very long time."

This is how Kwabena Duncan, a Morgan State college student from the Gold Coast, said he felt Wednesday, March 6 as his nation became an independent republic.

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"I'D FEEL VERY proud to have seen the Gold Coast celebrate national independence. Oh yes— I'd have been very proud to have been home, but even here, I am very proud. I have looked forward to this day for a very, very long time."

The pain of being away from home for the great national celebration was eased considerably for the 24-year-old history major by a telegram he received from Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, It read: "I congratulate you and I appreciate your works at home and congratulate you for your efforts abroad. A quick come back home."

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MR. DUNCAN IS typical of approximately 300 students from Ghana studying in the United States, some 2,000 more in England, about 200 in Germany, and a few others in other parts of the world.

Like these other students, Duncan is being educated abroad, but plans to go "back home" and take his place among the leadership of his country.

• • •

HE HAS ALREADY known the trials and responsibilities of leadership in his native land Before coming to the United States in 1953, he was chairman of the Board of Education for Togoland, and was elected a councilor to the Regional United Council. He represented the Council at the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth 11 of England.

What does he think his country's chances for success are? "Very good indeed," Mr. Duncan says with pride and fire.

• • •

INDEPENDENCE means a lot to every man in the Gold Coast; it makes him aware he is now self-dependent."

Mr. Duncan points out that Ghana, with a population of approximately five and one half million, is the most highly educated country in Africa, and that it has rich, and plentiful natural resources which can help her economically.

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EDUCATED IN THE Gold Coast where he attended St. Augustine's college, Mr. Duncan served as a school teacher there before coming to the United States. Now studying at Morgan on a United States Fulbright grant, he plans to attend the University of Dublin next year to study law.

He estimates that 'about 1960, I'll be back home in Ghana in the private practice of law."

• • •

MR. DUNCAN IS symbolic of the new wedding of Togoland and the Gold Coast Colony into the new nation of Ghana, for his mother ia a native of the former, his father, of the latter.

He sees Ghana, like himself, " a union of one —united, indivisible, and free."

NEW NATION LEAVES ITS STAMP

COMMEMORATING THE BIRTH of the world's newest nation, this first Ghana stamp shows an African eagle in flight; locates the position of the country on the map and carries a likeness of Prime Minister Dr. Kwame Nkrumah. The stamp was issued in four denominations.

From US Veep---Hearty Greetings

U. S. Vice-President Richard Nixon had a welcome smile and a hearty handshake for everyone with whom he came in contact last week during his visit to the West African Gold Coast to take part in ceremonies which saw that nation become "Ghana," an independent nation in the British Commonwealth.

At top, Mr. Nixon is greeted by Kojo Botsio, minister of Trade and Labor in Ghana. Mrs. Nixon smilingly looks on from rear left. At bottom, one of the younger citizens of the independent nation greets the United States official as he made his way through Accra, capital of Ghana. (INPhotos)

Ghana Independance Marked At Morgan

Morgan State College on Wednesday, March 6 held a luncheon to mark the independence of Ghana, new nation of the British Commonwealth. Here Kwabena Duncan, a Morgan student from Ghana, shows his country's flag and coat-of-arms to British Consul of Baltimore, Stanley G. Burt-Andrews, and at left, Victor Okwuosa, Morgan student from Nigeria. Consul Burt-Andrews spoke at the luncheon.

Nixon Expands Tour Itinerary Again

Post + Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Feb 24

By James E. Warner
N. Y. Herald Tribune News Service

The White House announced yesterday that Vice President Richard M. Nixon has again expanded his African good will trip, and will make stops in nine, instead of the originally scheduled five, countries.

The Vice President, who will be accompanied by Mrs. Nixon and a small staff, now will leave Washington, Feb. 28, instead of March 1, and be away for 22 days instead of 17, returning here March 22.

The itinerary was expanded, White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said, because the Vice President, with the approval of President Eisenhower, had accepted invitations from the additional spots.

Nixon's new itinerary will give him two days—March 16-18—in Rome. Previously no stop had been planned in any European country.

Additional stops were scheduled for Morocco and Tunisia, Hagerty said, because they will coincide with the first anniversary of the proclamation of independence of both countries. Previously, it had been reported Nixon would not visit Morocco out of deference to the French.

Now his first stop, March 1 and 2, will be at Rabat, Morocco. He then will proceed to Accra, capital of the former British Gold Coast colony, which reverts with independence to its ancient name of Ghana.

It was to attend this independence celebration that Nixon's trip was first scheduled. The Vice President will be in Accra March 3-7, then backtrack slightly to Monrovia, capital of Liberia, where he will be March 7-9, before flying to Entebbee, Uganda, where he will remain March 10-11.

On March 11 he will fly to Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia, remaining there until March 13, when he proceeds to Khartoum in the Sudan. Thence, on March 14, he proceeds to Tobruk, Libya, where he wil lhave an audience with King Idriss.

From March 14 to 16 the Vice President will be in Tripoli, Libya, then fly across the Mediterranean for a March 16-18 stay in Rome, after which he re-crosses the Mediterranean for a March 18-20 stay in Tunisia, which is the last presently scheduled stop before starting back to Washington.

GOLD COAST PREENS, ADDS 150 CADILLACS

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.
Thurs. 2-28-57

500 Dancers To Add Color To Independence Fun

ACCRA, Gold Coast, Feb. 27. (UP)—The Gold Coast lived up to its name Wednesday by importing 150 Cadillac cars and 500 dancers for a two-week celebration of independence.

This African colony just north of the equator offically gains its independence from Britain March 5. However, it will join the British Commonwealth under the name of Ghana. Ghana was an ancient kingdom.

Guests at the elaborate celebration will include United States Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

The Cadillacs were an added attraction in a land where tribal chieftains no longer signify their wealth by the richness of their leopard skin robes, but by the size of their automobiles.

Prefier Kwame Nkrumah said the cars would be needed to transport throngs of visitors from all over the world around the crowded streets of Accra.

'Birth of a Nation'

Post + Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Mon 2-25-57

Freedom Gives Ghana Voice in World Issues

Second of a series by London Observer correspondent Clark, who also has been press adviser to former Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden.

By William Clark

ACCRA—When the Gold Coast becomes Ghana on March 6, after 113 years of British colonial rule, it will remain part of the British Commonwealth, the first black African dominion. At the elaborate ceremonies planned to celebrate Ghana's Independence Day, the central figure will be the Duchess of Kent, who will represent that link with the Crown which is a basic element of the Commonwealth mystery.

Ghana will have other, more tangible · links with Britain. For instance, many of the senior British civil servants will remain at their posts for some years at least. But independence will mean that Ghana has to look around in the world for friends and allies, for the first time conducting her own foreign policy.

It seems clear that the immediate policy will be to rally other West African nations in the cause of anti-colonialism. That will not bring Ghana into notable disagreement with Britain, as the other British colonies in the area are well on the way to independence. Indeed, Nigeria is likely to prove an immediate rival for the honors of leading West Africa when it attains independence sometime in the very near future.

Surrounded by France

But the Gold Coast is a British island in a French colonial sea. All of its frontiers are with French colonies. Conflict of some sort seems almost inevitable, as Ghana certainly will sympathize with movements for independence among French Africans.

However, Kwame Nkrumah, the Prime Minister, who will also be Foreign Minister at first, has no intention of using force in local quarrels. Like the leaders of other small states, he recognizes his best forum will be the United Nations.

In the United Nations, Ghana will find a natural ally in her fellow commonwealth member, India, and it is reasonable to assume that Ghana's foreign policy will bear many resemblances to India's. It will be anti-colonialist and neutralist yet there will be differences of accent, if only because Nkrumah is quite determined to be leader of the Afro- part of the Afro-Asian bloc.

That may well involve him in an intense rivalry with Colonel Nasser, and already it is being suggested here that Egypt should confine itself to leading the Arabs, and India to leading Asia, so as to leave Africa to the new African power.

Wooed by Big Powers

Because it is potentially the leader of Black Africa, Ghana is being wooed by all the great powers, including Russia, but it seems unlikely at first that Nkrumah will be anything more than coldly neutral to the Soviet Union. Though Nkrumah, in common with most African nationalists, has flirted with communism, both he and his people have too much respect for human liberty to admire a totalitarian system.

It is interesting to read in the Accra papers regular lists of African contributors to the Gold Coast Hungarian Relief Fund. Because of its own recent history, the Gold Coast saw more clearly than most nations that Russian tanks in Budapest were simply the instruments of old-fashioned imperialism overwhelming a demand for self-government.

Until the announcement that Vice President Richard Nixon would attend the Ghana Declaration of Independence, the United States had not done much to win the Gold Coast's attention or affection. Clearly it is now going to adopt a more active policy, and it will be sowing in fertile ground.

Nkrumah himself spent 10 years as a student and teacher in the United States at Lincoln University, and he has retained friendly feelings toward the country in spite of some experiences of color prejudice.

In particular, as he was there during World War II and was able to see the fantastic rate of American industrial expansion, Nkrumah regards the United States as a source of technical and possibly of financial aid in the colossal task of modernizing and developing his own country.

Dam Funds Needed

Ultimately, it is on this aspect of affairs that Ghana will concentrate in making friends in the big world. The new, small country will not be interested (this is already quite clear) in military alliances or military aid. Ghana's strength, prestige and influence will depend not on its battalions, but on its ability to become a stable, prosperous modern state, and that means to all ex-colonial peoples the ability to industrialize and diversify their economy.

For Ghana, this whole prospect is summed up in the ambitious scheme, which has been on the drawing board for five years now, for a Volta River dam which would provide hydro-electric power, irrigation, and a vast new aluminum industry to use the native bauxite resources.

The capital cost is far beyond the means of Ghana, and in recent months there have been indications that Britain's strained economy can hardly cope with another such demand. If that is so, then Nkrumah, like Nasser, will be open to bids from any power which is prepared to help in building his dam.

Certainly he will look first to America and the West (there have already been overtures to the International Bank), but if the response is unfavorable, an offer of Russian aid could not be refused.

Etta Moten To Record Gold Coast Celebration

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
Tues 3-26-57

ACCRA Gold Coast — (ANP) — An interesting American visitor to the Independence Day celebration ushering in the new State of Ghana March 6, will be Miss Etta Moten, the radio and concert personality.

Miss Moten, who is arriving with her husband, Claude A. Barnett, director of The Associated Negro Press, will be busy on a project of her own radio show on Chicago's National Broadcasting Co.'s station WMAQ which covers the entire middlewest.

Three weeks ago when she and her husband were vacationing in Haiti, she interviewed and recorded on tape the voices of the Provisional President, several of the presidential candidates, the leader of the Women's Movement which has just won for women the right of complete suffrage, the leading teacher of Haitian dancers and several other prominent leaders. These radio shows won wide approval and she plans to do the same in Ghana.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnett visited Gold Coast in 1947 when Miss Moten gave a long remembered concert in George V. Hall under the auspices of the then governor, Sir Alan Burns. Mr. Barnett who will be on his fifth trip to Africa toured Gold Coast just a year ago. Many Gold Coasters will be looking forward to their return.

Going to Ghana

Post + Times Herald
Wash. D.C. 3-2-57

Vice President Nixon, who with Mrs. Nixon departs today for Africa, will carry the sincere good wishes of Americans to the people of Ghana as they come to nationhood. Numerous articles have told of the hopes and problems of this new state, formerly the Gold Coast, as Prime Minister Nkrumah and his countrymen prepare for full independence and membership in the Commonwealth on March 6.

P. 16-a

Ghana will be spared some of the problems that afflict other areas of the continent, in that the new nation will be primarily African rather than bi-racial. But even though there has been a long period of preparation, the changeover to full responsibility will not be easy. The federal constitution evolved in cooperation with the British has not been tested; and the rivalry remains strong between Dr. Nkrumah's Convention Peoples Party, which has its support centered in the more urbanized old Gold Coast colony along the coast, and the National Liberation Movement of the individualistic Ashanti chiefs in the rich agricultural interior. Much will depend upon how reasonably and cautiously Dr. Nkrumah moves, and how he respects opposition rights.

Furthermore, Ghana is still plagued by excessive dependence on one crop—cocoa—and prices have been trending downward. Ghana has sought to diversify, and she has taken steps to set up a central bank and currency management system. But she also places great store in the aluminum development projected to accompany the huge Volta dam, and she will require outside economic aid from Britain and world sources.

It has been suggested that Dr. Nkrumah is aiming at establishment of a republic. Ghana will of course have full right to choose that status. For the moment, however, she will retain Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, the imaginative former British governor, as constitutional governor-general (and some British civil servants will continue to work for the Ghana government). The whole emergence of Ghana furnishes an example of enlightened British tutelage in which the British people can take pride along with the people of Ghana.

Inevitably Ghana's influence will be felt strongly in French Africa and in other areas looking to self-government. It is useful that Mr. Nixon will visit a number of other nations, many of them newly independent, on his tour. This will help symbolize the deep American interest in orderly and progressive change in a continent where change is coming very fast.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Date 2-26-57
P. 1

TO VISIT GOLD COAST FOR INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATIONS — Miss Etta Moten will accompany her husband, Claude A. Barnett, Director of the Associated Negro Press to Gold Coast in Africa for the celebration March 6 when that country becomes the new and independent nation of Ghana. Miss Moten will represent NBC-WMAQ and expects to secure tape recordings for use on her radio show which emanates from out of Chicago. Recently she toured Haiti with Mr. Barnett and her recordings of interviews with the most important people of Haiti are making enjoyable listening for her radio listeners.

U. N. UNANIMOUS ON GHANA ENTRY

Times
Sat. 3-9-57

New State's Temporary Aide Takes Seat in Assembly

New York N. Y.

By LINDESAY PARROTT

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. March 8—The new state of Ghana was admitted to the United Nations today by unanimous vote of the General Assembly.

The African nation, composed of the former Gold Coast and the British trust territory of Togoland, was voted into the world organization by 76 votes, with no member states opposed and with no abstentions.

After about one minute's applause, the temporary representative of Ghana, Seth Kobla Anthony, was seated in the General Assembly. It was understood that he would represent the new nation here while setting up a Ghana mission to the United States Government in Washington.

Lodge Praises British

The resolution for admission of the new nation was introduced by seven members of the British Commonwealth — Australia, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan and the United Kingdom. It was endorsed also by the United States, the Soviet Union and members of the Asian-African group of nations.

Henry Cabot Lodge of the United States praised the wise British statesmanship that had given independence to the territory.

Ghana, as a member of the British Commonwealth, was constituted two days ago.

Comdr. Allan Noble of Britain, the first speaker on the resolution, called the event a "proud day" for the Commonwealth and a demonstration of the "flexible and democratic process" by which the British family of nations developed.

Members of the Communist group and some of the Asian-African nations were less laudatory, however. Arkady A. Sobolev of the Soviet Union told the Assembly that the admission of Ghana should be regarded as a symbol of the "disintegration of the obsolete colonial system" of the European nations in Africa.

Sat. 3-9-57

The Rumanian delegate, Athanase Joja, called the admission of Ghana a milestone in the "anti-colonial struggle."

Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi of Egypt called the Assembly's action "another welcome stage" in the replacement of the "old system of domination and exploitation."

The admission of Ghana was unanimously recommended yesterday by the Security Council.

The Assembly's President, Prince Wan Waithayakon, read to the delegates a message received from Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, expressing appreciation for the organization's prompt action.

P. 6

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Ghana, March 8—Ghana may exchange diplomatic missions with the Soviet Union, Ivan Benediktov, Soviet Minister of State Farms, said today.

Mr. Benediktov, who led his country's delegation to the Ghana independence celebrations, said he had discussed the matter with Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah and the details would be worked out by the Foreign Ministeries of both countries.

Mr. Nkrumah has already announced his intention to establish diplomatic missions in Washington, London, New Delhi, Paris and Monrovia, Liberia.

18a(S) 1957

GHANA

Celebrate Birth Of Ghana Here

Defender
Chicago

On March 6, a new nation will be born. With all the pomp and splendor befitting such an historic occasion, the state of Ghana will come into being in what is now the British colony of the Gold Coast.

3-2-57

While the pageantry is being unfolded on the West Coast of Africa, dozens of observances will be taking place in cities across the U. S.

In New York, the Gold Coast Students' association plans to hold a reception on March 7. The affair will be staged in the Carnegie Endowment building, in the shadow of the U. N.

Earlier, a proclamation by New York Mayor Wagner, a ship's compass from the National Maritime union and a citation of honor from the National Urban League were sent to Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, who is slated to become prime minister of the new nation.

Other New York events marking Ghana Independence Day, include dances, dinners and similar functions.

CHICAGO PLANS

Several affairs have also been planned for Chicago, where the Northwestern university program on African studies will sponsor a lecture on the background of Ghana, by Dr. David E. Apter, of the university Department of Political Science.

The event, to be followed by a reception, will also feature a Ghana exhibit in Deering library.

Other Chicago events include a dance and a display of African art, sponsored by the African Students association of Chicago. Roosevelt university is also planning an observance.

The All-African Students Union of Greater Philadelphia plans a two-day celebration of Ghana's birth. Present plans call for a dinner and reception on March 9 and a church service the following day.

OTHER FETES

W. A. R. Walker, Gold Coast liason officer, stated that celebrations are also planned for

ETHEL L. PAYNE, the Chicago Defender's roving correspondent, flew to Africa Sunday and will be on hand to witness the birth of Ghana on the Gold Coast, the world's newest nation. Miss Payne, who covered the historical Bandung conference, will keep Defender readers in a front row seat as history is made across the ocean.

Washington, D. C. and San Francisco, with the latter including Ghanians from all West Coast states and western Canada.

He added that celebrations in eastern Canada will be centered in Montreal.

Ghana will become the first dependent nation in Africa to become a member of the British Commonwealth. It is the land from which the ancestors of most American Negroes came.

The country's population estimated at 4,500,000, of whom 99 per cent are Africans.

TELL PLANS

Conditions of employment in Ghana will be regulated by a number of ordinances enacted or brought up to date since Dr. Nkrumah returned to Africa from the U. S. They cover such matters as employment of women and young persons; minimum wage rates; the safety, health and welfare of factory workers; industrial accidents and workmen's compensation.

The Labor division of the Ministry of Trade and Labor is charged with the duty of encouraging the development of responsible organizations of workers and employers, and assisting in the settlement of industrial disputes by voluntary negotiation.

TRADE UNIONS

The trade union movement in the Gold Coast has grown steadily since it was founded in the 1940's. There are 104 registered unions today, representing government departments as well as all the major wage-paying industries. Their growth has been assisted by former British trade union officials in the government and by the British Trade Union Congress.

Education in trade union subjects has been undertaken by the University College of the Gold Coast, which runs special courses and discussion groups on industrial relations.

Courier P. 11
Sat. 3-2-57
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Off to Africa—Theodore W. Kheel (left) and Lester B. Granger (with bow tie), president and executive director of the National Urban League, leaving for Africa to attend the independence ceremonies of Ghana, are entrusted with New York City's greeting to the new nation by City Controller Lawrence Cerosa (right). Hulan E. Jack, Manhattan Borough president, looks on.

Courier P. 11
Sat. 3-2-57
Pittsburgh, Pa.

To Ghana—Pittsburgh's Gwendolyn Young, secretary to Boyd L. Wilson of United Steelworkers of America, is accompanying Mr. Wilson and his wife to the Gold Coast for the independence celebration of the new nation, Ghana.

Dr. Nkrumah recently recalled the important role played by trade unions in his country's struggle for independence. He praised them for helping to bring about "the glorious prospects of a people that know no master but themselves."

Couple to open cafe in Ghana

Afro-American
Sat. 3-16-57
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK (ANP)—There's an interesting career ahead—both in business and in social welfare for Mrs. Francis Thomas, if she completes successfully her current course of study in the School of Home Economics of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, NY.

This September, Mrs. Frances Thomas will return to her native country, the Gold Coast of Africa, accompanied by her American husband, and will open the largest restaurant-hotel in West Africa — the only one of its kind — introducing American - style cooking and modern dietary methods.

The death rate among children in the Gold Coast has for centuries been extremely high because of diseases caused by unbalanced, rather than meager, diet.

* * *

SAYS MRS. THOMAS, "Near the coast, all my people eat fish in the north, near the hunting plains, meat is the exclusive diet in the central portions, everything is rice, cassava, plaintiff. What I wish to do in my restaurant," she explained, "is not so much try to grow American food, although we're going to do that too, is to translate American food

Azikiwe lauds Gold Coast's 'finest hour'

Afro-American
Sat. 3-16-57
Baltimore, Md.

ACCRA, Ghana (NNPA)—The following message was sent to Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah by Nnamdi Azikiwe, Premier of the Eastern Region of Nigeria:

P. 14

"This is the finest hour of the Gold Coast nation. History has placed a wreath of victory on your noble brow and you deserve all the plaudits of the world because you have successfully pioneered the movement for freedom of your country in spite of handicaps.

"Please accept my heartiest congratulations and best wishes for successfully steering the barque of the Ghana State to the Canaan of our dreams. Nigeria is inching along and history is on our side. Fraternally yours, Nnamdi Azikiwe."

NIXON, DIGGS TO GO TO GHANA CEREMONIES

To Attend Ghana's Independence

BY LOUIS LAUTIER
Washington Correspondent, Atlanta Daily World and NNPA News Service

ACCRA, Ghana — (NNPA) — Vice President Richard M. Nixon heads the United States delegation to the ceremonies marking the independence of Ghana, formerly the Gold Coast, British colony, March 3-10.

Accompanying the delegation from the United States will be Louis Lautier, Washington Correspondent for the Atlanta Daily World and NNPA news service.

Mr. Lautier, who is a member of the Capital Press Club in Washington, D. C. composed of newspapermen who cover hearings in the U. S. Congress, has been a correspondent for the World for several years. His column Capital Spotlight, appears regularly in this paper.

The Vice President is accompanied by Mrs. Nixon. Members of the delegation include Representative Frances P. Bolton, Republican, of Ohio; Representative Charles C. Diggs,. Democrat, of Michigan; Governor Walter A. Gordon of the Virgin Islands, and Mason Sears, United States Representative on the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

Donald W. Lamm, United States consul general at Accra, is the adviser to the delegation.

Mrs. Bolton has been a member of Congress since 1940 and is the ranking Republican member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and of its subcommittee on the Near East and Africa. She was a member of the United States delegation to the Eighth General Assembly of the United Nations in 1953-54.

From September to December 1955, Mrs. Bolton made a 99-day 20,000 mile special study trip to Africa south and east of the Sahara. During this study mission she visited the Gold Coast as well as 23 other African countries.

Mr. Diggs, an Army veteran of World War II, was first elected to Congress in November, 1954. A native of Detroit, he previously served as a member of the Michigan State Senate from 1951 to 1954.

Mr. Gordon, a native of Atlanta, Georgia, and long-time resident of California, was appointed Governor of the Virgin Islands by President Eisenhower on October 5, 1955. He was graduated from the University of California, Berkley, and received his law degree from the McGeorge School of Law, Sacramento. While in college, Mr. Gordon played football and was a boxer and wrestler.

Mr. Gordon was active in police work in Berkley and later in the practice of law in California. In 1944 he was appointed a member of the California Adult Authority by Governor (now Chief Justice) Earl Warren. For eight years he served as chairman of the Authority which handles state pardons and paroles.

He also is a former president of the Alameda Branch of the NAACP.

Mr. Sears, who was appointed United States representative on the UN Trusteeship Council by President Eisenhower in 1953, is a resident of Dedham, Mass. He first visited Africa in 1954 and later that year served as a member of the UN Visiting Mission to Tanganyika.

In 1955 he was a member of the official United States delegation to the jubilee celebration of Emperor Haile Selassie in Addis Abba, Ethiopia, and in 1956 was president of the UN Trusteeship Council.

After graduating from Harvard, Mr. Sears joined the State Department and was assigned to Pelping, China, as legation secretary. He has served several terms in each branch of the Massachusetts Legislature and was a member of the Hoover Commission which worked on unification of the United States armed services. He is a veteran of both World Wars.

NIXON TO VISIT POPE, NINE AFRICAN LEADERS

BY WILLIAM THEIS

WASHINGTON — (INS) — President Eisenhower Wednesday gave vice president Richard M. Nixon personal messages to be delivered to Pope Pius XII and to the heads of state in nine countries he will visit on his African goodwill tour.

The vice-president and Mrs. Nixon leave Washington today at 2 P. M. (EST) on a 17,800-mile mission which will take them across Central and North Africa and on to Rome, Italy.

The White House announced that an audience with the Pope has been arranged for the vice president during his March 16-18 stay in Rome. The nature of the message to the Pope was not disclosed.

Nixon conferred with the President for 30 minutes Wednesday morning.

Presidential News Secretary James C. Hagerty said Nixon's plane may stop at Bermuda en route home while the President and British Prime Minister Harold MacMillan are meeting there.

But Hagerty emphasized that although Nixon would confer with Mr. Eisenhower in event of such a stop, he would not participate in the Anglo-American "Summit" discussions at Bermuda. The island resort is a frequent refueling point for planes making the long hop from the Azores to Washington, Nixon's return route.

The Chief Executive gave his good will representative messages to be delivered to President Giovanni Gronchi of Italy, as well as to the Chiefs of State in the eight African countries he will visit on his 22-day tour.

The White House told newsmen it was agreed during Wednesday morning's conference that Nixon will hold "frank discussions on problems of mutual interest" with leaders of the countries he is to visit.

The Vice President's approach will be to sit down with each government head and say, in effect, "I am here as President Eisenhower's representative — I want you to tell me just what you would tell the President if he were here."

U. S. officials expect requests for American aid to be the main topics on the minds of the hosts. Most of the countries Nixon will visit are newly independent and in need of economic, technical and, in some cases, military assistance.

Nixon's main reason for flying to Africa is to represent the President at ceremonies marking the Independence of the new British Commonwealth nation of Ghana, formerly the West African Gold Coast. Once this invitation was accepted, others poured in from neighboring Liberia, Morocco, Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan, Libya Qqe capital of Ghana, communist diplomats from Russia, Red China and the European Satellites. But he intends to have "no conversations" with any Reds, confining his enforced contacts to perfunctory and proper greetings if they become necessary.

No Statue to be Erected For The Independent Gold Coast

By RON STEPHENSON For ANP

LONDON—(ANP)—A very interesting sidelight on the debate in the House of Commons last week was thrown by a Conservative member who asked the Conservative Minister of Works if, owing to the fact that the Gold Coast is now becoming independent within the Commonwealth, a statue should not be erected in Westminister to commemorate this outstanding achievement.

The Minister of Works made a very interesting reply, one which gives food for thought. He replied that there was no precedent for such a thing and he thought it would be unwise because there are other members of the Commonwealth who have achieved Dominion status and have no statues in the precincts of Westminister.

Now, it is quite true that the various members of the Commonwealth have no statue to commemorate their independence, but they do have statues and other symbols whereby they can be identified.

I am forced to ask the question if the suggestion was that a European, or a man of European descent should be portrayed as an outstanding figure in the struggle for independence of the Gold Coast, if the Minister would have replied in the same vein. To me, I think no.

There are several statues to Europeans in London who, throughout their lifetime were active in the Commonwealth and Empire — there is Cecil Rhodes, General Smuts, and others—but there is nothing to represent the Africans. The suggestion is a good one and the M.P. who asked it should be commended.

One can only hope that this suggestion be taken up by Ghana and a suitable statue be commissioned and if no other place can be found in London for it could be placed in front of the Ghana Embassy buildings, or if that conflicts with the British Government's idea of good taste, then it could be placed in the Embassy grounds.

There is nothing in England to symbolize the vigor and progress of Africans and this would be one way of bringing home to the British people the rather startling

It's exciting to watch the

Post + Times Herald

"BIRTH OF A NATION"

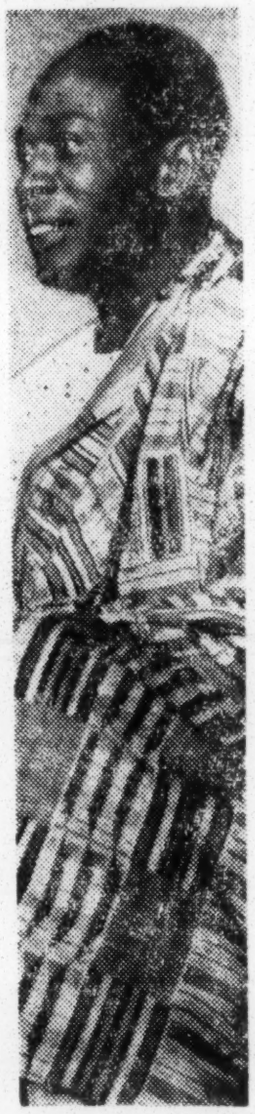
Washington, D.C.,

Sat. 2-23-57

the first of a new series starting this Sunday in The Outlook Section P. 4-B

Noted English writer William Clark, formerly press adviser to Sir Anthony Eden, takes you to Africa's Gold Coast. Here, you'll discover the British Colony which, on March 6, will become a new nation with an ancient name, Ghana.

Clark tells how this newest member of the British Commonwealth, with its all-Negro government, rose to independent nationhood from its own internal resources and leadership. How will Ghana affect the turbulent politics of Africa, seething with the ferment of nationalism and anti-colonialism? What economic and social problems confront it? What will it mean to world politics and the development of the Dark Continent? Get the answers of a veteran newspaperman who writes a special series of articles starting Sunday in



This is Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, national leader

The Washington Post

Times Herald

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'Quickie' Citizens —Big African Need

Post + Times Herald

Mon. 3-4-57

Washington D.C.

By Malvina Lindsay

GHANA, the new African nation, will be born officially at midnight Wednesday. This means new responsibility for the United States. How can Ghana, a potential leader of the African bloc, be encouraged and helped to develop as a stable member of the free world?

Miss Lindsay

Under the tutelage of Great Britain, the former Gold Coast colony has been well prepared in civil administration for its new status. It will continue to receive help from British advisers and civil servants. But it will also need sympathetic and competent assistance in developing its economic resources and above all in educating its illiterate masses.

The Ghana Cabinet is largely American educated. The Prime Minister, Kwame (The Man) Nkrumah, spent 10 years in this country and is a graduate of Lincoln University. He has already started to develop a system of public education that works from the bottom up rather than the top down—thus reversing the colonial practice. For help in this he will look chiefly to the United States. It is understood he would like a substantial number of American teachers to assist in developing a democratic school system.

SUCH a system would have great significance throughout African colonies. For "quickie" citizens is the big need of countries whose primitive populations will soon take on self-government.

A world problem of this era—one that repeatedly rears its head in the United Nations—is that of getting primitive peoples educated fast enough to assume the political responsiblilities they are demanding. Recently in a discussion in the Trusteeship Committee of the U. N. General Assembly of target dates for independence of trust territories, an Australian delegate, in opposing a date for New Guinea on the ground of the undeveloped state of its inhabitants, warned that U. N. members might soon be "sitting beside head hunters as delegates."

The educational lag of tribal peoples may be caused by neglect on the part of their rulers, or by methods of education that concentrate on the few. Colonial tendency throughout Africa has been to build handsome universities on European models, even though there were few students advanced enough to enroll in them.

IN AN EFFORT to get the Gold Coast population educated, the British colonial government set aside $15 million from cocoa crops and built two fine universities. After Achinmoto College, a liberal arts institution, with a windowless library modeled after the cloister libraries at Oxford, was erected, it was discovered that only about 200 students were graduated yearly from Gold Coast high schools. Also few students were equipped to use the big technical college built at Kumasi in the inland part of the Gold Coast.

While this emphasis on higher education has produced some capable civil servants, it has also turned out white collar intellectuals for whom there was no place in Gold Coast society. And much of the education on the lower levels has been too formal to relate to the needs of the people.

The No. 1 job Prime Minister Nkrumah faces is to get the people of Ghana realistically educated. Only in this way can his democratic government be given stability and the country's resources developed by native efforts. And only through education can some of the primitive, widely criticized phases of Ghana society, such as human sacrifice in tribal rites, be obliterated.

Immediately upon his election Nkrumah decreed a system of free public education, and later started its development by withdrawing some support from the universities. He will need professional and technical assistance to make it work.

Yet Americans are poorly prepared to seize their present opportunity to help in African education. Only recently awakened to the importance of the emerging African continent, this country has few places where African studies are offered. The future implications of the birth of Ghana are a warning that this situation should be corrected.

NEW STATE RAISES HER RED AND GREEN FLAG

Daily World
Atlanta Ga

BY WILLIAM THEIS

ACCRA — (INS) — The Union Jack came down in Britain's Gold Coast colony Tuesday night and the Red and Green flag of Ghana went up in its place as a new state was being born.

It was the eve of Ghana's Independence and in many parts of the tropical land of 91,843 square miles dancers whirled and tribal drums beat in celebration under the tropical sky.

Wed. 3-6-57

Flag-lowering ceremonies began at sunset in some areas.

Many of the 4,620,000 men, women and children who inhabit the West African region seemed impatient to taste their new found freedom and sovereignty as a member of the commonwealth.

Ghana's first parliament will be opened formally today by the Duchess of Kent, representing Queen Elizabeth II. She will deliver the speech from the throne and a special message from the Queen.

But Tuesday night the remotest corners of the land were ablaze with lights and fireworks as the old gave way to the new.

Ceremonies were held in Kumasi, Capital of the Ashanti Kingdom, where for many years Britain fought off fierce raiders attacking the Gold Coast, and at Tamale, Capital of the backward northern territories.

Biggest ceremony was staged in Accra, capital of the New State, and thousands of Africans swarmed into the city all day long.

Accra was decorated with flags and bunting, and berobed chieftains rubbed elbows with barefooted youths in the crowded streets.

A huge fireworks display began shortly after dusk in advance of a historic, independence eve session of the legislative assembly.

Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah told the Assembly Ghana's foreign policy will be based on "dignity, peace and friendship."

He declared the new state would shun a neutralist policy and "not be aligned with any particular group of powers of a political bloc." He added in a 5,000-word policy statement:

"When the day dawns, we shall have left behind the chains of imperialism and colonialism ..... But midnight, Ghana will have redeemed her lost freedom."

Nkrumah disclosed he also will be foreign minister and defense minister in the new government, which, he pledged, will continue its relationship with the commonwealth.

The Prime Minister also promised to encourage foreign investment and expressed the hope Ghana will join the United Nations.

He pointed with pride to Ghana's resources, saying:

"We can stand on our own feet."

He said therefore, Ghana's foreign policy will not be "dictated by the need for us having to seek assistance from other countries."

government.

He said the project will be developed mainly by British and Canadian interests and possibly the World Bank.

Sees Trend Indication

At a new conference at the United States Consulate, which will be raised Wednesday to Embassy status, Nixon said Ghana would forge "policies which under no circumstances will accept foreign domination from any quarter." He reported the plan was "for what we might term the democratic way of life."

"Speaking for myself," Nixon said, "I believe this is very significant because this could indicate the trend which will be followed in other African countries as they acquire their independence."

Nixon said Nkrumah was deeply interested in diversifying agriculture, now mainly cocoa production, and in establishing local industries to guard against any economic threat to independence.

Despite hot, sticky weather tribesmen in multi-colored robes jammed the municipal sports stadium for a giant "ceremony of national welcome."

The British Duchess of Kent was given the red carpet treatment, but Nixon attended the stadium ceremony almost incognito. With his wife at his side, he watched as native chiefs, drummers, dancers, Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops joined in an impressive display. RAF and Australian bombers flew overhead.

wait in the lounge of the airport when he spotted thousands of Africans pushing against a fence for a peek at him.

"Well, well, look at this," Nixon said and went over to shake hands through the bars and chat. It was breezy and unexpected. The people loved it.

Finally, he got around to the formal greeting of the Cabinet.

Nixon flew in from Casablanca, Morocco, with his wife and party to represent the United States at the ceremonies this week making the British colony of the Gold Coast the new independent nation of Ghana.

"This is indeed a historic occasion," Nixon said at the airport.

"We in the United States—our people, our Government, our President—want to extend the very best wishes to the people of Ghana, the newest member of the family of nations.

"It is a tribute to the leaders of Ghana and the United Kingdom that independence is being achieved in such orderly fashion," he said.

The Vice President was installed in the ultra-modern Ambassador Hotel, in a second-floor suite, one floor below the Chinese Communist representative at the ceremonies, Deputy Premier Nieh Jung-chen. Two floors above is the suite of Soviet State Farms Minister Ivan Benediktov.

Neither the Russian nor the Chinese received the warm, friendly welcome accorded the Nixons.

Nixon even got a warmer welcome than the Duchess of Kent, Britain's representative for the ceremonies.

Ghana No 'Neutral,' Premier Tells Nixon

Post + Times Herald P. 1
Tues. 3-5-57
Washington D.C.

By John Scali

ACCRA, Gold Coast, March 4 (AP)—Vice President Nixon said Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah pledged today his newly independent country would "never be neutral" in the East-West struggle.

Nixon reported the American-educated Gold Coast leader, 47, told him this in a private meeting—the first Nkrumah has had with a representative of any of the 70 foreign nations who have flocked to this West African country for celebrations marking its independence. The nation will be known as Ghana.

Nixon quoted Nkrumah as telling him: "We can never be neutral."

The Vice President predicted Ghana's policy, after it achieves full independence from Britain Wednesday, "will be national but not neutral.'

Offers Technical Aid

Although still recovering from a three-day attack of flu, Nixon managed to be the first to talk over Ghana's future policies with the Prime Minister. Britain's top representative, R. A. Butler, arrived as Nixon left Nkrumah's office.

Nixon offered U. S. Government technical aid to Ghana, but made no move to promise massive American financial assistance to help build a giant hydroelectric plant on the Volta River, which is the major development goal of the new

Cold, Fatigue Plague Vice President

Post + Times Herald P. 1

Gold Coast Cabinet Waits While Nixon Greets Crowds at Accra Airport

Mon. 3-4-57 Washington D.C. P. 1

ACCRA, Gold Coast, March 3 (AP)—Vice President Richard M. Nixon kept the Gold Coast Cabinet waiting today until he could greet thousands of residents who turned out to see him arrive at Accra airport.

Nixon, suffering from a cold and obviously fatigued, let eight ministers of Premier Kwame Nkrumah's government

GHANA 'UNANIMOUSLY' APPROVED FOR UNITED NATIONS MEMBERSHIP

Daily World Fri. 3-8-57 Atlanta, Ga. p. 1

World Forum To Ratify Entry Today

By GABRIEL DE SABATINO

UNITED— NATIONS, N. Y.— The new African State of Ghana was unanimously approved by the U. N. security council Thursday for admission as the 81st member of the world organization.

The security council, convening less than 36 hours after Ghana achieved Independence at midnight March 5, voted 11 to 0 in favor of the country's application for U. N. membership.

The General Assembly is expected to ratify the decision Friday and formally admit Ghana into the world forum.

The United States, Britain, France, Russia the Philippines and other council members joined to endorse warmly Ghana's admission and to wish the new nation success Ghana's membership application was sponsored by Britian and Australia.

Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge served notice the U. S. will ask for a meeting of the security council to act on the membership bids of South Korea and South Vietnam. Russia is expected to oppose them.

The council session was presided over by Soviet delegate A. A. Sobolev, president of the 11-nation body for March.

Ghana constitutes the territories of the Gold Coast and British Togoland in West Africa. British Togoland was under United Nations trusteeship and is the first area to to emerge from that status into Independence.

Although Ghana becomes a member of the British commonwealth it is expected to align itself in the U. N. with the powerful Afro-Asian bloc. Ghana follows Tunisia, Moroco and Sudan as the latest of the African nations to be admitted to the U. N.

Ghana, New African Country, Owes Name To 15th Century Traders

Call Fri. 3-8-57 Kansas City Mo. p. 1

ACCRA, Ghana. — (NNPA) — The former British colony, the Gold Coast, which became an independent state within the British Commonwealth on March 6 under its ancient name of Ghana, owes its name to the traders of the 15th century who found gold in common use among the natives.

Half of the land is less than 500 feet above sea level which gives it a difficult climate and an early reputation with Nigeria of being "the white man's grave."

Situated in the middle of Africa's west coast a few degrees north of the Equator, it is a country of 91,842 square miles, about the size of Illinois and Indiana, with a population of about 4,250,000 made up of more than 20 tribes.

Three political subdivisions differing widely in background and points of view—the Colony Ashanti and the Northern Territories—attained their independence.

At the request of the Gold Coast Legislative Assembly the new state is called Ghana after the ancient African empire of that name in which the Gold Coast peoples had their origins.

The day chosen for the final transfer of authority to the Government of Ghana was the anniversary of the day in 1844 on which was signed the bond between the British government and certain chiefs. The British derived their power and jurisdiction generally from this bond.

The course of the new independent state within the British Commonwealth will be watched by every country in Africa as well as by colored Americans, many of whose forebearers came from this area.

Constitution Changed

In preparing the Gold Coast for independence, recent constitutional changes gave it over largely to the Africans. The natives held independent elections in which the major number of representatives in their assembly were chosen.

In addition, almost every government post had as its second in command an African and many top positions also are held by Africans. Most of these hold degrees from Oxford or Cambridge, with their original work at Achimota college in the outskirts of Accra.

The prime minister, 46-year-old Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, after graduating from Achimota college, came to the United States. There he attended Lincoln university in Pennsylvania earning degrees in theology and science as well as the more usual bachelor of arts and master of arts. A man of unusual intelligence, he is ambitious and politically wise.

There are two major political parties in Ghana:

1. The Convention Peoples' party, of which Dr. Nkrumah is the head and which holds the majority of seats in the Legislative Assembly.

2. The National Liberation Movement, largely Ashanti, a serious opposition to any ruler.

To understand the opposition movement one must remember that it was the Ashanti who fought eight ferocious wars with the British before they accepted British rule in 1901.

Strong Tribal Unity

One must also recognize the intense tribal unity that exists. One must realize the power of the tradition of the Gold Coast containing the soul of the Ashanti people and which is said to have fallen from heaven in 1700.

Their strongest opposition rests upon the fact that Dr. Nkrumah proposes to abolish the tribal chiefs and with them all tribal disciplines and restraints.

They argue that before such action is taken the people should be taught the value and power of central government restraints.

Early in 1955 there was dangerous rioting in Ashanti country caused partly by a drop in cocoa pices.

Tropical diseases such a malaria, leprosy, guinea worm, tuberculosis, yaws, trypanosomiasis and onchocerciasis are prevalent. The United States health mission, however, was encouraged by the large number of government personnel engaged in public health.

Government medical services are maintained in all three territories as well as Northern and Southern Togoland, the U. N. trusteeship areas administered by the Gold Coast.

Health services in Ghana are supplied so as to cover all aspects of disease in every section of the country. Child welfare clinics and antenatal maternity services are to be found in all areas. Mobile clinics are available in the less densely populated areas. Medical field units conduct campaigns wherever epidemics break out.

Leprosy, the scourge of the tropics, is being treated extensively by sulfonic drugs.

Although there are no centers for training students in medicine or dental surgery, a large number of hospitals are giving training for registered nurses, midwifery, health visitors, and sanitary inspectors.

Education Expanded

In 1952 and accelerated development plan for education was started so as to expand the facilities for primary and middle education —that is for the first six years of vernacular instruction and English. By the end of 1954, 510,000 pupils were enrolled.

Secondary schools were equally expanded. Over 10,000 pupils are enrolled in 40 schools for the four-year course. Three trade schools, one in each of the three areas, provide technical training for over 400 pupils. Eleven teacher training colleges also are operated.

The two institutions of higher learning, tho University College of the Gold Coast and the Kumasi College of Technology, are attracting students from all over the West coast and exerting an influence for African educators that is inestimable.

Ghana is one of the richest African countries. It is the world's leading producer of cocoa, exporting more than one-third of the total world supply, and one of the world' principal exporters of manganese, a metal vital to steel and other strategic production.

It also produces many other agricultural, mineral and forest products. The United States buys 60 per cent of Ghana manganese, 40 per cent of its timber and 30 per cent of its cocoa.

One of the economic strengths of Ghana is that agricultural products, especially cocoa, are produced chiefly by small independent African farmers. But a definite weakness is the heavy dependence of Ghana on cocoa, a product subject to wide price fluctuations on the world market.

The seat of government, Accra, is one of the largest offshore ports in the world. There the ships lie quite far out and small boats manned by Africans with curious handshaped paddles handle imports and exports. Through the port passes about one-third of Ghana trade.

The great white Christiansborg Castle—the residence of the Governor-General—was originally built by the Portuguese with two or three layers of underground dungeons, used for prisoners and slaves. The British bombed it while the Germans were in it and utilizing the necessity for repairs made it a pleasant, commodious and practical residence.

One of the most interesting facts about the evolution of the people of Ghana is the power of their women. This is traditional to the tribal life but it has carried over to the highest political organization.

The women are in charge of almost all the markets and as the market is the central meeting place, these women are becoming a real force in politics.

The head of the women's organization is a strong Nkrumah supporter. On the other hand, the Ashanti opposition has its strong organization of women also.

New Nation

Advertiser P.T.A. Montgomery, Ala. 3-6-57

Ghana, the new nation on the West Coast of Africa, has evolved from a society where human sacrifices were publicly and officially performed down to the closing years of the 19th Century. It is a notable example, both of African progress, and of the benevolent, progressive side of much-abused British colonialism.

Ghana was created from the former British Gold Coast colony. It is nearly twice as big as Alabama, with around 4,000,000 people. Natives of the coastal areas have been in contact with Europeans for centuries, the latter attracted by gold and slaves. The Portuguese were there as early as 1481.

In 1553 English ships brought home 150 pounds of "Guinea gold." Guinea was the general European name for the African coastal area on the south side of the great westward bulge of the continent. The region was such an important source of gold that its name was given to the English gold piece first coined in 1663. Although the guinea is no longer coined, some English prices are still quoted in terms of "guineas," equivalent to 21 shillings. (The pound is 20 shillings.)

In the Gold Coast interior was the powerful kingdom of Ashanti, not finally subdued by the British until 1900. During the 19th Century the British were often at war with the Ashantis, sometimes with unhappy results. In 1824 an English expedition was defeated, and the head of its leader, Sir Charles McCarthy, was made into a drinking cup by the Ashanti king.

That African monarch made an observation that has been confirmed repeatedly in our time. "The white man," he said, "bring many cannon to the bush, but the bush is stronger than the cannon." Smart jungle fighters have demonstrated that anew, in this age of the airplane and atomic bomb.

The Ashanti went in for human sacrifice in a big way—founded on piety toward parents and other connections. It was believed that the rank of a man in the future world depended on the number of attendants sent after him.

Today, cocoa has replaced gold and slaves as the main product of Ghana. Good prices have brought prosperity, though there have been warnings of too much dependence on one crop. Cocoa accounts for more than 70% of exports. Ghana is second only to Russia as a source of manganese.

The climate is unsuited to Europeans —Guinea was long known as "the white man's grave" and even with improved disease control it is not attractive for permanent European residence.

The fact that there was no British colonization in the true sense is undoubtedly one reason the British were willing to let Ghana go. But the peaceful creation of the new nation is none the less a tribute to good will and good sense, often so sorely lacking in the world of today.

More Facts About Ghana And Her Possibilities

This year is made important in the history books of civilization because of the birth of a new nation on the African Gold Coast.

Daily Herald Thurs. 3-7-57

Ghana comes into the family of free nations, to become the second free Republic in Africa. Her sister, Liberia was set up during the administration of President Monroe as a haven for freed slaves and those slaves illegally trafficked across the ocean. The capital city, Monrovia was named for the American President and in its confines are found many memorials to his generosity.

Atlanta, Ga. P. 6

As might be the case of many colonial possessions, conflicting census figures might ensue as to population. Some holders of such possession might purposely withhold from the natives the actual population. The latest releases on the population of Ghana would conservatively be placed at four and a half millions. While three figures have been given, one less and the other more, it is felt that safe ground might be found in the claim of four and a half millions.

Be that as it may, the resources of the country are reported to be ample able to not only give employment to the millions of laborers, but to support the vast population.

Apparently the population roughly would settle at about four times the number of Negroes in the state of Georgia. With such an outlay of taxpayers there are no reason why Ghana should not prove a thriving venture.

A system of government in which public officials, like those of Liberia would be integrated into the ruling families the world, should prove a boon to that side of the ocean.

Carved from a British possession, Ghana should be an incentive in arousing other European empires in giving independence to African holdings.

Such a move, in time might bring about some migration of those in our own country who might be of assistance in the establishments of schools, hospitals, industries and those Democratic principles, which will enhance the prestige and possibilities of a young nation.

GHANA WILL SHUN NEUTRAL POLICY

Times P.5-C

Prime Minister Tells Nixon This Is Notables Gather for Independence Fete

Times 3-5-57

By THOMAS F. BRADY

Special to The New York Times.

ACCRA, Gold Coast, March 4 —Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah told Vice President Richard M. Nixon today that Ghana "could never be neutral" in the "cold war."

New York

Meanwhile the Soviet delegation, here for ceremonies Wednesday that will make the Gold Coast independent under the new name of Ghana, invited the Legislative Assembly to send a delegation to the Soviet Union.

An invitation from the Supreme Soviet, delivered to Sir Emmanuel Quist, Speaker of the Assembly, said the Moscow deliberative body was "desirous of establishing direct contact with the Legislature of Ghana" and would be glad welcome a delegation of eight to ten members.

The note also asked for a response by the assembly indicating when a visit would be convenient if the invitation were accepted. It was signed by P. Lobanov, Chairman of the Supreme Soviet, and by V. Lapsis, Chairman of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet.

Guest of Finance Chief

After Mr. Nixon's discussion with the Prime Minister, he and Mrs. Nixon lunched at the home of Kimla Agbell Gbedemah, Gold Coast Finance Minister. Among the twelve guests was Ivan A. Benediktav, chairman of the Soviet delegation and Minister of State Farms.

Mr. Nixon said later his conversation with Benediktov, conducted thruogh an interpreter, had been confined to agricultural subjects. The Soviet Minister said Russia would have a bumper crop this year and that the Soviet farm delegation that visited the United States last year had gained valuable experience. He told the Vice President he would like more Americans to visit the Soviet Union.

Mr. Nixon said while Mr. Nkrumah had ruled out neutralism he had indicated the policy of Ghana would be strictly national and would be designed to protect and shore up independence.

The Vice President said he foresaw on the basis of Mr. Nkrumah's remarks that there would be no foreign domination from any quarter because Ghana would be very jealous of her independence.

Mr. Nixon learned that no decision had been made on Ghana's future relations with the Iron Curtain countries.

Ghana to Seek World Ties

In a speech at the state dinner tonight Mr. Nkrumah said "it will be the policy of the Government of Ghana to establish the closest possible contacts with all other parts of the world."

"Our desire to be with the Commonwealth," he continued, is inspired by the belief that the Commonwealth countries are dedicated to seeking a solution of their common problems by democratic and peaceful means, and I add that so long as the Commonwealth stands by this avowed policy our continued association with it is assured."

The United States mission here will be changed from a Consulate General to an Embassy Wednesday, the day of independence, he disclosed. But he said he did not know who would be the Ambassador. The embassy could operate for a time under a Chargé d'Affaires.

Mr. Nixon said Mr. Nkrumah had emphasized that Ghana's major problem would be "economic independence." The Prime Minister said political independence would be in jeopardy unless the economy were strong.

Mr. Nkrumah hopes for diversification of Ghana's economy. The Gold Coast has been dependent for foreign exhange almost solely on cocoa. The Prime Minister would like to see domestic industries established. He told Mr. Nixon the Volta River project, which would provide electricity to make aluminum from Ghana's bauxite, was awaiting a decision on financing from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

NEW AFRICAN LAND TO COMBAT GRAFT

Times 2-24-57

New York

Prime Minister of Ghana Calls on Legislators to Set Examples of Honesty

Times 2-24-57

Special to The New York Times.

SALTPOND, Gold Coast, Feb. 24—Kwame Nkrumah, Prime Minister of the new West African state of Ghana, which will come into being March 6, said today that he was determined to eradicate bribery and corruption from the country.

He called on all members of the Gold Coast Legislative Assembly and all in authority to set an example in modesty, honesty and integrity.

An emergency conference of the governmental Convention People's party, before which Mr. Nkrumah spoke, was held at Saltpond, a small coastal town a hundred miles from Accra.

The choice of the site was significant. In this town Mr. Nkrumah once wept when he disagreed violently with the older politicians who had invited him, after he had studied in the United States, to become general secretary of a new movement to free the country from British rule.

It was here that the youthful politicians, touched by his tears, urged him to break from the older generation and form his own party. He agreed and formed the Convention People's party, which played a leading role in the independence struggle.

So he began his speech by thanking all for support and calling upon them to rededicate themselves, upon the attainment of independence, to the greater struggle of building "the new Ghana of our dreams fit for free men to live in."

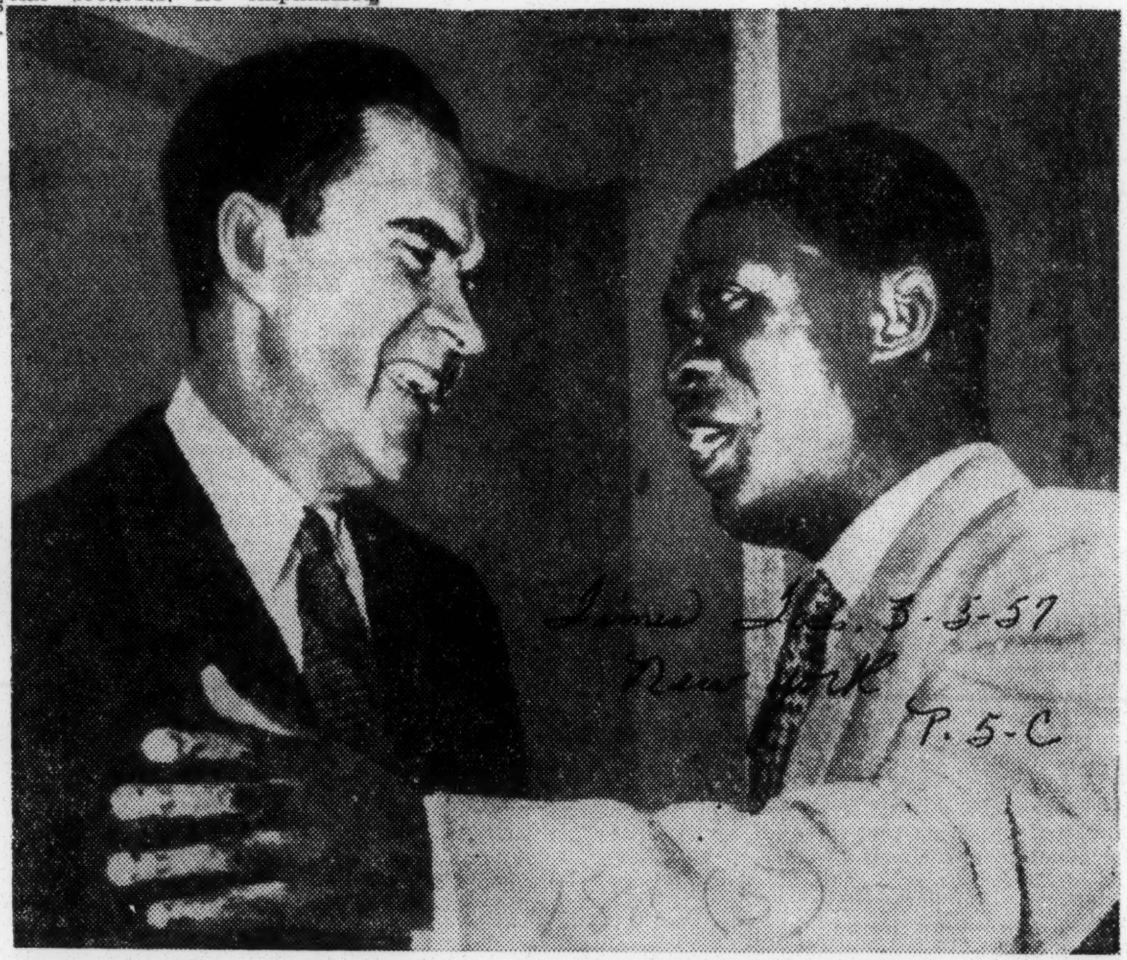
He said attainment of independence should be followed by a period of national reconstruction, plans for which should deal mainly with social and economic programs to provide jobs for all.

The emphasis must shift from anti-imperialism to the internal struggle against enemies of social progress, he emphasized.

Times P.5-C New York

The New York Times

DEEDS, NOT WORDS: Kwame Kkrumah, Prime Minister of Ghana, to come into existence March 6. He asked all legislators to set example of integrity in new state.



Times P.5-C 3-5-57 New York

Associated Press Radiophoto

NIXON MEETS GOLD COAST LEADER: Vice President Richard M. Nixon with Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah at Accra, capital of Gold Coast, which will become independent nation of Ghana tomorrow. Mr. Nixon is present as President Eisenhower's representative.

Ghana Independence, Africa's Biggest Event

Defender, Chicago, Ill. Sat. 2-16-57

P 3

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

Not since the momentuous meeting in 1871 of Dr. Livingston and H. M. Stanley on the Dark Continent will there be a more historic date than March, 1957. For on that day of days, the first African country to obtain freedom from colonialism will be born, a new republic.

At midnight, bombs will burst, guns will boom and fireworks light up the sky in celebration of the proclaiming of Ghana, formerly, the Gold Coast, and four-and-a half million black people will take their place on equal status with the rest of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Commonwealth status does not imply the semi-independence which is so often mistakenly implied.

TRADE STATUS

It means that the independent country keeps an affiliation with the Crown, more for economic and trade purposes than anything else.

So great is this event that President Eisenhower has designated Vice-President and Mrs. Nixon to represent him at the 10-day celebration. He gave further importance to it by saying this was far more important than a pure ceremonial event. The United States wants a warm friendship with the new country and desires to pay its respects, he said.

The occasion has engendered so much excitement that thousands of Americans of both races will make the long trek to Africa to participate in the rejoicing.

GREAT SAGA

The story of this small country, ancestral home of most of the 18 million Americans of African descent, with its emergence as a chief source of the early slave trade to a wealthy colony owned by the British and then the saga of its struggle for freedom, is so fascinating that one could be absorbed for hours in reading about it.

Geographically, it is located on the West Coast of Africa, about midway of the big hump of the northern part of the continent. In area, it is roughly the size of the state of Illinois with about 92,000 square miles.

The climate is tropical, the soil fertile. Accra, the capital and principal city, has a population of 175,000. Cocoa and gold are the principal sources of wealth and economy.

The name Ghana derives from an ancient kingdom which is believed to have flourished for nine centuries and the date of independence was fixed on the 113th anniversary of the signing of the Bond of 1844 by which certain chiefs acknowledge the jurisdiction of the British Sovereign.

SPEAK ENGLISH

Although there are several principal dialects, English is the official language and is spoken by most people in the coastal areas. The rugged individualness of the people which led to independence can best be illustrated by the country's number one citizen, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the Prime Minister.

A 47-year-old serious looking bachelor, Nkrumah is a product of Lincoln university in Pennsylvania. He took another degree at the University of Pennsylvania. He heads the politically vibrant Convention Peoples' Party.

Nkrumah, who in his younger days of fiery patriotism, leaned sharply to the left, has gone to great pains to keep Communism out. His main opposition comes from the warlike Ashanti, the proud tribesmen to the North who cling to the old ways; but own more than half of the cocoa produced.

JAILED TWO YEARS

Nkrumah spent two years in jail for leading a general strike; but in 1951 when the first elections were held, the CPP won by such an overwhelming majority that the British Governor General, Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, was constrained to pardon the young leader.

Since that time, the country has moved steadily towards independence.

Ghana has its problems of dissenters and disgruntled ones, like many other countries. All are not in favor of independence. Some with vested interests even went so far as to send a delegation to London to protest independence last year.

They argued for a Crown Federation with a royal commission. There are indications of rough sledding ahead for Nkrumah and the rumor is rife that the Ashanti's are set to embarrass the new government by staging disorders during the celebrations.

However, Nkrumah is both a shrewd and wise statesman. Much will depend on what form of representation the government will take and whether he can weld the opposing factions together by giving them regional representation.

BRITISH MODEL

The present government is modeled after the British Parliament. Presumably, Ghana will keep its monetary system which is based on the pound-sterling bloc. By law, Europeans, (there are only 13,000 of them) here have never been allowed to own land. Thus, there is not the bitter friction which is found in Kenya where the Mau Mau massacres have taken place.

Nkrumah is eager for foreign investments and capital to come into the land of great potentials with all of its untapped vast natural resources. In the North, there is bauxite waiting to be prospected. American Negroes have been particularly welcomed. One insurance company already is established there.

Great stress is laid on education. There are more children in school than there are adults and once these youngsters begin learning, they want to shake off the old tribal habits.

The new flag of the country is red, green and gold with a black star. The red symbolizes the struggle for freedom, green is for the forests, and gold means the wealth of the country.

The black star is a sign of hope and aspiration to other African countries working for freedom. Ghana hopes to set such a high example of self-government that in time, the whole unliberated portion of Africa will be free.

Oddly enough, Ghana takes her place in the Commonwealth along side of the Union of South Africa, the exact opposite of it. There the dreaded and hated policy of apartheid may cause the Union to pull out of the Commonwealth, a threat that has been made often before.

The Union may do this in order to avoid having to accept black diplomats in its country on an equal footing with other embassies. Most certainly, Ghana will become a member of the United Nations.

Last week, William Steen, an authority on Africa, said prophetically, "Who knows, but that some day, black men from Ghana may stand before the UN and plead the case for American Negroes and be the cause of their winning complete equality, and then history will have come a full circle."

For it was from these shores that the slaves in chains were brought to America. Now, the free people of Ghana may be able to strike the last of the shackles from their brothers in America. It's an exciting idea to say the least!

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Next week, the Defender will tell you about some of the elaborate preparations being made to extend hospitality to the press and foreign visitors who will be flocking into the country.)

colony becomes the independent state of Ghana, is evidence of the importance attached to the onetime Dark Continent.

Suez Alternative

Advertiser p. 4-A
Wed. 2-13-57
Montgomery, Ala.

British industrial circles have proposed a plan to solve the Suez problem by building a pipeline right across Africa. This would make the European supply of oil from Arabian and Persian Gulf areas independent of the Suez Canal and Egyptian politics.

The proposed line would extend from Mombasa, in British Kenya, on the east coast, to Luanda in Portuguese Angola on the West coast. It would get away from using either the Suez Canal or the long haul around the Cape of Good Hope. The pipeline would cost an estimated $140,000,000—cheaper, it is said, than building the numerous fleets of great tankers necessary for the voyage around the Cape. And, while it would take time, it would require less time than the construction of the fleet.

Although this step is as yet in the stage of things considered, it points up anew the mounting importance of Africa to the free world. We are told that "the danger of sabotage would be greatly lessened." This statement may appear out of line as we read reports of revolt from several African areas. But these troubled spots are restricted when we view the continent as a whole—the greater part of it is still quiet, though with signs of unrest.

It is trite to say that it is to our interest to keep Africa friendly and quiet. Some Europeans see in Africa a place of refuge if atomic warfare should deal a finishing blow to the civilization of Western Europe. It is true that Africa has vast and relative empty areas, suitable for dispersion.

Getting away from this pessimistic view, however, Africa is a source of vital raw materials—copper, uranium, and others. The sending of Vice President Nixon to represent us, next month, when the former British Gold Coast

Ghana Readies Big Independence Fete

Afro American P.5 8a (5)

ACCRA, Gold Coast (ANP)—Plans for the independence celebrations next month of Ghana, a new colored domination in West Africa, entail a multi-splendored program full of exuberant events such as have never before been witnessed in Africa, and Ghana is girding for it.

The celebrations themselves will begin March 3 and close on March 10. In the short span of that week, history will be made and a mountainous assortment of functions will take place in Accra, Ghana's capital.

Delegations representing many nations in the world will attend the huge independence observance of this new nation.

* * *

TENTATIVE PLANS are that highly important personages, slated to attend the birth of the new nation, should have a ceremonial welcome at Accra Airport.

Among such personages to attend is a United States delegation headed by Vice - president Richard M. Nixon who, along with Mrs. Nixon, will make the trip to the Gold Coast at the behest of President Eisenhower.

Baltimore.

Mr. Nixon's trip will dramatize America's interest in promoting freedom for colonial peoples according to the White House.

Sat - 2-16 57

The Gold Coast, on the Atlantic Ocean, is surrounded by French territories. It is about the size of the state of Minnesota and has a population just over four million, most of which are dark skinned people.

* * *

MARCH 6 has been proclaimed Independence Day for the Gold Coast, which then will be renamed Chana, and will get full independence within the British Commonwealth.

The country originally got its name because grains of gold are mixed with these and in its many river beds.

The proposed program of celebration for Ghana's independence is a gala affair, filled with exciting festivities from the start to the finish of the week-long event.

The following are the highlights of the celebrations:

MARCH 3: Massed church service at Accra Sports Stadium in the afternoon.

MARCH 4: Ceremony of welcome at Accra Sports Stadium. Visits to National Museum and Central Library. Regatta at Accra Harbor.

MARCH 5: Visit to Tema Harbour. Visit to the Gold Coast Bank, followed by viewing of Mobile floats procession. Reception by Chief Justice and members of the Bench and Bar. Founder's Day ceremony at Achimota School. Unveiling of Independence Monument. Fireworks display.

MARCH 6: (Independence Day) State opening of Parliament. State drive around Accra. Children's parade at Accra Sports Stadium. Garden party to be given by his Excellency at Government House. State dinner to be given by the Prime Minister at the State House. (Bonfires to be lighted throughout Ghana).

MARCH 7: Visit to the University College.

* * *

MARCH 8: Visit to children's parade, Koforidua, Durbar.

MARCH : To Kumasi by road. Meeting with the Asantehene. Reception by the speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

MARCH 10: Visit to Kumasi Hospital and Kumasi College of Technology. National Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving.

In the period immediately before the beginning of the program, hundreds of reporters, radio, and television and film crews will arrive in Ghana to make preparations for the gigantic celebration.

Geographically, Ghana has about 334 miles of sandy coastline and is divided into six regions, the western, eastern, TransVolta and the Accra region, Ashanti and the Northern territories. Of the total population of about four million persons, only 13,000 are non-Africans.

Gold Coast Constitution Outlined And Published

Daily World Atlanta Ga.

Ghana 2-14-57

ACCRA, Gold Coast — (ANP) — The provisional details for the independence celebrations next month of Ghana, a new Negro dominion in West Africa, entails a multi-splendered program full of exuberant events such as have never before been witnessed in Africa, and Ghana is girding for it.

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P.1

Delegations representing many nations in the world will attend the huge independence observance of this new nation.

Today, as the day of independence draws nearer, great processes of change and development are occurring in Ghana's bustling capital and other parts of the country, as the little nation prepares for its greatest moment of history -- its independence.

Tentative plans are that highly important personages, slated to attend the birth of the new nation should have a ceremonial welcome at Accra airport.

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Daily World

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Ghana 2-14-57

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Government explains Ghana constitution

Afro American Sat. 2-23-57

Baltimore, MD

LONDON (NNPA) — The Constitution under which the Gold Coast becomes Ghana on March 6 with full independence within the British Commonwealth was outlined in a White Paper published in London and Accra Friday.

P.5

The Gold Coast Constitution follows the lines of British democratic institutions and the constitutions of other Commonwealth countries but includes special safeguards for the five regions and the traditional chiefs against a strong central government with a two - thirds majority.

The biggest difference between the Gold Coast Constitution and other Commonwealth constitutions is that under it the Parliament will consist of a single chamber. As at present, there will be a Speaker and 104 members.

Bills passed by the National Assembly and approved by the Governor-General will become acts of Parliament. The governor-general will be appointed by the Queen.

The revisions in the Constitution are the result of talks which Colonial Secretary Alan T. Lennox-Boyd had in the Gold Coast recently with Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister, and Opposition leaders from Ashanti and the Northern Territories, including the Asantehene, King of Ashanti.

The Constitution now provides that the Asantehene is to be head of the Ashanti region. Safeguards on boundaries and the threat of a possible secession from Ashanti of the Bron area, a large pocket, where Dr. Nkrumah's supporters have a local majority.

* *

THE NEW safeguards include

1. Regional assemblies are to be set up within each of the existing five regions, with effective powers in specified fields.

2. Houses of Chiefs are to be set up in each region with limited powers in matters of local custom and tradition. The head of each region is to be chosen by the House of Chiefs.

3. A Public Service Commission and a Judicial Service Commission, with independent membership, are to be responsible for appointments, promotions and discipline.

4. Amendments to the Constitution will require a vote of two-thirds of the total membership of the National Assembly, while the more important provisions also need the concurrence of four out of five of the regional assemblies.

House of Commons Gets Ghana's Constitution

Courier Sat. 2-16-57 P.2

Pittsburgh Pa.

LONDON, England—Ghana's new constitution is before Great Britain's House of Commons and is slated to take effect on March 6 when the former Crown Colony of the Gold Coast becomes the first Negro state to achieve full membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The document calls for the complete outlawing of race discrimination, universal adult suffrage and freedom of religion. It is based on the Gold Coast Constitution of 1954 and awaits the royal approval of the Queen and council. It has been approved by Parliament.

18a(5) 1957

GHANA

In Tiny Ghana, Africa Sees a Giant

Post & Times Herald

By William Clark

A London Observer correspondent, Clark also has been press adviser to former Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden. This is the first of a series of stories on the "Birth of a Nation."

Washington D.C.

ACCRA—When Vice President Nixon arrives here next month he will receive one of the most vociferous welcomes of his career, for the decision of the American Government to send so eminent a representative to the Gold Coast's independence celebrations is regarded here as the culminating proof that the world fully recognizes the crucial importance of the new state.

Sun. 2-24-57

No one in the Gold Coast doubts that the emergence of an independent state (even with a population of only 4½ million and an economy precariously balanced on the price of cocoa in the New York market) is the most important event of 1957; yet outside Africa—in London and Paris, for instance—there was some surprise that the Vice President of the United States should journey halfway across the world for such an occasion.

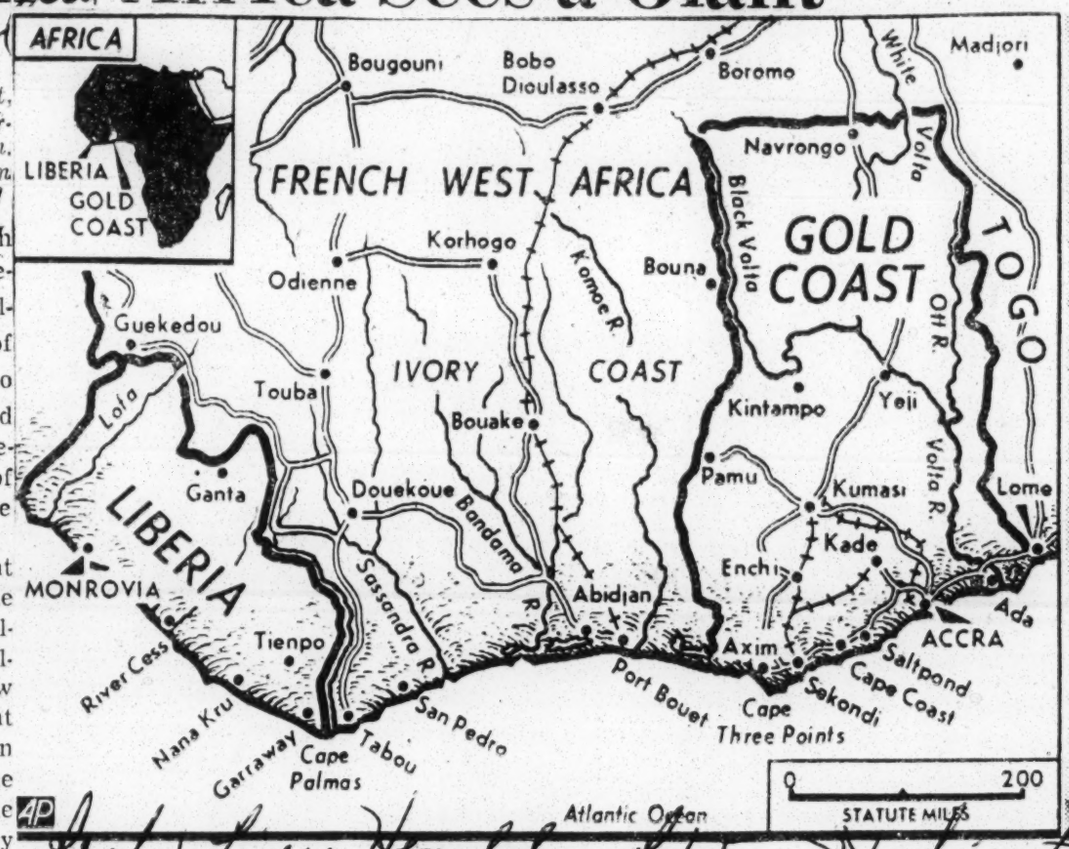
After traveling throughout the Gold Coast and other parts of Africa, I have no doubt that Vice President Nixon has been well advised. The future of this little British colony is of great importance to the American people.

Africa Emergent

ALL OVER the continent, from Capetown to Casablanca, Africans are watching the transformation of the Gold Coast colony into the independent state of Ghana—believing that it is pioneering a path that inevitably other African states soon will follow.

Ghana is regarded not just as a new state but as the beginning of a new continent. The very name of Ghana, which has been chosen with care and controversy, is intended to remind Africans of the great, purely Negro empire which flourished in the early Middle Ages and controlled a vast area of West Africa. The modern Ghana sees its future as, at least, the leader of an African bloc in the United Nations and in world affairs.

Ghana a Prototype



Map shows Africa's Gold Coast, which Vice President Nixon will visit March 6 when this British colony attains its independence. Ceremonies will be held at Accra (lower right), the capital. Prime Minister of the new state of Ghana will be Kwame Nkrumah (right), a fervent anti-colonialist.

THIS IS a remarkably bold enterprise for so small a state just starting out on self-government, but there are several factors which make success at least possible. The first is the enormous good will that exists toward Ghana in most parts of black Africa, where it is usually regarded as the first African state to achieve independence.

This is in no sense technically true but the northeastern states, such as Egypt and Libya, are regarded as more Arab than African, and the older, independent African states such as Ethiopia and Liberia do not have much appeal to modern, progressive Africans who tend to think of the one as a survival of feudalism and the other as being an American colony in economic if not in political terms.

Ghana, on the other hand, is looked to as the new African experiment in statehood, fully independent, purely African. The Bantu in the Union of South Africa, and the Kikuyu in Kenya, feels that the Ghanean is his blood brother who has managed to be the first to reach the goal of ending white domination.

It is, of course, an important part of its appeal to Africa that the Gold Coast has been colonial territory, ruled from London by the white man. The final end of that colonial relationship, which will take place in peace and good will on March 6—113 years to the day after British rule was established—will be regarded by millions of Africans as symbolic of the coming end of all colonial rule.

Ardent Anti-Colonialist

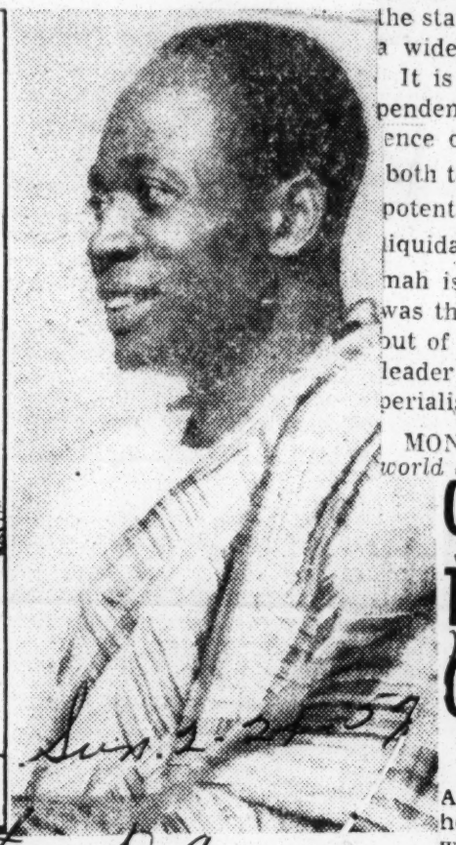
NO ONE FEELS more certain of Ghana's role as the leader of "Black Africa" than Kwame Nkrumah, the new state's first Prime Minister. When I called on him in his small, rather dark, cool office paneled with Gold Coast woods, he was working out the list of personal invitations he would send to persons not holding official positions whom he wished to attend the great independence celebrations. His list included his old English tutor from Achimota College in Accra, but it also included the leaders of nationalist movements in other British and French colonies—leaders who are almost proscribed by the governments of those territories.

Nkrumah, a small, intensely lively man with an unusually high forehead and the usual infectious West African grin is quite aware of the fact that such invitations will cause embarrassment to governments with which he has the friendliest of relations, but his anti-colonialism is a burning emotion and not just a political slogan through which he came to power.

It is easy to mistake this, for Nkrumah has not had to fight Britain for his country's independence, and he retains the greatest confidence in the last British colonial governor, Sir Charles Arden-Clarke. But the end of colonial rule in Africa, and as speedily as possible, remains his goal. Recently, on a state visit to Liberia, he publicly expressed his views on the future of Africa. They included a federation of the states in West Africa and, ultimately, a wider grouping of all African states.

It is likely that very soon after independence Nkrumah will hold a conference of all independent African powers both to try to establish his position as a potential leader and to plan for the liquidation of colonialism. Kwame Nkrumah is as determined as Jefferson ever was that the state which he has created out of a British colony shall become the leader of a new world from which imperialism is excluded.

MONDAY: *Ghana's potentialities in world affairs.*



Sun. 2-24-57

Gold Coast Govt. To Pattern After Great Britain

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Sat. 2-23-57

LONDON — (ANP) — The West African territory of Gold Coast, hereinafter to be known as "Ghana," will have a cabinet and parliamentary system of government patterned after Great Britain, it was announced here last week.

Ghana will become a new nation within the British commonwealth on March 6. Its independence had been proclaimed by Britain last Sept. 18.

Under its new constitution Britain's Queen Elizabeth will be sovereign of Ghana with executive power through a governor-general she will appoint. The legislature will consist of a national assembly with a speaker and 104 members. There will be assemblies in each of Ghana's five regions, with a large measure of local autonomy.

The constitution also provides for universal adult suffrage and the secret ballot.

Present prime minister of the country, which has a population of some 4,500,000, is Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, a Lincoln (Pa.) university graduate.

Britain Backs Ghana for U.N.

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 19—Britain announced today that she would sponsor the application of Ghana for membership in the United Nations "as soon as possible." The state of Ghana, combining the Gold Coast with the former trust ter-

ritory of British Togoland, is to come into being March 6.

Ghana Public Relations Staff Lays Out Red Carpet For News Writers

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat 2-23-57 p. 1

Ghana public 20 GRADY FEB.17

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

The new Commonwealth nation of Ghana is getting off to a flying start, public-relations wise by really laying it on in hospitality for the foreign press coming to cover the independence celebrations.

The observances will begin on March 3 and close on March 10; but accredited overseas representatives will be the guests of the government from Sunday, Feb. 24 until Saturday, March 16. This will give opportunity to see something of the country and places of special interests.

The official celebrations will be confined to Accra, the capital city and all correspondents, including radio and TV persons will be housed at the expense of the government at the Press hotel at the University college, eight miles from Accra.

Accommodations consist of individual bed-sitting rooms, each with a veranda, a central restaurant service in the College Hall, including wines and spirits!

WORKING SPACE

Ample working space has been provided with adjoining cable and wireless, postal, banking and telephone services and common room and alfresco facilities for day time and evening relaxation with full bar service. No charges!

As if this isn't heaven enough, a fleet of motor coaches and an adequate pool of smaller transport will be available for the use of correspondents. The government has outlined a number of interesting tours outside Accra which one can take to see places of interest.

These include the Coastal Castles of Ghana. These date from the 15th-17th centuries and represent the growth of trading interests over that period of the Portuguese, the Swedes, the Danish, the Dutch, the French, the Brandenburgs and the British.

ANCIENT CASTLES

Many are in excellent state of repair and are currently being used as rest houses, public offices and training centers. Christianborg Castle, Accra, is the official residence of the Governor General of Ghana.

The West African Cocoa Research Institute — This serves as a research center for the whole West African cocoa industry and is in the heart of cocoa-growing farms about 70 miles from Accra. The work being done in combating virus and pest-borne diseases is of great importance to the industry and the whole world.

TEMA Township and Harbour—Tema Harbour is 16 miles from Accra and when completed will be the largest man made harbour in Africa. Work began in 1954 and it is scheduled to begin service in 1958. Simultaneously, the new town of Tema is growing with the harbour.

The Gold Mines of Tarkwa — Tarkwa is 230 miles from Accra and is reached along the coastal route. Here, there is deep mining and at Pepe east mining and surface dredging at Bremang.

Togoland — This former United Nations Trust Territory which is adhering to Ghana is a site of beautiful scenery and is rapidly making progress. Ho, the capital is 100 miles from Accra and is reached by the Volta bridge at Adomi.

The program of official events includes:

Sunday, March 3 — Religious Services 5:30 p.m. The governor and government will receive representatives of foreign and commonwealth governments.	
Monday, March 4	
10:30 a.m.	Traditional Welcome
4:00 p.m.	Ceremony of Welcome at Stadium
8:30 p.m.	State Dinner at Ambassador hotel
Tuesday, March 5	
11:30 a.m.	Mobile Floats Procession
12:00 noon	Reception by Chief Justice and Members of Bench Bar
1:00 p.m.	Civic Luncheon
4:00 p.m.	Regatta in Accra Harbour
7:00 p.m.	Unveiling of Independence Monument
7:20 p.m.	Fireworks Display
Midnight	Gold Coast Attains Independence under the name of CHANA
Wednesday, March 6	
9:15 a.m.	State Opening of Parliament
4:30 p.m.	His Excellency the Governor General's Garden Party at Government House
8:00 p.m.	State Reception by Prime Minister at State House
Thursday, March 7	
9:00 a.m.	Ceremonial meeting of tradiaional rulers
4:00 p.m.	University College Convocation
9:00 p.m.	Concert
Friday, March 8	
Receptions by commercial and professional bodies.	
5:00 p.m.	Military Ceremonies
8:00 p.m.	Concert
Saturday, March 9	
8:30 p. m.	Reception by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
Sunday, March 10 National Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving	

Gold Coast Govt. To Pattern After Great Britain

Birmingham Word 2-23-57 p. 5

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The constitution also provides for universal adult suffrage and the secret ballot.

Present prime minister of the country, which has a population of some 4,500,000, is Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, a Lincoln (Pa.) university graduate.

Ghana Now a Free Land Of, By and For the Negroes

Herald Wed. 2-20-57 Miami, Fla. p. 8-A

By JOHN B. McDERMOTT

Herald Political Writer

The fabled Gold Coast, setting for many a Hollywood adventure thriller, soon will vanish from the face of Africa. On March 6 it will become the newest member of the world's sovereign nations.

McDermott

But it will no longer be the Gold Coast. Instead, as the fourth Negro independent country, it will be known as Ghana.

As the Gold Coast, this country had been a part of British West Africa. With independence it becomes a nation to stand or fall on its own although, like India and Canada, remaining a member of the British Commonwealth.

What happens after the government of American-and-London-educated Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah embarks on its own will be of deep concern to government chancelries throughout the world and particularly of those such as France, Britain, Portugal, Belgium and others which have direct interest in the African continent.

The big question immediately will be whether the fledgling government can maintain a balanced economy in a nation rich in gold mines, cocoa plantations, industrial diamonds, rubber, palm oil and manganese ore.

If independent Ghana proves a dud, it will give a new lease on life to the dwindling colonial empires which have roots in Africa. But if it proves successful, it will give added impetus to the nationalistic movements in countries which still are ruled from Paris, Lisbon, London and Brussels.

Running the government with Prime Minister Nkrumah will be Ghana's 104-member elected parliament. All its members are Negroes.

The independence celebrations will begin Sunday March 3 and close a week later.

Focal point of the activity will be at Accra, the capital, on the Atlantic coast.

Accra is sometimes called the "town nearest to nowhere." It is close to latitude zero and longitude zero.

As for the name Ghana, it stems from an ancient and now extinct African empire of blacks.

The Gold Coast today still preserves many of the African tribal customs, although like other parts of that vast continent, its larger towns are gradually becoming somewhat westernized.

The tom-tom beat still is heard in the jungles and grotesque rituals continue to be commonplace among tribes in the bush where the power of the witch doctors is potent.

Togoland will be included in the new state, provided the United Nations approves recommendations to end the present trusteeship to Britain. Togolanders voted in a plebiscite last May to unite with an independent Gold Coast.

The history of the Gold Coast is comparatively short. In 1821 the British established trading posts there, but only in the last 75 years has the country developed.

The March 6 date for independence was selected because on that same date in 1844, the Fanti chiefs had signed away the country's sovereignty to Britain.

It's Where? Nowhere

WHERE: On the west-central coast of Africa. Close to "nowhere."

SIZE: 92,000 square miles. Population about 4,500,000.

IMPORTANCE: Losing its colorful name, adopting that of "Ghana." Becomes independent March 6.

SIGNIFICANCE: Another sign of shrinking among the colonial empires of the world.

BACKGROUND: See accompanying article.

Reader's Digest article tells Gold Coast freedom plans

Wed. 1-2-57

NEW YORK — On Mar. 6, the Gold Coast under the old African name of Ghana becomes the first Negro nation to achieve its independence from Great Britain and to become a member of the Commonwealth.

Thomas F. Brady describes the political progress and prosperity of the Gold Coast in an article in January Reader's Digest, condensed from the New York Times magazine.

With no racial barriers and a relative wealth, predominantly from cocoa, providing an extremely high per capita income of $130 per year for a country virtually without Europeans, the Gold Coast has escaped many of the tribulations of less fortunate African nations, says Brady.

An augury of an ever brightening future is the fact that school population has almost doubled in five years and now approaches 600,000.

"American Negroes are liked on the Gold Coast," Brady reports. "An American Negro insurance company has established itself in Accra. A recent visit by Louis Armstrong produced a national celebration. The ancestors of most American Negroes came from the Guinea Coast and there are frequent discussions of family ties and old tribal relationships."

Although 47-year-old Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah describes himself as a Marxian Socialist and was released from prison to become Prime Minister, he welcomes foreign investment and hopes to harness the Volta River and thus open up bauxite deposits which will allow production of more than 200,000 tons of aluminum a year, the article says.

Future Is Bright For Residents

Norfolk, Va.

Nation Ruled By Nkrumah Will Take Old Name Of Ghana

Sat. 1-5-57

NEW YORK — On March 6, the Gold Coast under the old African name of Ghana becomes the first Negro nation to achieve its independence from Great Britain and become a member of the Commonwealth.

Behind this development stands the well educated, personable, 47-year-old Prime Minister, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, a staunch friend of the United States who took degrees from Lincoln University and the University of Pennsylvania.

• • •

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• • •

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Thomas F. Brady describes the rapid political progress, the prosperity and the amiable tolerance which distinguish the Gold Coasters in an article in January Reader's Digest condensed from the New York Times Magazine.

Gold Coast Officer Here Next Week

Call

Fri. 1-18-57

Kansas City, Mo.

Bonifacio Crampton Blewudiie Nutsugah, an administrative officer from the Gold Coast, Africa, will be a visitor in Kansas City [illegible] next week.

He arrived on Tuesday, Jan. 15, and will remain until Saturday morning, Jan. 19.

Interested primarily in the structure of local government, Mr. Nutsugah will spend much of his time during the day at the City Hall but in the evenings will be available to address and confer with local groups and individuals.

Arrangements for meetings with the visitor may be made through the office of the Kansas City Commission on Human Relations in the City Hall. BAltimore 1-1400. The commission, of which William H. Gremley is executive director, is in charge of his visit here. Mr. Nutsugah is in the United States as a participant in the Foreign Leader program of the U. S. Department of State.

Nutsugah is an officer in the Kpandu district of Trans-Volta Togoland on the Gold Coast which in March will gain its independence.

NEGRO ELECTED IN KENYA

Times P. 4-C

Labor Federation Head Wins Seat on Legislature

Mon. 3-11-57

Special to The New York Times.

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 10—Thomas J. Mboya, general secretary of the Kenya Federation of Labor, is the first Negro elected here to the Legislative Council.

New York

He defeated the nearest of his three rivals, Clement Arwings-Kodhek, a lawyer, by 392 votes in yesterday's election. About 85 per cent of the fewer than 2,500 registered Negro voters in Nairobi turned out. The city has a Negro population of 100,000. Returns in other contests are incomplete.

Mr. Mboya, a 27-year-old member of the Luo tribe, visited the United States last summer under the auspices of the American Committee on Africa. Previously Negroes have been appointed to council seats.

18a(5) 1957

U.S. To Set Up 7 New Consulates In Africa

Weekly Times-Picayune La
Sept 6 1957 p 25

WASHINGTON (ANP) -- The United States plans to set up seven new consulates in Africa as part os its drive to swing that vital area firmly into the camp of free nations, it was learned here this week. The plan was revealed by a State Department spokesman after Vice President Nixon had given an informal report to President Eisenhower on his 22-day visit to Africa and Rome.

18b 1957

Come Home, Envoy Told

Herald Fri. 5-3-57 Miami, Fla. P. 4-a

As Arabs Spurn Ike Money

WASHINGTON —(AP)— President Eisenhower Thursday gave up on Egypt, Syria and Jordan as participants at this time in his military-economic plan for combating Middle East Communism.

RICHARDS

The President called home his special ambassador, James P. Richards, choosing not to have him mark time waiting for invitations to visit these three Arab countries.

All three nations make it clear they take a dim view of the Eisenhower resolution and its 200 million ready dollars. Each, in its own way, has cold shouldered Richards.

For the record, it was explained that Richards is coming here to help prepare the new foreign aid bill.

Officials make little effort, however, to hide a more practical reason. This is that, after touring 12 countries in six weeks and with three more on his schedule, Richards simply is not welcome in Egypt, Syria and Jordan.

The State Department said that, after going from Greece to Israel Friday, Richards will visit Tunisia Saturday and Morocco Monday, returning to Washington Wednesday. Thursday he is scheduled to attend a meeting of congressional leaders on foreign aid at the White House.

Richards' visit to Israel is not expected to sit well with most Arab leaders or with State Department officials concentrating on keeping on good terms with the Arabs.

Jordan's King Hussein emerged from a struggle for power in his country this week declaring he wanted nothing to do with the Eisenhower Middle East resolution, although he accepted a U.S. offer of 10 million dollars in economic development aid.

Egypt and Syria, both purchasers of Soviet arms, have shied away from any link with the Eisenhower anti-Red program.

The 12 other countries which Richards visited to explain the Eisenhower plan are Lebanon, Libya, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Afthanistan,

Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Ethiopia, Sudan and Greece.

United Nations Report Shows Over One Million Slaves In Arabia

Say Shieks Give Slaves To Each Other As Presents

Jerusalem, (N.A.N.A.) — The slave trade is flourishing in Arabia where, according to investigation by the United Nations there are over a million slaves today.

While open slave markets are operated in the holy cities in Mecca and Medina, the trade in other parts of Arabia is handled by middlemen who buy men and women from slave traders and then sell their human stock in trade to oil-rich sheiks in the sultinates and semi-autonomous areas in Arabia.

The biggest market for slaves, girls to fill luxurious harems and men to work, is in audi Arabia and Yemen, although a ready market, particularly in attractive girls, is found among the sheiks of Katar and Muscat in the Persian Gulf, despite recent laws passed in Muscat banning slave trade.

While there are still instances of attractive women being kidnapped and sold as slaves into harems, the majority were sold by their parents into slavery.

The traders still make occasional forays to east and west Africa, but now concentrate primarily on the annual pilgrimages to Mecca and Medina when many parents are willing to leave their daughters behind in return for a "suitable price" that generally covers the cost of the family pilgrimage.

Saudi Arabia rejected a recent request from the United Nations Antislavery Commission to permit investigators to enter that country. But special undercover agents, connected with the Anti-slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, made a close investigation on the spot.

They found that the average price paid for a girl is $200 while a man can be bought for half this price. European women reach a far higher price, however, and cases were reported of concubines sold from one harem to another fetching prices as high as $5,000. The investigators also revealed that in numerous cases sheiks give slaves to each other as presents.

GANDHI'S SON, 57, DIES AFTER HEART ATTACK

BOMBAY, Aug. 3 [Reuters] —Devadas Gandhi, 57, youngest of the four sons of Mahatma Gandhi and managing editor of the Hindustan Times, died today. His body was cremated at a Hindu funeral.

Gandhi, suffered a heart attack late yesterday as he was preparing to go out with a friend for tea. Three physicians were summoned to examine him and he showed temporary improvement until his condition suddenly became worse.

Gandhi was born in Durban, South Africa. He was the son of the venerated leader of India's independence movement and husband of Lakshmi Rajagopalachari, daughter of one of India's elder statesmen. He was educated in South Africa and India and served twice as president of the All-India newspapers editors conference. He was imprisoned eight times for his activity in India's independence movement. Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated in Januarv. 1948.

Birth Rate Plunges In Japan

By KEYES BEECH
Miami Herald-Chicago News Wire

TOKYO — Japan's birth rate has dropped an astonishing 46.4 per cent in the last 10 years.

According to government sources this is the greatest decline any country in the world has shown in the postwar period. The reasons:

BEECH

1 — Wide spread practice of birth control. Today two out of every five Japanese couples regularly practice birth control compared with one out of five seven years ago.

2—Legalized abortions. Authorized abortions jumped from 489,000 in 1950 to 1,156,000 in 1956. The number of unauthorized or illegal abortions is probably greater. Some authorities believe there is an abortion for every birth. There is little stigma attached to abortion in Japan.

3—A trend toward smaller families. Seven years ago the average Japanese couple wanted three children. Today they want two. Wives are more in favor of smaller families than their husbands. But farmers and fishermen have bigger families than city dwellers.

4—Absence of religious taboos against birth control. A recent poll of 7,618 husbands and wives showed that 72 per cent of them thought it was a good thing morally and medically.

The rapid growth of birth control in Japan — the only nation in Asia that really practices it — has surprised even its advocates. The movement received active encouragement from some U.S. Occupation Authorities despite Catholic objections.

Today birth control guidance is an official government function. Information on the subject is available at 76 prefectural health offices and 783 public health centers.

In addition, there are 30,000 birth control instructors and 10,000 designated physicians who perform abortions under the National Eugenics law.

In theory the law sanctions abortions only for reasons of health, insanity, or to prevent undesirable physical characteristics from being passed on. In practice, however, an abortion can be had for almost any reason, including the ground that the parents can't afford another child.

Legal abortions cost $7, "illegal" ones $10. Persons with health insurance can have one for $4.

Officials concerned with the high abortion rate say that the rate will decline as birth control becomes more widespread. There is some statistical evidence to support this claim.

Population experts see birth control as the only answer to Japan's old problem — too many people and too little land.

Today more than 90,000,000 Japanese are living in this rocky island chain which has a total land area no bigger than California and most of it mountain. This makes Japan the world's fifth most populous country. Yet is smaller in area than France, Sweden, Turkey or Spain, all with much smaller populations.

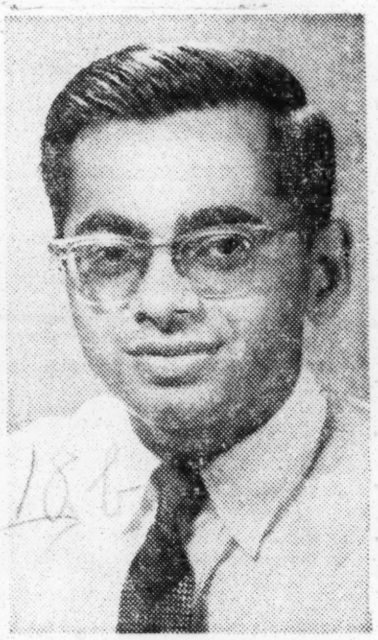
Even with its declining birth rate Japan still faces a questionable future. Medical science has also given it the lowest death rate in Asia.

'One Feels No Sting'

Indian of Minority Group Believes In Segregation

Rahimtoola Abdullah is a member of a minority group in his native India. But he is an articulate supporter of segregation.

London-educated lawyer Rahimtoola Abdullah was born and brought up a Moslem in Hindu-dominated Bombay, yet he vehemently approves of Bombay's ghetto-like social island of Moslems.



Courier-Journal Photo

RAHIMTOOLA ABDULLAH

Hindus, Moslems don't mingle

"Our customs are so radically different from those of the Hindus," he explained yesterday as he toured Louisville with six young Europeans.

The tour was part of a seven-week, self-paid study of the United States, under the sponsorship of the Association for World Travel Exchange.

"Our dress is different; our foods are different, and our most basic habits differ from those of the Hindus," he declared. "It would be almost impossible to intermingle completely—we can't even eat in the same restaurants."

Still, he notes a sharp difference between the social segregation of approximately 40,000,000 Moslems from 316,691,760 Hindus and segregation in the United States.

"Moslems and Hindus are equals, both in our heritage and under the law. We are on the same level of advancement. Segregation is not enforced by by law and one feels no sting from it," he observed.

"It is not like what I have heard of segregation in the United States—there is no suggestion of social inequality."

Thinks British Law Prevented Discriminatory Acts

The 22-year-old attorney believes that the imposition of British common law 150 years ago as a basis of governing all but religious life in secular India has prevented his country from adopting discriminatory segregation.

But he thinks India went too far in retaining all of the English legal code after the country gained its independence.

"Bigamy, for instance, is against the law. Yet our religious teachings allow it. It's absurd to imprison a man for following his own religion," he declared.

Rahimtoola Abdullah (he has no surname) is a devoted follower of his personal friend, the new Aga Khan. He was named by the late Aga Khan, told to pursue law studies in England, and "he even told me what books to read."

Although he admires India, he believes his future lies elsewhere. He plans to practice tax law in all-Moslem Pakistan after he leaves London.

Plessy Vs. Ferguson In Bombay

One of the more specious arguments against segregation is the globaloney one: the colored peoples of the world hold it against us and we should therefore mingle to keep them happy.

In Louisville the other day a London-educated lawyer, Rahimtoola Abdullah, a native of Bombay, was critical of American segregation but defended the segregation of Moslems in the ghettos of Bombay. That's different, he said, because Hindus and Moslems are, well, different:

"Our dress is different; our foods are different and our most basic habits differ . . . It would be almost impossible to intermingle completely — we can't even eat in the same restaurants."

But, he hastened to add, it wasn't segregation, this separation of 40,000,000 Moslems from 316,691,000 Hindus:

"Moslems and Hindus are equals, both in our heritage and under the law. It is not like what I have heard of segregation in the United States—there is no suggestion of social inequality."

In other words, separate but equal.

ASIAN WOMEN CITE GAINS IN EQUALITY

Many at Parley in Thailand Attribute Acquired Rights to the Efforts of U. N.

BANGKOK, Thailand, Sept. 21 (Reuters) — Asian women from sixteen countries who gathered here recently for a United Nations seminar agreed that they had come a long way toward equality for women since World War II.

They stressed that they had won their rights without any of the bitter suffragette campaigns that marked progress toward women's rights in Europe.

The delegates attributed their progress to two main factors:

One was the liberal attitude of male legislators in many newly independent Asian countries in writing women's rights into the new Constitutions.

The other was the influence of the United Nations, which has pressed for equal rights for women.

Two Observers Present

Representatives to the seminar were from Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Nationalist China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaya, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sarawak, Singapore and Thailand. Australia and Israel sent observers.

Mrs. Jean Daly, the Australian observer, said that she was "thrilled with the success" of the seminar.

"The Asian women at the seminar were a cross-section of the best and most intelligent and highly educated women that it has ever been my pleasure to meet," she said. "One of the things that impressed me very much was that there was not the slightest indication of any political feeling at this seminar. Everyone was there to make the best contribution they could to the subject under discussion merely from their own experiences."

Here is how some delegates summed up the progress toward full rights for women in their countries:

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani of India: "We have nothing to feel sad about. We Indian women do not suffer from any complexes. Our men have been very good to us."

Daw Sein Tin of Burma: "We have made quite a lot of progress. We women regard ourselves as equal because our religion and tradition teach us that we are."

Mrs. Maria Santoso of Indonesia: "We have no bars at all. It depends on the women. We even have equal pay for equal work."

Mrs. Nobuko Takahashi of Japan: "Considerable progress has been made but we still have many problems. Our laws provide for equality in all fields and we have equal pay for equal work."

Education Called Vital

Most of the women agreed that the wealthier, educated Asian woman was exercising her rights fully. But they stressed that one of the problems that would have to be solved was to educate the poorer woman to use her rights.

Begum Jahanara Shah Nawaz of Pakistan pointed out the fact that her country had [illegible] women Ambassadors, one deputy minister and women ministers in both of the provincial legislatures. But she admitted that there still was a certain amount of purdah (wearing of veils). It is hoped that this will disappear with education, she said.

The Philippines delegates said: "So far, we have not run for many public offices. But women do go to the polls. Forty-two per cent of registered voters are women, which shows that we are interested."

Another question discussed by the Asian delegates, both inside and outside the seminar, was that of plural marriages and polygamy. Most agreed that the practices must go, but some urged caution in changing to monogamy in case a quick change should upset the social system.

Thai delegates said that legal polygamy had been abolished in Thailand in 1933, but a semi-legal polygamy still flourished because a woman could not divorce her husband on grounds of adultery.

Mrs. Santoso declared that Indonesian women wanted monogamy and believed that it was not against the teachings of Islam. She added that the Government was studying a draft law that would make plural marriages possible only under exceptional circumstances, and with many conditions.

18b 1957

Asia fears jim crow rule if U.S. leads the world

apa american p. 5
Sat. 2-23-57

WASHINGTON

One of the greatest arguments used in Asia against America's leadership of the free world is the fear of these people that they will be held in the subjection of segregation which is tolerated in certain areas of the United States, recently stated Sen. Jacob Javits (R., N. Y.).

Baltimore, Md.

Testifying before a House Judiciary subcommittee last week, Javits declared that the people of the Middle East are watching with profound concern America's internal struggle on civil rights.

They realize that they have much to gain materially and morally from our leadership, admitted the New York senator. But we must exercise wisdom and effectiveness in our action toward civil rights to convince them of the meaning of freedom.

* * *

"SUCCESS ON civil rights at home can turn out to be one of the most decisive influences for the victory of freedom in the world which we have it in our control to achieve."

Senator Javits, who has just returned from a trip to Pakistan, India, and Southern and South-East Asia, appeared before the committee in favor of the Celler bill.

Javits pointed out that the prize in the great contest between freedom and communism is the approximately 2 billion people, largely colored and Oriental, who occupy the undeveloped areas of the Far East, the Middle East and Africa."

Says U. S. Offered Israel $250 Million Grant

Daily Record
Thurs. 3-7-57
Atlanta, Ga.

JERUSALEM, 7 (INS) — A report circulating in Jerusalem said Tuesday the U. S. has offered Israel a $250 million grant if she will hurry the evacuation of all troops from the Gaza strip and Gulf of Aqaba.

P. 6

The report, which could not be confirmed, also said the U. S. offered to expedite a $75 million World Bank loan to Israel if the troops were withdrawn promptly and without conditions.

As the Israeli cabinet met in marathon sessions indications were that premier David Ben-Gurion had moved a bit closer to accepting a compromise solution in the Middle East crisis.

Sources close to the cabinet said new instructions had been sent to Israeli Ambassador Abba Eban in the U. S.

The contents of the new messages to Eban were not disclosed.

WASHINGTON BACKGROUND

Soviet Dictation Factor In Nasser's Suez Policy

Inquirer Thurs. 4-11-57
Philadelphia, Pa. P. 12

By JOHN C. O'BRIEN

Inquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 10.

STATE DEPARTMENT officials are not deluding themselves that their troubles are over in the Middle East merely because the last obstacle has been removd from the Suez Canal and an American tanker has been permitted to pass unmolested through the Gulf of Aqaba.

DR. RALPH BUNCHE

Actually nothing has been settled and the situation is, as described by Dr. Ralph Bunche, the United Nations negotiator, "still dangerous but not hopeless."

No satisfactory commitments have been received from Egyptian Prime Minister Gamel Abdel Nasser concerning use of the canal by shipping of other nations. Nor have Nasser and Saudi Arabia given any guarantees assuring foreign shipping unhindered passage through the Gulf of Aqaba.

As for use of the canal Nasser has laid down his own terms which are far from conforming to the six principles proposed by the United Nations. Tolls must be paid directly to Egypt and Nasser reserves the right to say what ships may or may not pass through the canal, also the right to bar passage for any reason he may suggest. Presumably the ships of all nations except those of Israel will be allowed passage if they accept Nasser's terms. Israel, he still maintains, is a belligerent and hence not entitled under the 1888 convention to send her ships through the passageway.

* * *

ALSO it remains to be seen whether Nasser will prevent the passage of ships flying flags of other countries through the canal, if they are carrying oil or other cargoes essential to the Israeli economy to Israeli ports.

A test of Nasser's intentions with respect to Israeli shipping may come soon, for the Israeli Government has announced that it intends to attempt to send a ship through on a test run. Cairo has said that if the Israelis attempt to make the run the ship will be sunk.

Should Nasser carry out such a threat, State Department officials are well aware that this could touch off another shooting war between Israel and Egypt. This in itself would upset the uneasy truce that now prevails in the Middle East. Worse yet, a resumption of fighting between Israel and Egypt might bring other Arab nations into the war and possibly the forces of the Soviet Union.

The ship which was allowed to pass through the Gulf of Aqaba was bound for an Israeli port. But the fact that it was not molested does not by any means establish the principle of free passage.

AMERICAN officials believe that Nasser's policy with respect to both the canal and the gulf will be influenced largely by Soviet dictation. If Moscow urges him to adopt a meddlesome policy and promises to back him up, it is believed more trouble will develop.

The only hope, according to State Department officials, is that Russia will realize that if Nasser resumes the blockade of the canal and the gulf, the Free World powers cannot stand idly by. The hope is that, eager as the Kremlin rulers are to keep the pot boiling in the Middle East, they are not prepared to risk setting off another general war.

Gaza Dispute Rooted in Israel's Birth and Arab Refugees

Inquirer
Philadelphia Pa

THE Arab-Israeli dispute over the Gaza Strip has its roots in developments going back to the birth of Israel as a nation on May 14, 1948, the date on which the British gave up their mandate over the territory of Palestine.

Israel was born in war. Her people had carried on guerilla warfare against the occupying British since the end of the Second World War. No sooner had her existence been proclaimed, and immediately recognized by the United States, than Arab armies from Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Lebanon invaded her territory in an effort to crush the new state.

In a bitter conflict that lasted throughout 1948, Israel used money from Jews abroad and arms supplied by both the Western and Soviet blocs to beat off the Arab forces. Not only did she thus establish her independence, but also she gained some additional territory that had been awarded by the United Nations to a proposed Arab state.

Officially, the war ended on Feb. 24, 1949, when Egypt signed an armistice agreement with Israel, followed by all the other Arab allies except Iraq. But a "cold war" succeeded it, marked by economic pressures. The new Jewish nation's Arab neighbors refused her not only diplomatic recognition but normal trade. Egypt went further, barring the Suez Canal to Israeli shipping on the ground that the armistice was merely a cease-fire, that a state of war still existed and that therefore she had the right to keep "enemy" vessels out of a canal passing through her territory.

After Israel was elected a member of the United Nations in May, 1949, U.N. took over responsibility for the fate of some 700,000 Palestinian Arabs who had fled to neighboring Arab countries during the Israeli war. Many of these refugees, unwanted by either side, had settled in "temporary" camps in the Gaza Strip, an arid stretch of Mediterranean coastline some five miles wide and 25 miles long. The Strip, bordering the extreme southeastern portion of the Mediterranean, had been part of the Palestine mandate until Egyptian forces, invading Israel in 1948, captured and held it even after the armistice.

The refugees became one of the principal sources of Israeli-Arab contention in the years that followed. The Arabs demanded that Israel take these people back; Israel demanded that they be resettled in Arab countries. Another source of friction developed when Israel proclaimed Jerusalem her national capital, in what the Arab countries contended was a defiance of the U.N. resolution making that historic town an international city under a U.N. governor. The city was split when Arab Jordan held on to that portion which she had occupied in the Palestine war. It remains split to this day.

In the years that followed, the Egyptian blockade of Israeli shipping through the Suez continued without interruption, despite ineffective U.N. efforts to get it lifted. A United Nations conference on Palestine, held in Paris in September, 1951, failed to get either side to agree to peace terms. The Arabs held firmly to their stand that Israel must be eliminated as an independent nation. Border clashes, Arab ambushes and raids by both sides marked the dispute from then until March 1, 1955, when the Israelis attacked Egyptian positions near Gaza in a massive retaliatory raid after numerous border incidents.

By way of justification, Israel told the U.N. Security Council that Egypt was using the Strip as a base for squads of "Fedayeen," or commandos, in raiding Israeli villages. The Council condemned Israel, but border clashes continued.

Despite new offers made by the United States, with the backing of Britain and France, to guarantee the frontiers between Israel and her Arab neighbors, new large-scale fighting broke out on the Israeli-Egyptian border late in August, 1955. It continued until a fresh U.N. cease-fire was imposed Sept. 1.

Less than a month later Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser, accusing the West of arming Israel while denying arms to his country, announced an agreement to buy arms on a barter basis from Communist Czechoslovakia. Israel promptly demanded arms for her defense from the Big Powers but was refused by the West. Her Premier, David Ben-Gurion, thereupon shopped around, got arms from France, Switzerland and Canada.

The situation grew more tense early in 1956. It was intensified in March when Jordan fired "Glubb Pasha" —Gen. John Bagot Glubb— the British chief of the Arab Legion, thereby removing one of the few moderating elements left in the Middle East. U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold undertook an earnest but fruitless journey of reconciliation to the area in April.

Crisis exploded on July 26, 1956, when Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal, only a few weeks after the last British troops, which had occupied parts of the country since the 1880s, pulled out of that strategic waterway. To thwart an expected Israeli reaction, Egypt, Jordan and Syria set up a joint military command the following Oct. 24. Four days later Israel mobilized. Despite an appeal for peace by President Eisenhower, Israel on Oct. 29 launched a major attack across Egypt's Sinai Desert.

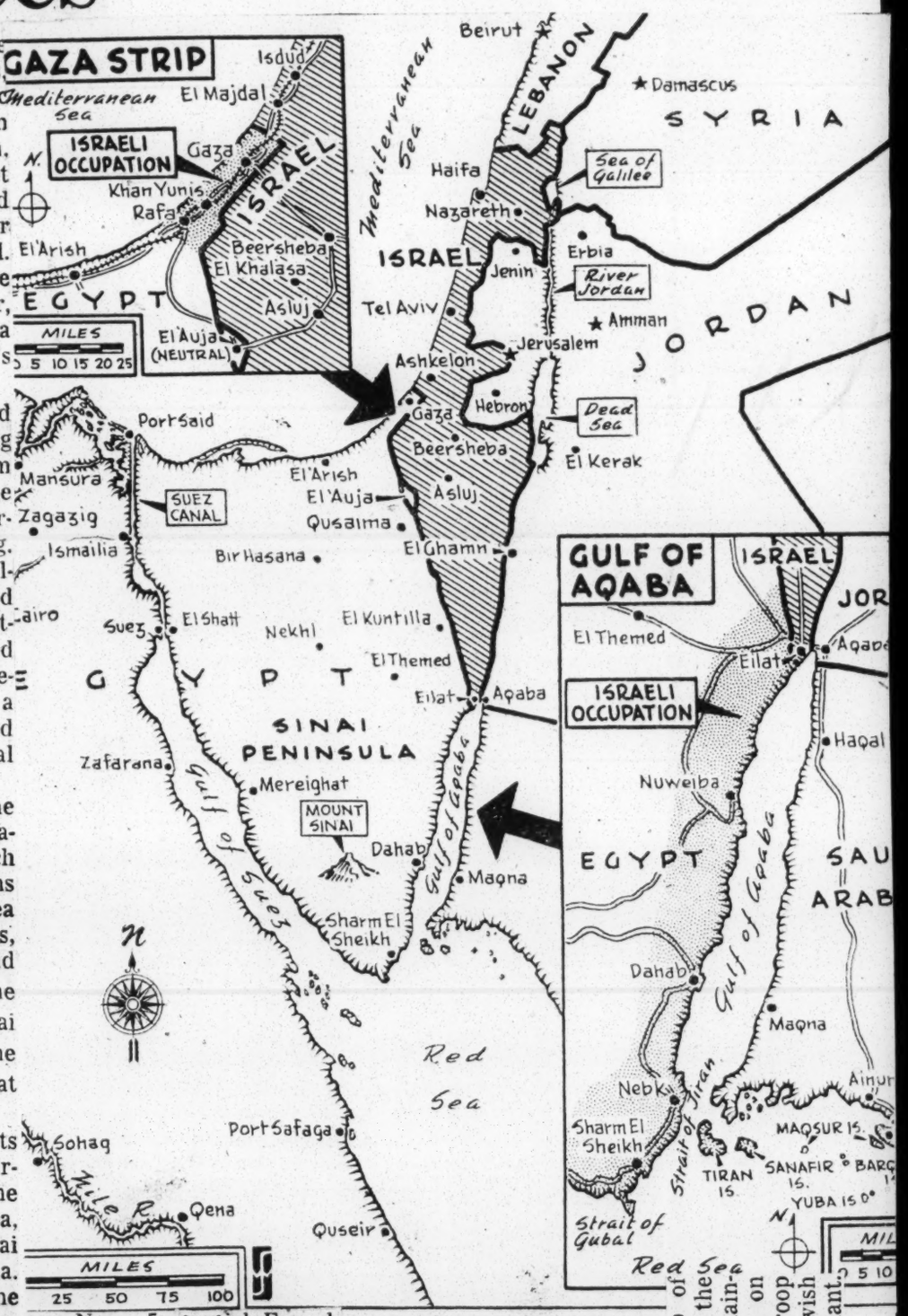
On Oct. 30, the British and French Governments, acting jointly, served an ultimatum on Egypt to get out of the Suez and upon both belligerents to cease fighting. Israel accepted conditionally; Egypt rejected the Allied demands. France and Britain, on the same day, vetoed a resolution in the U.N. Security Council calling for a cease-fire and announced they would occupy the canal zone.

With the expiration of the time limit on their ultimatum, the British and French began air-sea operations against Egyptian canal-area targets. Hit from both sides, the Egyptians fell back, and by Nov. 1 Israel claimed the capture of the entire Sinai Peninsula, including the Egyptian fortifications at Sharm El Sheikh.

This coastal point and its guns commanded the narrow Tiran Strait at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba, which separates the Sinai Peninsula and Saudi Arabia. The Egyptians had used the position to keep Israeli shipping from entering or leaving the Gulf on their way to and from the Israeli port of Eilat at the head of that waterway. Israel thus had been denied her only alternative access to the Red Sea and Indian Ocean.

The Gaza Strip fell to Israeli forces last Nov. 2, and on Nov. 5 British-French parachute troops landed in Egypt. Russia talked of sending "volunteers" to help Egypt. Under heavy pressure from the U.N. and the United States, the British and French ordered a cease-fire in Egypt on Nov. 7 and by Dec. 3 had begun pulling troops back from their ill-fated venture. The invaders completed their withdrawal on Dec. 22, but Israel, after a partial pull-back, declared she would not let Egypt reoccupy the Gaza Strip. She also retained control of the straits at Aqaba to assure free passage of all shipping, hers included.

Under the leadership of its Asian-African bloc, the U.N. early this year maintained steady pressure on Israel to complete her troop withdrawal, but the Jewish state remained adamant.



18b 1957

Call. Tu. 3-22-57
Kansas City, Mo
P 1

DR. BUNCHE WELCOMED BY UNEF COMMANDER.—General E. L. M. Burns, left, commander of the United Nations Emergency Forces in Egypt, and Egyptian Brigadier Amin Helmi, liaison officer attached to the UNEF, are shown as they greeted Ralph J. Bunche, assistant United Nations secretary general in charge of coordinating UNEF activities on his arrival in Egypt March 10. Dr. Bunche issued a formal statement in Cairo before flying to Gaza, denying that he said the U.N. "agreed to welcome" or "would cooperate with" the new Egyptian-appointed governor, Maj. Gen. Hassan Abdel Latif. Bunche also told newsmen that the UNEF has no administration in Gaza and has no intention of internationalizing the strip. The main function of the UNEF, he said, was to prevent a "vacuum" after Israel withdrew. Bunche reinterated that the UN never has questioned Egypt's right to administer the Gaza strip under terms of the 1949 armistice. —INS Photo.

Bunche Backs Down On Pledge Of Cooperation' With Egypt In Gaza

By CHARLES P. ARNOT

CAIRO. — (INS) — Dr. Ralph Bunche, obviously trying to keep the new Gaza crisis from resulting in a shooting war, backtracked Thursday on his pledge of "full cooperation" with the Egyptian civil administration of the Gaza strip.

Before flying to Gaza with the United Nations Emergency Force Commander, Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, Bunche issued a formal statement through the U.N. office in Cairo.

Bunche, with one eye on the Israeli threat of possible new fighting in Gaza, denied saying Wednesday that the U.N. "agreed to welcome or would cooperate with" the new Egyptian-appointed governor, Maj. Gen. Hassan Abdel Latif.

Egyptian government newsmen said a staff would arrive in Gaza Thursday. But U.N. sources said it was unlikely he would go there until papers had said that Ltif and his staff would arrive Saturday.

Bunche, it was believed, issued the statement through the U. N. Middle East Information center after he received sharply-worded instructions from his boss, Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

The statement said:

"Mr. Bunche stated for the record he has made or has authorized to be made none of the comments attributed to him other than to say as a member of the United Nations secretariat that he has no authority to comment one way or another on the action of any member state, nor would it be proper for him to do so."

Reporters who talked to Bunche Wednesday after the U.N. troubleshooter's 90-minute conference with President Gamal Abdel Nasser insisted he told them the U.N. would give "full cooperation" to the new Egyptian administration in Gaza.

The same sources who said Bunche issued the new statement on Hammarskjold's orders also said there is no indication that the UNEF will not cooperate with Latif and his aides.

At the same time, an official Egyptian spokesman, Abdel Kader Hatem, reversed Egypt's publicly critical attitude toward the UNEF.

Hatem issued a formal statement saying there is "full cooperation between the UNEF and Egypt." He added: "The people of Gaza look on the UNEF as a friendly force."

This renewal of Egyptian confidence in the UNEF spiked reports that Nasser is planning to ask for withdrawal of the international police force. It also silenced the barrage of criticism of the UNEF by the Egyptian press because of the fatal shooting of a Gaza Arab last Monday.

Bunche's remark Wednesday about "full cooperation" between the UNEF and the new Egyptian administration of Gaza provoked ominous threats of renewed fighting from Israel.

Bunche was said to have made the pledge in his meeting with Nasser. He also was reported to have assured Nasser the UN had no intention of internationalizing the strip.

Egyptian ... r May Go Into Gaza in Few Days

Herald 1/
Miami, Fla.

By Herald Wire Services

CAIRO — An Egyptian governor will move into the Gaza Strip to take over its administration "within the next few days," a high Egyptian official said Tuesday night.

Salah Gohar, director of the Egyptian Palestine affairs department, made the statement after meeting with U.N. Assistant Secretary General Ralph Bunche.

Wed. 3-13-57

Gohar's statement confirmed Egypt's apparent determination to take over control of the explosive strip as soon as possible, despite strong opposition from Israel. Egypt announced Monday that Maj. Gen. Hassan Abdel Iatif had been appointed Egyptian governor of the strip.

Bunche worked day-long to stem rising Egyptian opposition to the presence of U.N. troops in the strip and demands for immediate Egyptian control.

A high U.N. official in the mideast was asked point blank what the emergency force would do if Gen. Latif and his staff showed up at the Gaza frontier. The official replied:

"We would certainly let them through. The emergency force is not going to fight. The troops are there to keep peace."

Press reports from U.N. headquarters in New York said Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold, would fly to Cairo Saturday to settle the dispute with Egypt on who shall control the strip and for how long.

In Washington, the United States appealed to Egypt to cooperate with the U.N. to preserve the shaky peace in Gaza.

Bunche denied a report that Egypt has demanded immediate withdrawal of U. N. Emergency Force Troops from the Gaza Strip and the Sharm El Seikh area of the Sinai peninsula.

BUNCHE

However, the Egyptian government is balking most strenuously at addition of Canadian troops to the UNEF, informed sources said in Cairo.

The Cairo press has attacked Canada as "the new agent of imperialism" in Egypt and criticized statements of Canadian leaders as being sympathetic to Israel.

Neutral military observers said the Egyptians would be in a poor position at present in case of a clash with Israeli forces which vacated the strip under U. N. and United States pressure last week.

They reported almost no Egyptian combat troops have been sent into the Sinai desert since the Israelis withdrew weeks ago, tearing up roads, communications and military installations as they retreated.

Fears of another crisis spurted up immediately in Israel, Washington and the U.N. Israeli officials, who withdrew their troops on the "assumption" that Egypt would not be allowed to return until there is a peace treaty or a permanent settlement of the status of Gaza, expressed "grave concern."

The Jerusalem Post called Egypt's action a "veritable time bomb."

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Thurs. 3-14-57
P. 6-A

18 C

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CONFERENCE IN CAIRO—Egypt's President Nasser (hands outstretched) carries on an animated conversation with U. N. Undersecretary Ralph Bunche in Cairo as they discuss Egypt's move to send administrators into the Gaza Strip behind the departed Israeli Army.—AP Wirephoto.

Attend Iranian Conference in Washington

P. 4

Iranian Boston, Mass Sat. 4-13-57

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Yogi, Alfred Jarrette, of Roxbury, Mass., attended a special conference in Washington last week at the invitation of the Iranian Embassy. Discussions were concluded involving a vast project to be initiated here in America that would greatly enhance relationships between the United States and Iran. Said Mahmoud MirFakhrai, Iranian Minister to the United States: "we are confident that proposals presented by Mr. Jarrette are essential to the progress of our country." Futher details on the project will be released at a later date, as much of the work is confidential at present.

Jarrette was recently accepted into the Royal Institute of Philosophy in London, England, he is a member of the United Lodge of Theosophists in Bombay, India, and is noted in the field of Journalism and Public Relations.

Shown in photo are: Alfred Jarrette (left) and Mahmoud MirKakhrai, Iranian Minister to the United States, and Jarrette's 6-year old daughter, Janis. . .

18b 1957

ASIA

United States Warned Of Dangers In Asia

Wrld Bkmn Ala. Wed 12-4-57

p. 4

CHICAGO— (INS) — A strong warning about the dangers that confront the United States in Asia was delivered Friday by Ambassador Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines.

Addressing a group of leading business men at the Chicago Club the former President of the United Nation's General Assembly said it was time the American people were told some truths about the situation in Asia.

INDIANS NEUTRAL

"SOME 650,000,000 Chinese have been lost to you," he said. "Some 400,000,000 Indians say they are neutral, whatever that may mean. Other millions in Indonesia, Burma and elsewhere in southeast Asia also claim to be neutral.

"That means that more than one billion people in Asia are not for you; they are not lined up on the side of the West.

"That is food for thought."

General Romulo, who was aide de camp to General Douglas Mac Arthur during World War II and later became Foreign Minister of the Philippines, emphasized that the United States and its allies are engaged in a "life and death" strug gle with international communism.

He cautioned against the danger of forgetting or overlooking this fact in the contentment of prosperity at home.

Stressing the importance of making friends, the envoy paid tribute to President Eisenhower for standing in the cold at a Washington Airport to greet the King of Morocco.

"That was where the President caught the chill that led to his present illness," General Romulo said. "There was the head of the strongest power in the world waiting to greet the king of one of the smallest nations in the world. That showed the importance the president attaches to making friends for America."

General Romulo, who lost his son recently in an airplane accident in the Philippines and who is recoverig from a severe cold, flew to Chicago from Washington Friday to attend the International livestock and International Horseshow.

Other distinguished guests who attended the Chicago Club Luncheon and have come to Chicago for the livestock and horse shows included Ambassador Frederick H Boland, the Irish envoy to the United Nations.

18b 1957

India Is Getting Technical Aid

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4 (UP)—Neutral India will receive 60 million dollars in American technical aid during the next 12 months, informed sources said today.

Much of the aid will be in the form of assistance by technical experts in such fields as steel production, it was understood.

Educators From India To Tour U.S.

Twenty-four professors and administrators from 12 universities in India are scheduled to arrive in Washington today to begin a general study of education in the United States.

After 10 days in Washington, during which the educators will visit Congress, the United States Office of Education, the Library of Congress, the National Archives and the Supreme Court, the visitors will divide into teams of two or three for 8-week stays at nine American colleges and universities.

The visit was arranged by the American Council on Education. It is sponsored by the State Department and financed from interest payments from the government of India on the American wheat loan that country received in 1951.

Schools participating in the project are: Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Oberlin College, University of Chicago, University of Florida, University of Minnesota, University of Pennsylvania, University of Rochester and the University of Wisconsin.

Later this year an educator from each of the nine American institutions will make a 4-month visit to Indian universities, the Indian educators will visit other communities in teams of three to continue their study of American education and life.

Demure Miss Kitt Dines With Eartha

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 9 (AP).—SLINKY Eartha Kitt had dinner tonight with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. She wore a demure pink brocade, ankle-length cocktail gown.

The American singer and dancer, making a world tour, had written ahead about her chances of meeting the Indian leader. She was invited to lunch yesterday but failed to arrive in time.

Her plane from Karachi got here tonight just in time to be rushed through Customs and to the hotel to change her clothes.

She was on time for dinner but Nehru was 10 minutes late.

* * *

EARTHA said she and Nehru found little to make talk about—"African art American income taxes."

Mountbatten, wife of said Lady the last British Viceroy to India and the only other guest, carried the burden of the conversation.

Nehru gave the singer an autographed copy of his book "Discovery of India."

The menu, Miss Kitt said, was celery soup, eggs and spinach, chicken and ham pie, fruit and coffee.

She said she found Nehru "interesting and rather good-looking."

INDIA

More Colored To India Indian Minister Asks

BY WILLIAM GORDON

"Send us more Colored Missionaries to India, not white," a church leader said here Thursday during his brief stop in the city.

Major P. L. Bose, a Methodist minister from Jabalpur, Central India intends to spend at least a year in the United States, traveling in the interest of his church. He and his wife are the guest of Bishop and Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen during their stay in Atlanta. Major Bose said he met Bishop and Mrs. Bowen during their trip to India three years ago.

CAUSE OF FREEDOM

A Christian, Major Bose, said that Negro missionaries in India could do far more for the cause of freedom and understanding than members of any other racial group.

"It is tragic", he said, "but we don't get many Negroes from America to visit our country. They should come and work with us in all programs, including American Point Four."

He has been a Methodist minister for the past five years. He has been a Christian as far back as he can remember. His parents were Christians before him. He added that there are more than 1,000 Christians in his area with a population of almost 300 000. There are more than 10 million Christians in all India with a population of almost forty-million people.

CRUSADER, DAIRY FARMER

Major Bose is also a chaplain and a dairy farmer. He was an army official before and at the time India gained her freedom from Britain in 1947.

As for the Negro people in America, Major Bose said:

"They have the greatest opportunity in the world. They should use it and demand the respect and dignity they are entitled to. After all, they represent two-thirds the world's population."

The major and his wife leave Atlanta today for Ohio and other areas of the mid-west.

He said the United States is a country that is "well blessed."

He has been speaking to groups in churches, schools and other institutions in the interest of his church and race relations.

Nehru Lauds Eisenhower On Little Rock

Chicago Daily News Service

TOKYO, Oct. 7—Jawaharlal Nehru had praise today for President Eisenhower's handling of the Little Rock integration fight.

The Indian Prime Minister, asked by newsman for his opinion of events in Little Rock, smilingly replied, "That's not a very nice question." Then he added that he thought "President Eisenhower showed great courage in dealing with a very difficult situation."

Nehru went on to say he believed that the United States was making "rapid" progress toward solving its racial problem, although he could wish for a speedier solution.

"Racialism," Nehru said isn't confined to the United States alone and I do not exclude my own country." This was a reference to India's own hidebound caste system.

Nehru, who is here on a 10-day good will tour, also said there was "essentially no difference" between Russian troops in Hungary and American troops in Japan—"except that American troops are being withdrawn from Japan."

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India Studies Ways to House Its People

Herald

Miami, Fla.

June 2, 1957

. . . And There Must Be Jobs for Them

. . . Government Builds Model Village

. . . Industry Puts Up Villages, Too

. . . Monthly Wages Are About $30

. . . Rent Comes to $2 for Same Period

By BAKER MARSH
Miami Herald-Chicago News Wire

CALCUTTA—A major problem in India is where to put the Indians.

It is being worked on in various and interesting ways.

Here, for instance, is the story of three towns.

The first is about Chittaranjan. There the government has built locomotive works and a model village to house the workers. The cost of building the village from the ground up, putting in water, electricity and sewage system has taken about half the amount spent on the whole Chittaranjan project.

There are 35,000 persons in the town.

Houses range from two rooms, with cooking and bath facilities, to three-bedroom directors' bungalows.

The average wage at Chittaranjan is $30 a month. The average rent is $2 a month. Schooling through the primary grades is free. In the higher grades the cost is 80 cents a month.

There is an excellent hospital with all medical care free. Water, electricity, fire protection, public health services, all are free.

The homes are arranged so that lowest workers to highest are mixed together instead of having unskilled workers in one section, skilled in another.

Chittaranjan is an example of what the government can do.

Now let's look at what private enterprise can do. Take the Tata Industrial Works in Jamshedpur.

Tata has four company-run towns, embracing about 15,000 persons. The basic house has two rooms, with kitchen and sanitary facilities.

Average monthly pay at Tata is $37.80. Average monthly rent is $2.94. The Tata worker gets everything the Chittaranjan worker gets, except that he pays a small amount for his electricity anf for X-rays at the hospital.

Tata doesn't have enough units for all its workers, so they get homes on a point system based on seniority and salary.

In addition, Tata allows its workers to build their own familiar mud and thatch houses on company land, on which they pay a small rent.

The interesting thing about these two plans — government and private — is that both at Chittaranjan and Jamshedpur the officials said they believe it inevitable the towns would be turned over to their inhabitants to run as they wished.

At both places the officials were concerned over the idea of running their workers' lives. They believed the workers themselves would not want it in time. (In both places the towns are only five or six years old.)

And it was agreed that it is an awful nuisance trying to run a town and a company at the same time. Not to mention the expense.

Thirty-five miles outside Calcutta is a different attempt at housing.

This is Kalyani (meaning welfare), a planned town aimed at relieving congestion in packed Calcutta.

Kalyani hopes that small industry will follow it. The West Bengal government, which is backing the project, has built 600 housing units and hopes to attract a spinning mill and similar small works. A small radio factory is the only thing there now, and the radio won't get anything beyond Calcutta.

You're told houses in Kalyani are "selling like hot cakes." But it doesn't seem so.

The town, which has its own water, electricity and sewage system came before the industry. It's a long ride by train or bus from Calcutta. The site is a barren plain.

The units run from the basic two-room jobs to two-story houses. The first would cost $1,000, the latter $10,000. Both of these are high for the type of Indian they seek to attract, even with comfortable time payment plans.

Kalyani is brand new. But it seems off to a slow start.

The point is that the growth of Indian industry and population, and the state of housing, have in each instance made these experiments necessary.

18b 1957

KING SAUD GIVEN WARM RECEPTION IN CAPITOL

Daily World Thurs. 1-31-57
Atlanta, Ga. P.1

By DON DIXON

WASHINGTON — (INS) — King Saud of Saudi Arabia was warmly welcomed to Washington Wednesday by President Eisenhower for three days of important talks on the Middle East.

KING SAUD

In sharp contrast to the cool reception he received in New York Tuesday, the wealthy monarch was accorded plush treatment in High State ceremonies at the Washington airport.

He exchanged pledges of friendship with the President, reviewed a military honor guard, received the key to the city and waved happily to thousands of Washingtonians who lined his parade route downtown.

The King was the first visiting foreign dignitary for whom the President has journeyed to the airport to welcome.

Mr. Eisenhower paid him an additional honor by stopping off at Blair House, where Saud will stay, for a cup of coffee before returning to the White House after the parade.

The two leaders met for approximately three hours at the White House yesterday afternoon. Half the time they conferred privately in the President's office, while the remainder of the session was spent with top U. S. and Saudi officials in the White House cabinet room. A second meeting has been arranged for Friday afternoon.

The Chief Executive was host later at a stag dinner honoring Saud. Roast tenderloin of beef with mushrooms was the main course. The White House said fruit juice was used for toasts.

Saud is expected to ask for U. S. monetary aid to replace oil revenues lost by the closing of the Suez Canal. The President is ready to listen sympathetically in the hope the King will back his Middle East doctrine.

The Middle Eastern Monarch flew to Washington from New York on the President's personal plane the Columbine III. As the plane touched down, a 21-gun salute boomed in his honor.

The President stepped forward to greet his guest with a broad smile and warm handshake. They then stood side-by-side at attention as the army band played the National Anthems of their countries.

Their formal speeches were delivered from a platform, with the King speaking in Arabic. He said:

"On behalf of my people I wish to assure your excellency of my desire to establish our relationship with the American people on the basis of amity and mutual interest."

Mr. Eisenhower said: "Your Majesty, on behalf of the American people I heartily welcome you to the United States. We recognize in you a great leader of the Arabian people and custodian of the cities most sacred to Islam. We are honored to have you here."

ASIA (SAUDI ARABIA)

N. Y. Chills Saud; Tito Turns Down Trip

Daily World Wed. 1-30-57
Atlanta Ga. P. 1

BY JOSEPH R. MARSHALL

NEW YORK — (INS) — Saudi Arabia's King Saud arrived in the United States Tuesday to receive a booming welcome from Uncle Sam, a cordial greeting from Dag Hammarskjold and the cold shoulder from New York City.

His arrival was almost coupled with news that Yugoslavia's Marshall Tito is turning down a proposal to visit the United States because of what described as a "hostile,, insulting" Anti-Yugoslav campaign in the U. S.

GIVEN RED CARPET

The bearded, robed King Saud who will be in given the red carpet treatment from President Eisenhower in Washington today, ignored a snub from mayor Robert F. Wagner and spoke kindly of relations between Saudi Arabia and the U. S.

As he stepped from the gangplank of an American navy destroyer to be welcomed by Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Saud, speaking in Arabic, said:

"I have come to this country in response to the invitation of my great friend, His Excellency President Eisenhower.

"I am very hopeful that my visit and discussions will produce a strengthening and reinforcement of the relations between our two countries and beneficial results for the Middle East and all mankind."

Later, the king drove from his "presidential" suite at the plush Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to U. N. headquarters, where secretary-general Hammarskjold greeted him with a firm handshake and a "how do you do and how are you?"

Hammarskjold conferred privately with the fabulous wealthy monarch for 30 minutes before playing host at a lavish luncheon for Saud and more than a dozen of the 54 aids -- including princes, advisers and bodyguards -- who accompained him to the U. S.

BACK TO TITO

Rejection of the proposed invitation was disclosed in the communist newspaper Borba's Wednesday edition.

The Borba article, written by its chief foreign-political editor Joze Smole, was distributed by the offical Yugoslav news agency Tanjug.

Tanjug quoted Borba as saying that as a "result of the anti-Yugoslav campaign launched in the U. S., the visit by Tito to that country cannot be carried into effect."

Borba continued:

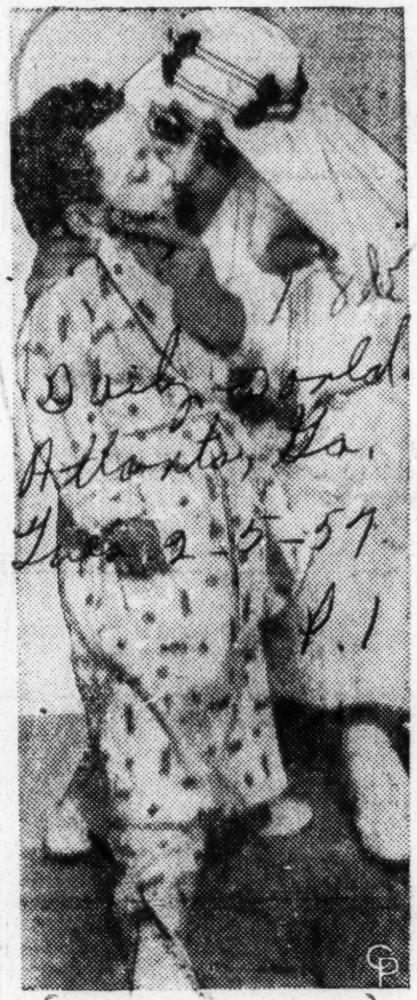
"The invitation to Tito to visit the U. S. -- that is, the proposal for such a visit -- was sent by the U. S. Government, which surely was guided by the belief that such a visit would be useful to both sides.

"Such a belief also corresponds to our view. However, a hostile insulting campaign against Yugoslavia has sprung up in the meantime in a section of the American press."

Borba contended that the anti-Yugoslav campaign "emanates from negative political forces, which in the past always has adopted a negative practice..... as opposed to the interests and actual disposition of the American people."

The article added:

"We cannot indifferent to such a campaign, not only because of ourselves, but also in view of American Yugoslav cooperation, and also because of international cooperation generally."



PRINCE MASHHUR is shown during a visit by his father, King Saud of Saudia Arabia, to Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, where the boy is undergoing tests. Physicians are seeking to determine the cause of partial paralysis in his right arm and leg. The hospital provided corrective shoes for the prince.

Saud Promises Hospital $2,000 A Year "Forever"

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
Tues. 2-5-57

BY EDWIN DIAMOND

WASHINGTON, — (INS) — U. S. Army doctors Monday fitted Saudi Arabian King Saud for five pair of new glasses and also announced his son little Prince Mashhur, is on the road to rehabilitation for a partially-paralyzed right arm and leg.

At the same time, the doctor officially announced that the boy is a cerebral palsy victim and has been treated as such since shortly after he entered Walter Reed Army Hospital last Thursday at President Eisenhower's personal request.

The announcement of diagnosis and treatment confirms an International News Service report of last Thursday.

In a gesture og gratitude toward the hospital and the country that helped his sad-eyed, three-year-old "favorite" son the king said he was donating $2 000 a year to Walter Reed Hospital "in perpetuity."

A Saudi Arabian spokesman said this ment "forever."

The king, absolute monarch of the oil-rich, strategic Arab kingdom, combined a trip to pick up his son with a surprise visit to the Walter Reed eye clinic.

Surrounded by burnoose-bodyguards and U. S. Secret Service Men the tall monarch strode past startled G. I. patients seated in the

waiting room and climbed into Col. William L. Spaulding's examination chair.

The king's eyes were dilated and carefully explored by Spaulding, chief of the clinic, and Dr. M. H. Bhatty, a Pakistani specialist studying at Walter Reed.

The king's glasses were then examined by specialist third class A. Grossman is a doctor of optometry. S Grossman, 25 of Pittsburgh.

It was learned the king was diagnosed as nearly blind in one eye and suffering from a myopic -- near-sighted--condition in the other.

It also was disclosed that five pairs of G. I. glasses were ordered ground up for the king - three green-tinted and two brown-tinted.

After the examination the king called for his son. The little Prince walked out of the hospital wearing his new U. S. Army-made leg brace and new high-top American shoes.

Another meeting planned—

Ike, King Saud agree on Suez, Mid-East aid

BY WARREN ROGERS JR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—(AP)—President Eisenhower and King Saud set their aides to working out details today after reaching general accord on such Middle East problems as Red infiltration, reopening the Suez Canal and military-economic support.

The two leaders scheduled one more meeting, probably next Friday, to be followed by a communique summing up their talks.

The New York Herald Tribune quoted King Saud today as saying that the Arab world would find the Eisenhower Middle East doctrine acceptable if "the points I raised here (in Washington) could be clarified to them as they have been to me."

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the newspaper was the first of two articles based on an interview with the king with the aid of a translator.

The king was quoted as saying he would attempt personally to help correct misunderstandings of the past and relay the correct impression of the doctrine to the Mid-East nations.

The 55-year-old monarch, meanwhile, arranged a trip to Walter Reed Army Hospital to pick up his 3½-year-old son, Prince Mashhur. While there, Saud was expected to see also about a head-to-toe examination for himself, especially his eyes.

Dr. Howard Snyder, Eisenhower's personal physician, said last Friday Army doctors found the small prince is suffering from a form of cerebral palsy.

Saud was understood to have assured Eisenhower during their three days of talks last week that he has no intention of buying arms from the Soviet bloc.

Officials said Saud told Eisenhower he still looks to the United States for arms and training for Saudi Arabian troops. He is said to want to double his 15,000-man force, plus more tanks and jet planes. This would be in exchange for a five-year extension of the agreement permitting the U. S. Air Force to use the Dhahran Base 1000 miles from Russia's Middle East border.

monarch did not specify how much arms aid Saud will receive. The king reportedly sought 90 jet aircraft and enough military equipment to justify doubling his 15,000-man army.

Renewal of the Dhahran Air Base agreement which expired last June gives the U. S. Air Force continued use of a field that lies within 1,000 miles of the Soviet border.

The 600 word communique was issued at the White House a few hours after Saud and Mr. Eisenhower had a final talk. Saud leaves Washington aboard a U. S. Air Force plane Saturday morning for the Azores and then a state visit to Spain.

The document stressed that the meeting held between the two leaders and their aides over the past 10 days "provided the opportunity to reaffirm the close friendship which has so long existed between Saud Arabia and the United States."

The communique added "in an atmosphere of cordiality, the king and the President exchanged views on how the two nations might work together to strengthen the peace of the Middle East."

It then listed five points on which "full agreement" was reached:

1. Because of the "vital importance" of Saudi Arabia "it is in the interest of world peace that this kingdom be strengthened for the maintainance of its own stability and the safeguard and progressive development of its institutions."

2. Saudi Arabia and the U. S. pledge to make "efforts to settle justly" the problems of the Middle East "by peaceful and legitimate means within the framework of the United Nations charter." They also stated their "firm opposition to the use of force from any source as a means of settling international disputes."

3. "Any aggression against the political independence or territorial integrity of these nations (of the Middle East) and the intervention from any source in the affairs of the states in the area would be considered endangering peace and stability." In a warning that presumably was aimed at the Soviet Union, the communique added "such actions should be opposed in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations."

King Saud's Visit

The Moslems overran the Holy Land in the 7th Century and from thence on except during the Crusades have been the dominant influence in that part of the world.

In Jerusalem, they destroyed Jewish and Christian holy places and built their own temples to replace them.

Advanced civilization prevailed in all Arabia when naked Europeans covered only with animal skins were shivering in caves, swinging from trees and drinking the blood of their enemies.

Last week Eb-n-Saud, king of Saudi Arabia was the guest of President Eisenhower.

In addition to his monarchy, he is the spiritual leader of the Mohammedans and their holy city, Mecca, is within his domain.

A half million faithful make a pilgrimage there every year and every Moslem must visit the site at least once before death.

Some of the hostility which met him when he landed in New York can be attributed to these religious facts.

But he wouldn't have been invited by the President if it had not been for the fact that despite his religion and the institution of slavery which still flourishes among Arabs, America has need of his influence in settling these bothersome Mid-East problems.

If all men are to live as brothers in a peaceful world, they must respect each other no matter what their race, color or nation.

King Saud's visit reminds us that religious intolerance is another hurdle which must be overcome.

IKE, KING SAUD TELL MILITARY AGREEMENT

WASHINGTON — (INS) — President Eisenhower and King Saud of Saudi Arabia announced an agreement Friday under which the U. S. gets a new five-year lease on the Dhahran Air Base in return for military equipment to strengthen the desert kingdom's armed forces.

A joint communique issued by Mr. Eisenhower and the Arabian

SAUD IS RESISTED ON ANTI-RED ISSUE

Monarch's Move for Strong Stand Against Communism Opposed at Cairo Parley

Special to The New York Times.

CAIRO, Feb. 26—King Saud of Saudi Arabia met resistance today in his attempt to persuade the four-power Arab parley here to adopt a strong declaration against communism in the Middle East.

The strongest opposition was reported to have been voiced by President Shukri al-Kuwatly of Syria, who is fearful of offending the Soviet Union. President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt was said to be on the fence. King Hussein of Jordan, having already denounced Communist agitation, was backing King Saud.

As a result of a disagreement over the wording of the final communiqué, the conference did not end tonight as expected. No evening session was held, and King Saud canceled his scheduled flight home tomorrow.

The Arabian ruler had entered the conference confident that he could win four-power support in a joint stand against Communist infiltration in the Middle East. He had spoken persuasively for an endorsement of President Eisenhower's program for economic and military aid for the area. He had declared that the United States no longer demanded the pro-Western affiliation of the Arab states, but was reconciled to Arab neutralism as long as that neutralism waas not benevolent to Moscow.

Saud's Position Difficult

King Saud might have carried the day had the news from United Nations headquarters been more promising. But the continued delay in settling the issue of Israeli withdrawals from the Gaza Strip and the Gulf of Agaba area made his position difficult.

King Saud's success depended on proper timing. But until Israel agreed unconditionally to get out of Egypt, President Nasser and al-Kuwatly could not go along with any statement implying acceptance of the Eisenhower Doctrine.

The desert monarch had urged a formula by which Egypt, Syria and Jordan could win United States friendship and still maintain a policy of non-alignment with the Western bloc. He told President Nasser that United States economic aid, and perhaps even military aid, might eventually be offered to Egypt if President Nasser would fight the internal threat of communism.

Parley at Critical Point

Thus the conference has reached a most critical hour. The Egyptian Fourth Armored Division stood in a following car. United States was hopeful that

King Saud's persuasive moderation. About 300 Soviet armored vehicles on display: heavy tion would prevail over the pieces were on display; T-34 medium tanks doubts and fears of the Egyptian Stalin tanks, T-34 medium tanks, and Syrian leaders. and self-propelled artillery. For- After a morning session that mations of MIG fighters and lasted two and a half hours the Ilyushin bombers flew overhead. four Arab leaders visited the King Saud and King Hussein Almaza artillery camp in the open car as they desert, ten miles northeast of drove around the Presidents al-Kuwatly and Nas-

18b 1957

Guns, music greet Saud at capital

Apro-American 2.12
Baltimore, Md.

By SAMUEL HOSKINS

WASHINGTON

The 27 shiny, sleek Cadillac limousines were symbolical of the official pomp and pagentry of the occasion.

In front of the platform where we stood, a contingent of Marine and Military Police lined the asphalt runway, their rifles and polished bayonets in bold review.

Beyond these, on the grassy neutral ground, were the Army trucks. Behind them were the cannons and the soldiers at attention.

* * *

BETWEEN the cordon of Marines and MPs were the officials of state.

These included the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, Chief of Staff, President of the Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, and scores of lesser lights.

It was high noon when the big, silvery plane slid earthward, out of the foggy overcast. It banked against the hazy glow of the sun and let itself down to the runway — easy and expertly.

The cannons behind the trucks boomed hoarsely. A colored Marine sergeant barked a series of orders, his voice clipped and staccato.

Then the Columbine III (President Eisenhower's personal plane) edged up to the ramp and the military guards galloped into place.

* * *

THE DOOR of the plane opened. Two or three bearded figures stepped into sight.

Then there was a momentary break in the descending line of foreign dignitaries. A voice behind me said: "That's him, there he is."

And suddenly and haughtily His Majesty Saud ibn Abd al-Aziz Al-Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, stepped into sight.

* * *

DESPITE HIS flowing, gold-embroidered cloak and gold-corded headdress of white, it was easy to see Saud, who is a huge man (six feet, four inches and 200 pounds, plus).

His complexion is as though he had spent a summer in the Florida sun.

Some of the reporters present described his stance as majestic (his left hand was held lightly on the gold-edged V of his coat; his right, half-raised, palm up in a half-lazy, half-mocking salute), but in reality he was poised and arrogant.

Such was his manner when the President of the United States, smiling and bowing, rushed up the ramp and shook the hand of the absolute monarch of Saudi Arabia.

* * *

WHO, REALLY, is Saud?

He is the son of a desert shiek, known as "the old lion." Born 56 years ago in Kuwait, in exile, he was nurtured on the Koran and Komongoian rules of desert warfare.

"The old lion" carved out a kingdom by driving the Hashimites out of Saudi Arabia.

When the old man died in 1953, Saud inherited the title and power of monarch of 870,000 square miles of oil-drenched desert with a population of eight million.

* * *

THE ARABIAN-AMERICAN Oil Company pays Saudi Arabia $300 million a year in oil royalties.

While his country is ravaged by poverty and much disease, Saud takes 16 per cent of the oil income, $48 million, for personal and household expenses.

He has 24 palaces, the newest costing $28 million; a fleet of Cadillacs, a private fleet of airlines, five wives and some 90 concubines.

But in all of Saudi Arabia there are only 10 primary schools and two high schools.

The country boasts 250 Cadillacs, but has only 200 miles of paved roads.

While His Majesty spends $24 million a year buying the loyalty of Arabian tribesmen, meaning the shieks, only $10 million is expended for health, education and social welfare.

Consequently the tuberculosis rate is alarmingly high. Approximately 40 per cent of the population is affected with venereal diseases. Some 70 per cent is afflicted with trachoma, an eye disease.

* * *

FURTHERMORE, SAUDI Arabia is among the few remaining countries of the world where today human slavery is practiced openly and with brazen disregard for world opinion.

Young girls under 15 years of age are sold for from $400 to $1,100. Male slaves bring from $400 to $500.

On top of this misery is piled that of the hashish habit which has victimized a large portion of the populace.

* * *

HASHISH IS a devil's brew made of Indian hemp. In comparison, Russian vodka is like diluted soda water.

Such are the conditions inside the kingdom of King Saud of the gold-corded robes, diamond-decked scimitars and 10,000 personal flunkies and hangers-on.

As absolute monarch in Saudi Arabia, with $300 million a year at his disposal, Saud is more responsible for his people's misery than any other man in the world.

In short, he is the dictator of a bloody, corrupt and miserable little slave state where religious intolerance is sanctioned by the government.

* * *

THIS IS the sorry figure our State Department is trying to do business with.

This is what the President of the United States went to the airport to meet, greet and welcome.

Millions of people, both in this country and throughout the world, are asking why—people who love freedom, who cherish liberty and who prize human dignity.

The answer, pure and simple, is oil—$2 billion worth of it a year.

* * *

THE OIL lobbyists and State Department propagandists are trying to sell the rubbish that King Saud may hold the key to an ultimate solution of the troubles which threaten World War III in the Middle East.

This is poppycock.

If peace in the world depends upon democracy embracing Arabian corruption and our government playing oil politics, then the peace already is lost.

SAUD ARABIA

Official welcome to visiting King

Apro-American (AN EDITORIAL) Baltimore Md.

Because we have been for a long time a part of a society in which the accident of birth has created a disparity between people of different racial origin, we cannot help but hold in utmost contempt the outmoded concept of a hereditary monarchy.

We emphatically reject the idea that any individual has the right to rule or lord it over his fellowmen from the day he opens his eyes until the day he dies.

That is one reason why we have no enthusiasm for the state visit of King Saud of Saudi Arabia who arrived in the city Wednesday and was personally met by President Eisenhower. Oct. 2-6-57 p12

We do not feel any too kindly toward Ike for this gesture because we know it is naked cash register politics.

We know Ike has no more love for King Saud than he has for Chou En-Lai.

Under normal circumstances we should feel a sense of elation and take some pride in the visit of a dignitary who is definitely of the darker race.

But when that visitor comes in a robber baron's garb, begging for gold with his slimy hands dripping with the blood of human slavery of his fellow men, that is too much to be stomached by a minority still fighting to abolish the stubborn vestiges of its own bondage.

According to reports made to the United Nations by the Anti-Slavery Society, human slavery still exists openly in Saudi Arabia.

It is carried on both by private brokers and in public places where human beings are displayed like cattle.

Just why, we ask, is a President and government which has not yet dried its bitter tears over the plight of people in Hungary and steadfastly refuses to admit China to the United Nations because of alleged oppression, busy rolling out the red carpet to this modern Herod?

The answer is oil. In the eyes of Wall Street this commodity is more important than human blood.

The hospitality being extended is part of the technique of divide and conquer which has for centuries kept the darker peoples of the world just where they are today, classified as "Backward Nations."

The visit of King Saud may help to refill the royal coffers, but there is nothing in the cards intended to help the starving natives of the country except by indirection.

In fact, the visit is intended to create the directly opposite effect.

The big oil monopolies find it safer and cheaper to maintain in power a greedy despot, through the payment of royalties, than to do business with a people's democracy.

The boys in the striped pants are helping to pull their chestnuts out of the fire, using Ike as the front man in the role of gracious host.

The visit is also designed to drive a wedge between Saudi Arabia and Col. Nasser of Egypt, who had the audacity to seize the Suez Canal from England and France.

The oil companies do not want Saud to get any ideas about doing the same thing with Arabian oil wells which are owned by American companies.

On March 6, 1956, just before Nasser began to flex his muscles, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria formed the Big-Three at a special Arab conference in which they planned to dominate the Near East with its great oil resources so vital to Europe and America.

To smash this alliance the British and French launched their abortive attack on Egypt which backfired and cost Sir Anthony Eden his job.

America is trying a different technique on King Saud and is trying to secure with tea and crumpets what the British failed to retrieve with planes and guns.

At the moment diplomacy is no more concerned with how King Saud treats his subjects in Mecca than King Saud is concerned over how America treats colored people in Alabama.

They are talking dollars and cents, not right and wrong.

WORLD PEACE will come, it will come via a foreigning a high wall around a pro- when it comes, by democracy policy based on morality and slavery king in order to shield drawing a firm line against not dollar diplomacy. by think he is, then he could at despotism — no matter whether We can't buy it as a result reporters. could learn truly what kings it is oil-soaked or not. of the State Department's build- Finally, if Saud is really the ference and let King Saud an- swer a few questions. Then we est questions from least act as a President does. him from honest qu are made of. He could set up a press con-

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 2-9-57
P. 12

PRESIDENT GREETS VISITING KING — President Eisenhower is seen escorting King Saud of Saudi Arabia as he arrived in Washington Wednesday for a state visit to discuss the critical situation in the Near East. The king, in dark glasses, is followed by a member of his party as an honor guard from the Army, Navy and Marines stands at attention.

King Saud refuses bid to visit South

Afro-American
Feb. 2 1957
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (AND) — A polite "no thanks" was extended by King Saud of Saudi Arabia last week when invited to visit New Orleans.

Aides to the visiting King said the Mayor of New Orleans had wired the invitation to Blair House where the Arabian monarch is staying. They said a reply was sent thanking the mayor for his invitation, but declining.

KING SAUD'S VISIT HAS MONEY ANGLE

Commercial Appeal
We Want Love While He Seeks Cash
Wed. 2-6-57
INTERNATIONAL CONTEST
Memphis Tenn.

By EDWIN A. LAHEY

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Service. Copyright, 1957

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—We're having quite a run of controversial visitors. First King Saud. Sometime, maybe, Tito. Probably Generalissimo Franco after that.
P. 3

Why do we invite them? And why do they come?

They Want Money

The field of international affairs is usually pretty complex, but in this case the answers are simple. They want money. We want love.

If nothing else comes of the controversies that mark each new invitation from the White House, they should at least remind us of the realities of international life.

The first and most easily forgotten reality is that we have a lot of stiffs on our side in the cold war.

The cast of characters in the conflict between the "free world" and the "slave world" is not sharply divided between the good guys and the bad guys, as in the case of a TV Western.

Our guest of the week, King Saud, is committed to the extermination of a little nation whose chief sin is that it has shown the Arab masses that a better standard of living is possible in a vigorous democracy.

Worker Is Killed

Saud's own answer to a worker demanding better things of life is to beat him to death. Hardly a character about whom one becomes sentimental.

Out in the Far East we have a couple of firm friends, Chiang Kai-shek of Formosa and Syngman Rhee of South Korea, who would sacrifice a million American lives if need be to retrieve their own lost causes.

And we might this week be rolling out the carpets for that pretentious ham, President Nasser of Egypt, instead of for King Saud, if Nasser had not overplayed his hand when he was trying to wrangle the Aswan Dam out of the State Department.

Down in Latin America we have a whole collection of creepy characters who will be our deathless friends in the "struggle for freedom" until somebody knocks them off.

The President and the Secretary of State, who must butter up to every stumble bum statesman who isn't actually under contract in the Soviet league, would probably like to spell out these things to the taxpayers, to quell the emotions that rage with the issuance of each new invitation.

Democracy Features

But they can't very well do that and play the part of gracious hosts. So if there's going to be any restraint in our comments about the nation's official guests, it will have to be self-imposed.

While we all struggle with this task of self-restraint, perhaps the protocol officer at the State Department could explain to some of our guests that bad manners are one of the built-in features of a democracy.

King Saud's Opposition

Editorial
Sun. 2-10-57 p. 3-E
Minneapolis, Minn.

Saud is bothered at home by an underground movement of "Free Saudians" who report his extravagances to the public in bootleg leaflets. Here is the translation of a recent leaflet:

"The royal family, numbering 600 people, live in luxury and waste at the expense of our impoverished nation. The number of slave-girls in the palaces of the King now reach 1,138.

"Jamal el Husseini (an adviser to King Saud) said recently that Saudi is standing before a revolution because of the corruption of the Saudian princes and because of the poverty, hunger, and want of the people. It is worth mentioning that this adviser, who faced bankruptcy a few years ago, is himself now building a palace in Beirut at a cost of approximately one million Lebanese pounds. Is not this extravagance, like that of the King's other advisers, paid for with the money of our people?

"Muhammad Sarur el Asban, finance minister of the Saudian Kingdom, purchased three buildings during his last visit to Cairo at a cost of 310,000 Egyptian pounds.

"China dishes worth $113,000 were purchased recently in Germany for the King's palace in Riad. Silverware weighing about one ton was purchased from Italy. Do these purchases constitute a part of the plans and reforms aimed at raising the living standard of hungry Saudi people?

"Saudi oil revenues since 1946 exceeded 600,000,000 pounds (nearly $1,800,000,000). In 1955 alone they reached $261,513,000. This does not include the advances given by American banks. During this period less than 15,000,000 pounds (under $45,000,000) were spent on improvements and public projects. But the price of furniture and dishes purchased for the King's palace in Riad also reached 15,000,000 pounds.

"The people will free themselves from the rule of the dictator. . . . The people will regain their freedom again, their honor and their property. Then the despots will remember these words of Allah: 'Thou shalt say that justice came and falsehood vanished; and deceit is lost and disappeared.'"

Times
Thurs. 2-7-57
New York
P. 1

Associated Press Wirephoto

ARAB LEADERS IN WASHINGTON: Crown Prince Abdul Illah, left, of Iraq, with King Saud of Saudi Arabia yesterday. Both endorsed the President's plan for the Mideast.

Eisenhower and U. S. Officials Extend Warm Welcome To Middle-East "Slave Owner"

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—King Saud of Saudi Arabia, owner of more than a half million Negro slaves, arrived in Washington last week amid diplomatic splendor never before afforded a visiting head of state.

President Eisenhower met the tall, brown monarch and his party at the airport and headed the procession back to the Government guest house with an estimated 100,000 spectators reviewing the parade.

The parade composed of about 50 cars was augmented by 14 military and civilian bands and 12 park policemen mounted on prancing horses with decorations of flags and pennants. There were several thousand members of the armed forces representing every branch of the service, and high school bands with high-stepping majorettes. The line of march was headed by motorcycle policemen leading off in V-formation.

It was almost unprecedented for the President to meet a guest at the airport. The custom has previously been for the Vice President to do the honors and escort the visitors to the White House where they were received by Mr. Eisenhower and the First Lady.

In this instance, however, the President arrived at the airport about 10 minutes before the King arrived from New York in Mr. Eisenhower's private plane, the Columbine III.

While waiting for the party to arrive, Mr. Eisenhower shook hands with the dozen or more diplomats from various countries who had lined up along the walkway leading from the plane's expected landing position.

He then chatted informally with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Chief of Protocol, John Simmons and a few other high-ranking officials.

Promptly at noon the big Columbine taxied down the runway, at the blast of a 21-gun salute.

King Saud of Saudi Arabia inspects the Marine honor guard at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Rear Adm. William R. Smedberg, 3d, is with him.

Negro Waiters By-passed

Courier

Bias on Saud's Ship Muddies Waters on Voyage to America

Sat. 2-9-57 P. 2

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By EVELYN CUNNINGHAM

NEW YORK—Further controversy surrounded the visit to this country of King Saud of Saudi Arabia when a group of waiters aboard the S.S. Constitution, which brought the monarch here, charged that they were discriminated against during the voyage by the ship's chief steward.

• At a joint meeting in New York at headquarters of the National Maritime Union, Raleigh Delesboro, Constitution dining room delegate, offered a motion that "Jack Haley, chief steward, be severely reprimanded for using discriminatory methods of selecting men for service to King Saud and not using a mutual agreement between labor and management established in the first-class dining room."

Seamen James E. Bynum, Macea Wilson, John Cooksey and Frederick Lemon told The Courier that the six waiters selected to serve the King and his immediate party of 14 were an Egyptian, two Frenchmen, a Greek, a Chinese and an American white man. They charged that seniority rights had been ignored and that, of the group selected, the oldest in terms of service had only 10 months to his credit.

■

FOLLOWING A protest of the men to the union dining room delegate, a meeting was held with Jack Haley, the chief steward.

The waiters claimed that Mr. Haley said the men he picked "are the men I feel best qualified to do the job."

He added, according to the protesting group, that they had been "screened." Asked by whom, Mr. Haley is reported to have said, "I don't have to answer that question."

■

ON THE SECOND night out, Mr. Lemon was chosen to serve the Arabian King's party. He stayed with them for the remaining days of the trip.

The waiters pointed out that assignment to the ship's top party meant coveted overtime and lavish tips.

Beginning in Next Week's Courier (Feb. 16)

The story behind Nigeria's $5,000,000 "Scandal"

PATRIOT OR THIEF?

(In Two Parts)

President Hails Saud Visit; King Praises Mideast Plan

Times Thurs. 2-7-57

New York. P. 1

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—President Eisenhower said today that the visit of King Saud of Saudi Arabia to Washington had cleared away "much of the underbrush of misunderstanding." An hour after the President's remarks at his news conference, King Saud, at an impromptu meeting with reporters, declared that the Eisenhower Doctrine for the Middle East "is a good one which is entitled to consideration and appreciation" by the Arab governments.

The President said he firmly believed the talks with King Saud had advanced progress toward "a peaceful and maybe even eventually a united Middle East." As to whether the visit had been "successful," he noted that the word would have to be applied to specific cases.

But he did not go into the specific aspects of the talks with the King which have included the President's "doctrine" of economic and military aid for the Middle East, renewal of the Dharhan air base agreement and Saudi Arabia's desire for more American arms.

Malik Gives Assurance

The King's endorsement of the Eisenhower Doctrine was added to those of Crown Prince Abdul Illah of Iraq and Foreign Minister Charles Malik of Lebanon, who made their views known yesterday and today after meetings with President Eisenhower.

Prince Abdul Illah met with King Saud this evening. Dr. Malik will see him tomorrow morning.

It was the first meeting between Prince Abdul Illah and King Saud, who are leaders of rival Middle Eastern dynasties and representatives of the pro-Western and the neutralist blocs respectively among Middle Eastern nations.

State Department officials called the occasion "historic." But the Iraqi prince would say only, as he left Blair House, that the meeting had been "very cordial." He added in an aside that "some people try to give the impression my country and Saudi Arabia are not on very good terms."

Times P. 6 C

Dr. Malik, who is heading his country's delegation to the United Nations, said after leaving the White House today that he had assured the President he would try to win general Arab support for the Eisenhower Doctrine. "But nobody knows better than I do," he added, how hard it will be to get full Arab cooperation.

While the Government of Lebanon has tried to play the role of mediator between the neutralist Arab governments headed by Egypt and pro-Western Iraq, Dr. Malik is probably the most outspoken pro-Western Arab statesman.

The Lebanese Foreign Minister said he had presented to President Eisenhower a letter from Lebanese President Camille Chamoun expressing "deep friendship toward the United States government."

King Saud's news conference developed unexpectedly this morning after the King had expressed willingness to meet some of the reporters who have been covring his visit.

Within minutes twenty or thirty men and women converged upon Blair House, the President's guest residence on Pennsylvania Avenue, where the King and some of his party have been living since Jan. 30.

Each of the reporters shook hands with the King, announcing his name and publication. Then they asked questions, speaking through an interpreter.

Q.—"Does His Majesty now have a clearer idea of the Eisenhower Doctrine?"

A.—"His Majesty thinks the doctrine a good one which is entitled to consideration and appreciation."

Asked whether he expected increased military assistance and was likely to increase his armed forces, the King replied that he had "good hopes for military aid and was seeking with the cooperation of the American Government" to arrange an increase in the armed forces.

Talks on Base Satisfactory

Concerning the negotiations for removal of the Dhahran air base agreement he said the talks were "proceeding quite satisfactorily and we should come to an agreement.' He hoped the agreement would be completed before he left Washington.

From diplomatic sources it was learned that King Saud had been seeking arms, tanks, jet aircraft and some small naval craft for an army of two divisions (about twice the present size), a small air force, and a coast guard.

Agreement has been delayed, it was said, by the Saudis' desire for grant aid but reluctance to sign the kind of agreement normally required of countries receiving such grants.

King Saud was asked whether he believed communism was a threat to the Arab people. The reply was that "the Arab nations are well aware, and keenly so, of their own interests and how to keep their own traditions."

Asked what were the prospects of peace between Israel and the Arab states, he replied that one must consider "the importance of resolutions of the United Nations and the Charter of the United Nations."

The King disclosed that he would visit Spain after he left Washington next Wednesday and might thereafter go to Morocco and Tunisia.

Menderes Urges Priorities

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Feb. 6 (AP)—Premier Adnan Menderes said today that economic aid under President Eisenhower's Middle East plan should go first to governments "endeavoring for peace" rather than to those endangering it.

Premier Menderes, in an interview cited his own government as "the main element for assuring security and stability in the region." He singled out the Syrian and Egyptian regimes as governments endangering peace.

The Premier said the Eisenhower Doctrine for thwarting Communist aggression in the Middle East was "a very firm step" that "will be of great benefit in bringing political stability to the region."

KING SAUD'S VISIT

Times P. 18 C

The visit of King Saud to the United States has ended successfully for all concerned. It is, to begin with, gratifying that satisfactory agreements should have been reached on the Dhahran air base and on American military and economic aid to Saudi Arabia. It is especially satisfying that King Saud has so clearly expressed his acceptance of the principle of the Eisenhower Doctrine, which is aimed against Soviet domination of the Middle East.

New York

However, even if the visit had not been a success President Eisenhower was entirely justified in inviting King Saud to this country. Both the monarch and his country of Saudi Arabia are important in the Middle Eastern picture. It was desirable to seek an understanding with the King and to try to win his support for or tolerance of American policies.

No one can deny that Saudi Arabia is trying to destroy Israel, that Saudi Arabia is the reverse of democratic, that there are slaves and abysmal poverty despite the oil revenues and that King Saud has played President Nasser's mischievous game in Near Eastern affairs. The fact that the King was invited to the United States did not mean that the Eisenhower Administration approved of these policies. It is a pernicious form of isolationism to assert that we must not hold negotiations or maintain diplomatic relations with peoples and nations whose policies are at variance with ours.

Sat. 2-9-57

This was one of the things that Mayor Wagner forgot in his rude refusal to accord an official welcome to King Saud on his way through New York. Whatever the Mayor's personal feelings may have been, and whatever the political implications that he feared, he had a duty to act as an official, not as a private individual. If the President of the United States invites a foreign notable on a state visit the Mayor of New York surely cannot do less than to extend the normal diplomatic courtesies.

The accords reached with King Saud are good for both sides. The King has nothing like the influence in the Middle East that Colonel Nasser has, and there is no possibility of his being built up to com-

parable stature. However, he is a ruler of considerable importance and influence, and the oil production of his country is equaled only by Kuwait.

Unlike Egypt and Syria, Saudi Arabia has kept clear of Russian influence. It stands to reason that the ruling classes in countries which possess oil, not to mention property and wealth in other forms, want no communism in their territory. The Eisenhower Doctrine is aimed against Russia and so is the Baghdad Pact. It seems inevitable that some link must be established in time between these two instruments.

Perhaps such a link is being worked out, or at least discussed, with Iraq, whose Crown Prince Abdul Illah is now in the United States. Iraq is the one Arab state that belongs to the Baghdad Pact, along with Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and Britain. Iraq and Lebanon are the only Arab states which can be said to be pro-Western in their orientation.

However, even these states are determinedly and bitterly anti-Israel. This is a field where all the Arab nations are united and where they are at odds with the United States. We are as firmly committed to the continued existence of Israel as the Arabs are determined to destroy Israel. The Arabs would be misinterpreting American policy completely if they believed that the harsh pressure being brought against Israel by the United States in the General Assembly and elsewhere was evidence that the United States is abandoning Israel.

This must have been made clear to King Saud, and it is the sort of thing that would have made a discussion with him useful. All in all, there has been ample proof that the idea of inviting King Saud to the United States was a sound one.

Renewal of the Dhahran Air Base agreement which expired last June gives the U. S. Air Force continued use of a field that lies within 1,000 miles of the Soviet border.

The 600 word communique was issued at the White House a few hours after Saud and Mr. Eisenhower had a final talk. Saud leaves Washington aboard a U. S. Air Force plane Saturday morning for the Azores and then a state visit to Spain.

The document stressed that the meeting held between the two leaders and their aides over the past 10 days "provided the opportunity to reaffirm the close friendship which has so long existed between Saud Arabia and the United States."

The communique added "in an atmosphere of cordiality, the king and the President exchanged views on how the two nations might work together to strengthen the peace of the Middle East."

It then listed five points on which "full agreement" was reached:

1. Because of the "vital importance" of Saudi Arabia "it is in the interest of world peace that this kingdom be strengthened for the maintainance of its own stability and the safeguard and progressive development of its institutions."

2. Saudi Arabia and the U. S pledge to make "efforts to settle justly" the problems of the Middle East "by peaceful and legitimate means within the framework of the United Nations charter." They also stated their "firm opposition to the use of force from any source as a means of settling international disputes."

3. "Any aggression against the political independence or territotrial integrity of these nations (of the Middle East) and the intervention from any source in the affairs of the states in the area would be considered endangering peace and stability." In a warning that presumably was aimed at the Soviet Union, the communique added "such actions should be opposed in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations."

IKE, KING SAUD TELL MILITARY AGREEMENT

WASHINGTON (INS) — President Eisenhower and King Saud of Saudi Arabia announced an agreement Friday under which the U. S. gets a new five-year lease on the Dhahran Air Base in return for military equipment to strengthen the desert kingdom's armed forces.

A joint communique issued by Mr. Eisenhower and the Arabian monarch did not specify how much arms aid Saud will receive. The king reportedly sought 90 jet aircraft and enough military equipment to justify doubling his 15,000-man army.

The Lame Prince

Occupying the presidential suite at Walter Reed Army Hospital outside Washington last week was a wide-eyed little boy born to palace luxury but a newcomer to the miracles of modern medicine. The patient: Prince Mashhur ibn Saud, 3½, the 17th and favorite son of Arabia's King Saud (*see* NATIONAL AFFAIRS). The boy had captivated welcoming crowds with his grave salutes—but they were given with his left hand. The little prince's right side is partly paralyzed, allowing him only limited use of the arm, and he limps on a right leg that is drawn up at the heel.

United Press

PRINCE MASHHUR & FATHER
For an Achilles' heel, hope.

Led by Commandant Leonard D. Heaton, half a dozen of the hospital's department heads worked over Prince Mashhur. Their conclusion: he had suffered a brain injury at his birth. The result is akin to cerebral palsy, though the child has no tremor. Abnormal nerve impulses to muscles in the right leg have shortened the heel cord (Achilles' tendon); its shortness forces the prince to walk on the toes and ball of the foot.

Experts in physical medicine were prompt with their prescription: short, below-the-knee leg braces attached to special, high-top shoes to be worn in daytime, longer braces (up to the thigh) to be worn at night. The Army hospital prosthesis department rushed to make two pairs of each type of brace. At a downtown Washington shoe store, doctors supervised the fitting of four pairs of special shoes (children's size 9E), expected to last the growing boy four months. Four more pairs, size 9½, were supplied for the next four months. As the boy's feet grow, Saud's palace physician can order bigger sizes by mail. Doctors hope that braces and shoes, with massage and exercises, will eventually make the prince's leg close to normal.

As for the arm, physical-medicine experts considered Mashhur too young for formal retraining exercises, but encouraged him to try to use his right (which he can do with a little effort), including right-handed salutes.

King Saud's Bodyguards—These exotically garbed fellows are the personal guards of King Saud of Saudi Arabia, as shown en route to New York's Waldorf-Astoria in the royal limousine. They attend His Majesty wherever he goes.—N. Y. Herald Tribune Photo.

Moslem Sabbath Cuts Saud's Appointments

Apr Fri. 2-1-57
Washington D.C. P.8-A

By MARY McGRORY

King Saud of Saudi Arabia observed the Moslem sabbath today. He accepted no appointments for the morning and at noon was to worship at the Islamic Center, 2551 Massachusetts avenue N.W.

A devout Moslem, the King is keeper of the holy places of Mohammedanism, Mecca and Medina, which lie within his desert domain. The white inscription on the green Saudi Arabian flag relates to religion rather than nationalism. It reads: "There is nothing else but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet."

After the religious service, King Saud was to be guest of honor at a luncheon to be given by Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson at the Pentagon.

At 3 p.m. he will again see President Eisenhower, on whom he paid a 3-hour call Wednesday, the day he arrived.

No Clue to Results

No one has a clue as to what specific results the protracted negotiations between the King and the administration will bring. Secretary of State Dulles, emerging from a two-hour and forty-five minute conference at Blair House yesterday, would say nothing about what was discussed.

The 55-year-old King emerged smiling, some minutes later, walking with his usual unhurried tread, bestowing his usual mild smile on the curious who line up to see him. He speaks no English, beyond "hello," "goodbye" or "this very nice."

Everyone agreed that perhaps the best way for the United States to win the favor of the powerful Middle Eastern ruler would be for the doctors at Walter Reed Army Hospital to find a cure for Prince Mashhur, the sloe-eyed, 3½-year-old favorite son of the King, the father of 24 more. The little boy is at the hospital perhaps until tomorrow, being examined for a partial paralysis of the right arm and leg which he has suffered since birth. The President's personal physician, Maj. Gen. Howard Snyder, took the child there yesterday.

Reporters following the King spend most of their time exploring myths that have grown up around him. His yearly income of $300 million is known to every

Two Myths Debunked

Two myths went down yesterday, the Arabian compass and the royal taster. It was being said that the Arabs had a special compass which pointed east to show where Mecca is; but it turns out their compasses are like any Boy Scouts, and point north.

As for the royal taster, he was supposed to turn up yesterday in the kitchen of the Sheraton-Carlton, where Vice President Nixon gave a luncheon for the King and 19 members of House and Senate. A place was laid for him while the preparations went on, but he never showed up, and may not even exist.

In deference to the King's religious scruples, maraschino juice was substituted for kirsch (a brandy) in the first course, pineapple Florida. The King's chief steward, incidentally, a Swiss-born naturalized American named Jose Arnold, a former employe of Aramco, the Arabian-American Oil Company which is the source of the King's great wealth, left for New York yesterday.

The King met the 12 Senators and seven Representatives, whose power is trifling compared to his own, with cordial handshakes. Instead of cocktails, which are forbidden by Mohammedans, they all sipped juices. The King had tomato, his host, Vice President Nixon, had grape.

Luncheon 'Good-Humored'

The luncheon was private. After it was over, various participants reported it was "very good-humored." Senator Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, an articulate critic of the Eisenhower Middle Eastern doctrine, sat next to Prince Fahn Ibn Saud, Saudi Arabia's minister of defense, who told him that the United States must keep the peace in that area. When Senator Fulbright asked him how the defense minister said, "The Lord only knows."

The King's four bodyguards, who have checked their much-remarked tommy guns, were cut to half-strength during the luncheon. State Department Security Officers who apparently feel up to the job of protecting the royal personage, escorted two of the guards to the main dining room, where their gold-embroidered jackets shone brightly among the gray flannel suits.

Goats' Milk Flows Into D. C. to Satisfy Saud's Entourage

Post P.8-A
Fri. 2-1-57
Washington, D.C.

A Washington dairy, temporarily in the goats' milk business because of the Saudi Arabian royal visit, reported today it had to send to Baltimore to satisfy the palates of the burnoosed visitors.

John Simpson, vice president of the Wakefield Dairy, said: "I couldn't find any goats' milk here so I've been sending to Baltimore. They've got goats outside of Baltimore."

No goats around Washington?

"Well," Mr. Simpson said, "there are some goats in Redland, Md., (Montgomery County near Gaithersburg) but they're not producing now."

The nub of the problem is that Saudi Arabians don't care for cows' milk.

Mr. Simpson said he supplied 40 quarts to a store supplying Blair House on Wednesday, 40 more quarts yesterday to another wholesaler supplying King Saud's entourage and 16 more last night for the Mayflower Hotel.

How is goats' milk?

"It's kind of thin and, well, tangy," Mr. Simpson said. "You wouldn't like it."

And it costs 70 cents a quart wholesale.

Saud Departs in Rain, Recalling 'Warmth' Here

Post & Times Herald P.12-A
Sun. 2-10-57
Washington D. C.

King Saud of Saudi Arabia left Washington yesterday with words of praise for the airbase-for-aid agreement he reached with President Eisenhower during a state visit here.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon was on hand to say goodby at departure ceremonies held in a steady rain at National Airport.

Nixon apologized for the rainy weather and voiced a hope that it "doesn't leave a bad impression on Your Majesty." Saud, smiling broadly, said through an interpreter that it was of no consequence, that the thing he remembers is "the warmth of the heart."

An Army honor guard stood at attention as a 21-gun farewell salute boomed out. The Army Band struck up Saudi Arabia's national anthem and, as Nixon and the King inspected the guard, the band played the English air, "Green Sleeves."

Saud and his party took off at 8:20 a.m. in Mr. Eisenhower's plane for a flight to the Azores. There a Spanish plane will pick up the royal party and take them to Spain for a four-day visit.

With Saud went Victor R. Purse, 38-year-old deputy chief of protocol for the State Department. Purse, who has been guiding the King on his American visit, is going back as Saud's personal guest for a visit of several days in Saudi Arabia.

The entire Arab world was represented at the airport. Arab and other diplomats queued up to wish Saud godspeed in the rain. Also present were Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and a number of State Department officials.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles did not go to the Airport. Dulles' office said he decided he would not go after learning Nixon would be on hand to represent the civilian side of the Government.

One of the last things Saud did was to invite Nixon to visit Saudi Arabia, and to bring Mrs. Nixon. Nixon told Saud he hoped he could make it sometime.

SAUD IN OVERTURE FOR EGYPT, SYRIA

Times P.6-C

Trying to Restore Cordial Relations Between Them and U.S., Counselor Says

Jan. 2-5-57

By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—King Saud is attempting, in talks with President Eisenhower and with other United States officials, to restore cordial relations betewen the United States and Syria and Egypt. New York

One of the King's leading counselors disclosed that the King hoped while here to "open the door for Syria and Egypt" in Washington.

"His Majesty told the President that Egypt and Syria were ready to open good relations," the counselor said. He added that the Americans could be confident that King Saud's influence would have the desired effect in Cairo and Damascus.

"He knows the Arabs," the counselor added.

United States officials declared later that the King's initiative was welcome, but that the United States would like to see some evidence of a change of heart directly from Cairo and Damascus.

The Saudi counselor said King Saud probably would return to his country via Cairo to see King Hussein of Jordan, Premier Sabri el-Assali of Syria and President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, with whom he held a meeting in Cairo Jan. 20 on his way to Washington.

Strong neutralist tendencies in Jordan, Syria and Egypt have been reflected in sharp attacks on the Eisenhower Doctrine of military and economic aid to counter the Soviet Union in the Middle East. In each of the three countries United States officials have noted dangerous signs of Communist penetration in recent months.

Inspired by Goodwill

But the Saudi counselor contended that these countries could still be won for the Eisenhower Doctrine if it was in fact what it seemed to be. As it had been explained to King Saud and his aides, he pointed out, the doctrine was "inspired by goodwill," "meant to maintain peace," and "would not hurt the Arabs."

For the second day in succession King Saud spent his time almost entirely at Blair House, the President's guest house, and directed negotiations for economic and military aid carried on by his advisers. At 6 o'clock this evening he received Haydar Gorok, the Turkish Ambassador.

Meanwhile, Saudi officials raised anew the possibility that Saudi Arabia might receive both economic and military grants.

Informed that Congressional opinion might oppose economic grants to a country that receives several hundred million dollars a year in oil royalties, one official observer wryly, "Then I suppose we should cut down oil output so as to be eligible for aid."

The official noted also that while Saudi Arabia had declined in the past to sign the kind of agreement required of recipients of military grants, "maybe we could work it out under the Eisenhower Doctrine."

Military aid agreements normally call for an undertaking that the arms will not be used for aggressive purposes, will not be passed on to another country and will be open to inspection by a United States military mission. It is to the last of these requirements that both Saudi Arabia and Egypt have objected in the past.

One Fund Lacks 'Strings'

State Department officials were not sure tonight whether the proposesd resolution in Congress proclaiming the Eisenhower Doctrine meant that military aid could be distributed without the usual restrictions. But they pointed out that the $200,000,000 in aid funds the President had asked Congress to set aside in the current program would be entirely "without strings" and could be used for military as well as economic purposes.

The counselor on King Saud's staff said the United States had not suggested a mutual defense treaty—a treaty of alliance—between the United States and Saudi Arabia.

The counselor described the difficulties Saudi Arabia has had during the last ten years in trying to persuade the United States and other Western nations to

sell her arms. Egypt's similar difficulties, he said, were the only reason President Nasser turned to the Soviet Union for supplies.

"He did not take a single item from Russia until he had exhausted every possible opportunity of getting help from the West," the counselor said.

The conflict between Yemen and the British Aden Protectorate is part "of the great struggle between freedom and imperialism," he said. He added that, "as in the Suez Canal affair," the British were the aggressors.

Responding to the observation that it was hardly plausible that Britain wanted to conquer Yemen, he asked, "Could any brain have conceived in advance the British attack on Egypt?'

Star P. 8-C
Fri. 2-1-57
Washington, D.C.

PLEASANTRIES—King Saud has just been told through an interpreter what Vice President Nixon said about photographers wanting "just one more" picture before the lensmen were sent out of the reception given the King yesterday.—Star Staff Photo.

Associated Press

King Saud and Vice President Nixon are all smiles as they pose at the National Airport just before the monarch's departure yesterday. With them is Adm. Arthur Radford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Arabian Air Base Accord Reported

Herald Mon. 2-4-57 P. 2-A

Miami Fla.

Saud Said To Bar Red Deals

WASHINGTON —(AP)— King Saud was reported Sunday to have assured President Eisenhower that Saudi Arabia wants no part of any Soviet arms deal and still looks to the United States for military aid.

This was understood to be one of the basic agreements in principle arrived at by Mr. Eisenhower and Saud during three days of talks last week.

These conversations were held in what the Arabs called "an atmosphere of warm cordiality." Aides of both countries already have begun detailed discussions getting down to dollars and cents.

Mr. Eisenhower and Saud are described as satisfied that, after their final meeting next Friday, then can announce agreement on the heart of their talks:

1—An extension, probably of five years, of the arrangement under which the U. S. Air Force uses Dhahran air field in Saudia Arabia. This base is within 1,000 miles of Russia's Middle East border. A previous five-year agreement expired last June.

2—Stepped-up military aid, meaning faster training so as possibly to double the 15,000-man Saudi Arabian military force over a period of several years; at least a dozen F86 jet planes to start modernizing the Saudi air force, and more and bigger tanks.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Abdullah Balkhair, Saud's press director, have emphasized that the Dharhan pact and Saudi defenses are "related."

Officials said Saud made clear to Mr. Eisenhower he had no intention of trying to buy arms from the Soviet bloc, as Egypt and Syria have done. Saud told Mr. Eisenhower, they continue receiving its arms from the United States.

Saud buys his guns, tanks, and planes from America. The king was offered a military defense assistance pact, under which he could have received arms free, but declined it. The objection was to signing a formal treaty which would give U.S. technicians a broad control over distribution of the weapons.

However, officials indicated they expect to get around this objection after Congress approves Mr. Eisenhower's Middle East program. Among other things this would allow Mr. Eisenhower to give defense aid to Saudi Arabia and other anti-Communist countries in the area without requiring a treaty.

Secret Egyptian Pact Doubles Soviet Trade

Inquirer Sun. 2-3-57 P. 3-A

Philadelphia Pa.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (INS).—Diplomatic sources said today Egypt had secretly signed a new agreement with Moscow, which doubles its trade from 30 to 60 million dollars yearly.

However reports reaching Washington showed Cairo, while increasing economic ties with the Kremlin, had let up on the savage attacks against President Eisenhower's new policy for the Middle East.

WARNING BY TITO

The new Soviet-Egyptian trade arrangement for the coming year has been kept completely secret until now, sources said.

Last year's Cairo-Moscow commercial treaty only covered 7 percent of Egypt's total imports and exports.

It was learned that Yugoslav President Tito had warned Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser against committing more than 25 percent of his foreign trade to the Soviet orbit.

TWO FACTORS CITED

Tito, sources explained, cautioned Nasser that once his trade with the Red bloc went over that figure, he was risking his independence. At that point, Tito reportedly said, Moscow could use the threat of stopping shipments to gain control of the Egyptian Government.

Diplomatic sources said the Egyptian slowdown on attacks against the Eisenhower Middle East Doctrine apparently was caused by two developments:

1. Effective American propaganda in Egypt, which explained the real motives behind the doctrine to repel Communist aggression in the Middle East.

2. The American success in explaining the doctrine to King Saud of Saudi Arabia.

Treatment of King Here Moves Moslem World

Star Fri. 2-1-57 P. 1

Washington D.C.

Islamic Leaders Like President's Rebuke For Actions of New York Politicians

By EARL H. VOSS

President Eisenhower has profoundly moved the Moslem world by his "courageous" and "decent" treatment of King Saud of Saudi Arabia, spiritual leader of the worshipers of Allah and proprietor of the holy places at Mecca and Medina.

That is the conviction of the entire Moslem community of Washington, who have been admiring the President's dignified but firm rebuke for New York politicians who chose to offend King Saud because he is intolerant of other religions in his own country.

President Eisenhower told newsmen Wednesday:

"The visits between heads of state are dictated by such considerations as eliminating misunderstandings and determining whether or not there are practical steps to take in the promotion of peace. . . .

". . . I am always obliged to any man, any head of state, who will come and talk to me when we think we have problems that might be advanced, solutions might be advanced by this kind of meeting, and they don't demand that if I want to talk I have to come and see them. . . .

"I therefore deplore any discourtesy shown to a visitor who comes to us, representative of a government or of a people, and whose purpose is to see whether he can assist in ameliorating these difficulties."

Dulles Gives Brilliant Dinner for King Saud. Page B-1

King Saud Observes Moslem Sabbath. Page A-8

Leadership Recognized

Mr. Eisenhower paid glowing tribute to the King when he arrived. He said:

"We recognize in you both a leader of Arabian people and a custodian of those cities most sacred to Islam. It is an honor to have you here. We were fortunate, in the United States, in calling your late father, His Majesty King Saud, our friend. We are equally fortunate in calling you our friend."

Not only the Saudi delegation which has accompanied its King, but the entire Arab and Moslem community here is expressing "delight" at the friendliness of sovereignty over the oases was being considered by an international court of arbitration. Then they broke off the arbitration.

This issue of Buraimi, Saudis insist, is fully as important to them as the Suez Canal problem, or a general Middle East settlement, or any of the other issues on the agenda.

The United States agreed only reluctantly to include Buraimi in the scope of the talks, because it could further embarrass American relations with Great Britain. The British believe King Saud is trying to expand his domains at the expense of the small sheikdoms on the fringes of the Arabian peninsula.

So far no oil has been discovered in the Buraimi vicinity. If it is, Buraimi could become another hot issue in the Middle East with the United States standing between its old and powerful ally, Great Britain, and the new nationalistic nations of the Near East.

Agreement on Needs

One member of the Saudi party who attended the talks with Secretary Dulles at Blair House yesterday told newsmen "We agree on what needs to be done and try now only to decide how to do it." He thus gave further credence to impressions here that talks so far have followed the traditional Arab pattern, opening with generalities and cautious probings of the atmosphere.

The concern every one from the President on down has shown for the health of the King's ailing prince, 3½-year-old Masshur ibn Saud, is another factor in the good impression being made in the Moslem world, diplomatic informants here point out.

Mr. Eisenhower's personal physician escorted Prince Masshur to Walter Reed Hospital. There the King's son was put under the care of Maj. Gen. Leonard Heaton, the man to whom the President trusted the knife when he himself underwent surgery last summer.

If the treatments which the Walter Reed physicians are now prescribing for the young Prince improve his health in the years ahead, Riyadh and Mecca may have a prominent, living symbol of American friendship for Saudi Arabia and all the Moslem world.

These are the thoughts now passing through Moslem diplomats' minds here today, as the King begins the second half of his four-day official visit.

P. 5-A

Center to Be Crowded

The Islamic center here was expected to be crowded when the King appears this noon. Even the more sophisticated Moslems of Washington look upon the King's visit to the mosque as something special.

From the American viewpoint, United States Ambassador to Saudi Arabia George Wadsworth expressed similar satisfaction with the talks' progress.

They have been "perfect so far," he told reporters. Actually the conversations with President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles are believed to have been mainly of a generalized nature so far.

This is expected to be the day for whatever hard bargaining there is, if any. Some reports indicated that no specific agreements would be announced or even attempted, but would be worked out later.

The Saudis are known to have insisted, however, that the question of proprietorship over Buraimi, a cluster of oases in the East Arabian desert, be on the agenda.

British Installed Potentates

Great Britain, which handles foreign and defense affairs for sheiks and sultans along the northern and eastern shores of the Arabian peninsula, forcibly installed two local potentates in Buraimi while the question of

Saud Is Assured Of Military Aid By Eisenhower

Inquirer Sun 2-3-57
Philadelphia Pa. P. 3-a

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP).—President Eisenhower is understood to have assured King Saud that the United States is prepared to help expand and modernize Saudi Arabia's military force. But there is no agreement yet on how much aid the United States will give.

Meanwhile, the prospect for a program of economic assistance to Saudi Arabia is growing weaker. Informed officials said Congress could be shown that military assistance would be in this country's interest, but they said it would be hard to sell Congress on economic aid for a king who draws $300,000,000 a year in oil royalties.

PARLEY CONTINUES

Negotiations between U. S. and Saudi Arabian officials continued today while the king was visiting the U. S. Naval Academy at nearby Annapolis, Md., and Mr. Eisenhower was in Augusta, Ga., for a week end of golf. The king cancelled a trip to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., in order to stay in Washington next week.

Saud drove to Annapolis from Washington and immediately won the hearts of 3600 midshipmen by getting them excused from punishment for all minor offenses.

The amnesty was announced at a luncheon the king shared with the Academy's brigade in its huge T-shaped mess hall.

Later the 55-year-old monarch joined the midshipmen again at their basketball game against Duke University in Dahlgren Hall.

IMPRESSED BY POOL

The trip back to Washington was at a leisurely 50 miles an hour, after the King and his party had driven across the 4½-mile-long Chesapeake Bay Bridge on an inspection trip.

Saud took with him a framed photograph of the Naval Academy's swimming pool and, in a brown paper wrapping, the pool's blueprints. He asked for them after admiring the pool.

Another thing that impressed him was how the 3600 midshipmen all sat down to lunch at the same instant when somebody yelled, "Seats."

Saud's plans in Washington, beyond tonight's private dinner, were not disclosed. Aides said he expected to stay in Blair House all day tomorrow, receiving guests.

Shaikh Yusuf Yasin, Saudi Arabia's deputy foreign minister, conferred here meanwhile with Assistant Secretary of State William Rountree, and said, "We are very optimistic concerning all the matters we have discussed."

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

Remarks by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Mr. Eisenhower yesterday indicated they feel Saud's visit here is proving to be a great achievement in the struggle to keep Soviet influence from taking over in the Middle East.

State Department leaders were impressed particularly with Saud's virtual defense of this country last night against Russian charges that the United States is trying to impose a new colonialism on the Middle East.

STRATEGIC AIR BASE

Continuing negotiations over the arms aid program are directly linked with Mr. Eisenhower's efforts to get Saud to agree to extend the agreement for U. S. Air Force use of the strategic air base at Dhahran on the Persian Gulf. This bomber base is 1000 miles from Russia.

Saudi Prince Showered With Gifts

Associated Press Wirephoto

Prince Mashhur, with father, King Saud of Saudi Arabia, thanks well-wishers on leaving Walter Reed Army Hospital. Others are Victor Purse, left, of the State Department and Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Snyder, Presidential physician.

By BESS FURMAN

Special to The

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—One thing now is certain about the visit of King Saud of Saudi Arabia: His 3½-year-old son, Prince Mashhur, has won the children's vote. Presents and "get-well" wishes have been piling up for the Prince at Blair House, many of them sent in care of President Eisenhower. They include cowboy suits, teddy bears, toys, coloring books, crayons galore, telegrams, letters and cards. Whole kindergartens and first grades have written. So when the grave little Prince left Walter Reed Hospital with his father today, he was clutching a white card printed in black India ink for the cameras to record.

Times P.C

"To the American children and other friends who have sent me messages and gifts and who have prayed for my recovery, I express my appreciation and gratitude," the card said. "May we all enjoy the blessings of God."

Abdullah Balkhair, the King's press officer, said Prince Mashhur had endowed the hospital with a gift of $2,000 a year to be used for the benefit of child patients. One aide to the King said the gift was "perpetual."

While the Prince was in the hospital, he occupied President Eisenhower's suite. When he left, the President's personal physician, Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Snyder, and Maj. Gen. Leonard D. Heaton, hospital commandant, who operated on the President for ileitis, issued an official bulletin.

Lamed by Birth Injury

They said the Prince was a healthy, normal child except for partial spastic paralysis of the right arm and leg because of cerebral palsy at birth. His right heel tendon is drawn up, causing an abnormal gait.

Treatment to improve the way he walks will include physical therapy and a brace attached to an orthopedic shoe, the doctors said. "Surgery is not indicated at the present time," they added, although it may be recommended at a later age.

The medical experts concluded:

"Generally speaking, it is believed that a useful degree of function can be expected with careful persistent efforts through his developmental years."

Dr. Heaton said that an army physician, yet to be named, would accompany the Prince to Saudi Rrabia to teach medical technicians there how to carry on the physical therapy prescribed at Walter Reed.

King Saud, too, has benefited from his visits to the army medical center. He has taken eye examinations that resulted in a new pair of glasses. He is partly blind in one eye and has faulty vision in the other. Before he leaves Washington, he will have the type of head-to-toe examination that President Eisenhower periodically takes.

Only a token of his gifts from the children of the United States were taken to Prince Mashhur at the hospital. Back in Blair House, he began opening packages and envelopes in earnest.

Gifts from Kindergarten

Careful thought, indeed, had gone into the group and individual gifts from the mornig division of Kondergarten children, Room 109, Public School 6, 31-36 Steinway Street, Long Island City.

The teacher, Mrs. Mary S. Bowman, sent this outpouring to King Saud in care of President Eisenhower. She explained that the children wanted very much to send "get-well" cards, and had taken delight in dicating both a class message and personal messages.

They talked about what they could buy with $1 left over from their cookie fund, she said. Someone suggested a suit, but she told them that the Prince did not really need a suit.

So what they bought was: a coloring book, a box of cryons, a miniature plastic hot-rod type automobile, a miniature plastic oil truck, a cardboard jigsaw puzzle and a small box of lollypops.

As a group, they dictated:

you are over here.w Hoz

Dear Little Prince. I hope you get well. Have a nice time while you are over here.

Kindergarten Children,
P. S. 6, Long Island City.

The first gradt at Nance School, Clinton, Okla., wrote too. The pupils said they had seen Prince Mashhur on television and wanted him to get well. Their teacher, Mrs. Bertha B. Thimpson, said:

"The children and I are glad to welcome you to the United States. We are a friendly nation, and we want to have friends in all the nations of this big wide world. We hope our great doctors can help you be strong again. We want you to remember the visit as one of the greatest experiences of your life.

King Saud Refuses Southern Trip

Daily Word
June 2-10-57

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A polite 'no thanks" was extended by King Saud of Saudi, Arabia last week when invited to visit New Orleans.

Atlanta, Ga.

Aides to the visiting King said the Mayor of New Orleans had wired the invitation to Blair House where the Arabian monarch is staying.

They said a reply was being sent thanking the mayor for his invitation but declining.

18b 1957 SAUD ARABIA

Capital Spotlight

By Louis Lautier

"They're Africans," Says Woman Viewer

Definition: The "Middl East" includes the area lyin between and including Libya o the west, Pakistan on the eas Turkey on the north, and th Arabian Peninsula on the south says Secretary of State Joh Foster Dulles. It links Europe Asia and Africa.

The cutest, yet most pathetic figure in the entourage of King Saud of Saudi Arabia is his 3½-year old son, Prince Mashhur Ibn Saud, who has suffered partial paralysis of the right arm and leg ever since birth. He bravely waved to crowds along the parade route with his left hand.

The nomadic Bedouin tribes were the original Arabs. Arabs of today are an intermixture of pure Semites with native peoples in northern, eastern and central Africa, in Madagascar, India, the Malay Archipelago, and various parts of Syria and Persia.

LOOKING AT the dark-olive bronze and even black-skinned men with aquiline noses in King Saud's entourage, a woman, viewing the parade from the Washington National Airiport to Blair House, exclaimed: "They're not Arabs; they're Africans!"

Guests at the National Press Club luncheon, at which Dr. Paul Dudley White, famous heart specialist who treated President Eisenhower, spoke, included Dr. John B. Johnson, Dr. Frank Jones, Dr. Harold Johnson Dr. Montague Cobb and Dr. Edward C. Mazique.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, (D., N.Y.), was snubbed by 80 fellow Democrats, who endorsed a program drafted by Democratic members of the bipartisan House civil rights bloc.

* * *

THE PROGRAM covered such subjects as civil rights, Federal aid to school construction, and statehood for Alaska and Hawaii. First announced on Jan. 8, it was put in the Congressional Record of Jan. 30 by Rep. Frank Thompson, of New Jersey, a member of the civil rights bloc.

Although he is a charter member of the bloc and is the sponsor of an amendment which would deny Federal funds to build classrooms to school districts defying the Supreme Court, Powell was not asked to endorse the program.

Signers of the program include Rep. William L. Dawson of Illinois and Charles C. Diggs of Michigan. Also signing it were Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York and Wayne Hays of Ohio, both of whom wanted Powell denied seniority as a Democrat because he supported President Eisenhower for reelection last fall.

* * *

THE ARMY Department last April 21 directed that questions relating to race on a civil personnel form, used to get background information after employment, be ignored.

Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army Franklin L. Orth told Representative Powell the other day that the Army has decided to destroy its stock of such forms and order new ones printed with such questions deleted.

President Eisenhower's Government Policy Committee, of which the Rev. Archibald Carey, a Chicagoan, is chairman, is toying with the idea of asking the Defense Department to establish a registry for civilian employees at the Pentagon who apply for promotions but fail to get them.

One estimate is that a registry would cut by half the number of colored applicants for jobs above grade 3 who are turned down.

* * *

ONE TRICK reportedly used to block upgrading of colored employees to higher job classifications is the reorganization of an office or section when a colored applicant becomes No. 1 on the list for promotion.

The President's Committee has the suggestion that reorganizations be carefully checked and submitted to it.

Powell said Deputy Assistant Secretary Orth told him he would furnish him with hiring policies and methods of recruiting civilians for Army dependents' schools and special services.

There is a shortage of teachers for dependents' schools in the United States, just as there is generally a shortage of teachers, but Powell believes that, with integration taking place in the public schools, there are hundreds, if not thousands of colored teachers who are out of work and the state education associations can get them to apply for jobs in Army dependents' schools.

GUESTS OF DULLES—Dinner guests of John Foster Dulles at the banquet held in Washington Thursday feting King Saud of Arabia were Ambassador to Liberia and Mrs. Richard L. Jones. Preceding the Secretary of State's dinner, King Saud entertained several guests at the Arabian Embassy.

ALTHOUGH colored WAC's represent from 20 to 30 per cent of the WAC population at Fort McClellan (Alabama), Powell says, they cannot get into the WAC band there. He's checking with the Army on that.

An Army sergeant took off a bulletin board at an Army post a call for a private to volunteer for duty at the United States Embassy in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, but stating the private must be Caucasian.

The Army told Powell that the Ethiopian Government said it did not want any colored Americans sent there for duty at the American Embassy.

Powell said Orth will check into this report.

It's strange because Dolly Hughes, who played football at Howard University, went to Ethiopia with a United States Point 4 mission, liked it so well that he married an Ethiopian girl and settled down there teaching physical education to Ethiopian youths.

BUT A DEFENSE Department source says his information is that colored Americans are not wanted in Ethiopia and Iceland and Jewish GI's are barred from Saudi Arabia.

CLOSEUP OF PRINCE Mashur, six-year-old son of King Saud of Saudi Arabia as he executes a salute while riding through Washington, D.C. with his father and President Eisenhower. A polio victim, the grave-faced young prince has been examined by U. S. medical experts since he arrived in this country. His famous father came to U. S. for talks with Eisenhower.

18c 1957

Lett briefs Canadians on segregation in South

Afro-American Sat. 3-16-57
Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON, ONT., Canada (ANP)—Harold A. Lett, assistant director of the State Division Against Discrimination, was invited by the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews to be the dinner speaker at the Brotherhood program of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, here last Thursday, attended by 150 members. P. 6

He was also the luncheon speaker on Friday of the North Toronto Rotary Club before 120 members, among whom were 30 members of other civic clubs.

The Dominion Director of the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews, the Rev. Richard D. Jones, former pastor of a Baptist church in Kearney, N.J., extended the invitation to Mr. Lett, who learned on his arrival that over 170 observances were being held throughout the Dominion during Brotherhood Week.

* * *

BY WAY of outlining how law can be effective in solving problems of integration, Mr. Lett pointed up the contrast between school conditions in the South in 1930 and today.

"In Alabama, in 1930," he said, "about a fifth of the amount spent on a white child's education was spent for a colored child's education. A century ago, the U.S. Supreme court ruled the colored person had no rights which a white man need respect.

"In 1896, this was altered to the 'separate but equal concept' which held until 1954 when the Supreme Court ruled against segregation in the public schools.

* * *

"DESPITE NEWS from such places as Clinton, Tenn., which reflects the actions of a lawless minority, there are 300,000 colored children peacefully attending integrated schools with 2,000,000 white children in southern states. There are about 80,000 colored students in U.S. colleges today."

With the resources available in North America, the United States and Canada can lead the world in finding the way to make Brotherhood a practical reality, he told both groups.

Cleric Cites Race Barrier In Toronto

TORONTO, July 27 (AP)—A Negro minister said today he and his family were refused accommodation in 25 apartment houses here because of their color.

The Rev. George Williams, pastor of the Community Progressive Baptist Church, complained to the Toronto Labor Committee for human rights that he has been unable to rent a two-bedroom apartment after trying for four months. The Williams have a 4-year-old son.

"In the cheaper type of accommodation they don't mind Negroes," he said. "At present I pay $70 a month for a one-bedroom place."

The Rev. Williams said he looked at 75 apartments in the $120-$125 a month range, and would have taken any of 25 of them but none of them would have him. Williams, 39, came to Toronto from Columbus, Ohio, three years ago. He said a similar situation existed in Columbus until it was cured by legislation.

"Every time I phone an apartment, everything is all right," Williams said. "Then I go along and look at it and they tell me it's been rented. Then I phone again a half-hour later and they tell me its still vacant.

"They make all sorts of excuses—add $20 on to the advertised rent or tell me they don't want a child. Only once was I told that the apartment house didn't take colored people."

PHILADELPHIA SOCIAL WHIRL:

Afro-American P. 8
Sat. 1-27-57 Baltimore Md.

Tan Canadians fill top posts at McGill, St. George colleges

By BARBARA PRIGMORE

From Philly, the City of Brotherly Love, USA, to Montreal, Canada, the World's most outstanding city of French and English culture, the internationally known city of churches and museums, of 17th and 18th century architectural beauty, here we are . . Otha and Barbara Prigmore . . . vacationing again.

Montreal, beautiful and picturesque, where, primarily the French language is spoken, has a scattered population of colored people whose ancestral origin is either French, English or American.

There is no segregation for these 6000 colored persons who feel there is no need to ban together in a group, because they belong to the "population of Canada."

Montreal Personalities: Education, Dr. Kenneth Melville, professor of medicine at McGill University for 20 years, undeniably the most outstanding figure.

Dr. Phil Edwards, America's well known track star and athlete, is a distinguished member of the Pharmaceutical Board, here. Dr. Harold Potter is a member of the faculty at St. George College.

I was amazed to learn that the first two years of high school must be paid for by the parents, that is, perhaps, why many can not aspire to higher paid jobs.

* * *

MOST DYNAMIC political figure here is Edward M. Packwood, who has been an advocate of the Conservative Party ever since he came to Montreal as a medical student from New Guiena.

The Packwood Guest House and Tourist Agency is now his most flourishing endeavor. During his colorful career here he has been a pharmacist, studied medicine, and attempted to published a newspaper in Montreal. The Packwood's French provincial home is a veritable beehive of activity.

Dinner at the Packwood's home was one of the heights of our trip.

Always, Otha and I stop first in St. Antoine Rue, then to Laurentian Hotel or the Windsor, where the variety of cultures blend, and you are immediately enchanted with the international atmosphere!

* * *

WE ARRIVED home from Montreal, to find the Flamingo Apartments has been re-named the Ivy Hall Apartments! Well! Well!

The Pyramid Club's annual picnic, was held Sunday with Apex Alton C. (Chippie) Berry, greeting the folk and Mrs. Leroy Mabel (Drew) Gates, coordinator of the Women's Co-Ordinating Committee, and an array of popular Pyramidian Wives acting as hostesses. Triangle Rod and Gun Club in Sellersville, Pa. was the setting for the picnic-party.

* * *

E. RUDOLPHUS CLEMONS' birthday party celebration began Saturday with a motorcade of friends from all over the country assembling at the Pyramid Club, to trek to Pleasantville, N.J., and for a beach party in Atlantic City, Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Sedalie Gaines and James Monk werement co-chairmen of the celebration.

Mrs. William Manigault, national secretary of the Links, entertained her canasta club with a lavish supper and show at the Latin Casino.

Members of the Deckers Canasta Club present were: Mesdames Lonnie C. Wall, Scholley Pace Alexander, George Brown, George Young, Rufus S. Watson, Harry Hurley, Leon Anderson, Wilmington, Delaware, Mosam Hosein; Mrs. Manigault special guests were: Miss Conchita Nakatani, and Mrs. Essie Morris.

* * *

SUMMER FASHIONS—you seen the luxurious threaded leather is trimmed with a tuxedo of mink? Mrs. Henry (Louise) Jerkins is ultra-fashionable in peach nylon pleated cocktail dress these days. Mrs. Roy (Betty) Eason lovely in pink flowered chiffon; Mrs. Willard Grinnage smartly clad in white embroidered linen and Mrs. William H. Sullivan stunning in black chiffon, featuring large turquoise blue flower, turquoise shoes and bag.

* * *

DR. ALLEN WETTER, Superintendent of Philadelphia Public Schools, was an impressive speaker at the testimonial in honor of Floyd Logan, president of the Equality League. Mrs. Janet Stovall, re-elected president of the Association of Pennsylvania Teachers, appeared on the program. Dr. William Gray presided.

Negro Minister Denied Rooms

Post-Herald
Sun. 7-28-57
Washington D.C.
P. 12-A

TORONTO, July 27 (AP)—A Negro minister said today he and his family were refused accommodation in 25 apartement houses here because of their color.

The Rev. Mr. George Williams, pastor of the Community Progressive Baptist Church, complained to the Toronto Labor Committee for Human Rights that he had been unable to rent a 2-bedroom apartment after trying for four months.

18d 1957

FOND EXPECTATIONS — Fair-haired freckled-face Jane Schiller of Middlesex, England, is entranced with this six-month-old Jamaican orphan. Jane's parents have applied for adoption of a four-year-old brown baby sister to share their 14-room home in Middlesex. Mrs. Eileen Schiller, a former London model, read a London newspaper of Britain's unwanted half caste children. She chose the little girl, Joy, who had never had a visitor since she had been placed in the orphanage.

18d 1957

President Sees Middle East As Danger Spot For World War

Daily World Sun. 1-6-57
Atlanta, Ga. P.

By ROBERT E. CLARK

WASHINGTON — (INS) — President Eisenhower asked a joint session of Congress Saturday for sweeping military and economic authority to prevent "power-hungry communists" from launching any aggression in the Middle East.

The Chief Executive told the Senate and House in grave and solemn words carried to the nation by television and radio that the "greatest risk" in the Middle East crisis is that "ambitious despots may miscalculate" and start a conflict "which would almost surely involve the United States."

FOUR POINTS

Mr. Eisenhower sought standby power to use U. S. Armed Forces for the protection of any Middle Eastern nation requesting such aid against "communist aggression, direct or indirect." He laid down an historic New American doctrine geared to this four-point proposal;

1. Authorization for the U. S. to help provide "economic strength dedicated to the maintenance of national independence" for "any nation or group of nations in the general area of the Middle East."

2. Authority for U. S. "Military assistance and cooperation with any nation or group of nations which desires such aid."

3. Presidential power to send American Armed Forces into action "to secure and protect the territorial integrity and political independence of such nations, requesting such aid, against overt armed aggression from any nation controlled by international communism."

4. Abandonment of existing limitations in use of mutual security military and economic aid funds and approval of a 400 million dollar program of assistance to Israel and the Arab nations in the next two fiscal years.

The president requested this congressional expression to emphasize and reiterate the readiness of the United States government to carry out its policy of deterrence which he already holds under his constitutional powers.

Mr. Eisenhower explained that he was making his extraordinary personal appearance before Congress for this reason:

"It is now essential that the United States should manifest through joint action of the president and the congress our determination to assist those nations of the mid east area which desire that assistance."

He added: "Futhermore, our joint resolve should be so couched as to make it apparent that if need be our words will be backed by action."

The president, who was cheered five times during his 30-minute address, said the U. S. is forced to act boldly in the Middle East crisis because the United Nations "cannot be a wholly dependable protector of freedom when the ambitions of the Soviet Union are involved."

BEST GUARANTEE

Mr. Eisenhower declared that his proposals offer the best guarantee of peace and he expressed hope that the powers he sought would "never have to be exercised at all." Daily World

But, he added: "If, contrary to my hope and expectation, a situation arose which called for the military application of the policy which I ask the Congress to join me in proclaiming, I would of course maintain hour-by-hour contact with the congress if it were in session."

He said: "and if the congress were not in session, and if the situation had grave implications, I would, of course, at once call the congress into special session."

Congressional reaction to the president's plea was mixed among the rank and file, though support of both democratic and Republican leaders appeared to assure favorable action on the resolution he proposed.

Senate democratic leader Lyndon Johnson, Tex., called the Eisenhower doctrine "an effort to act in the interests of freedom in a troubled area of the world."

Some Senators insisted that Mr. Eisenhower already had the authority to commit U. S. forces to action against an aggressor and declared there was no necessity for legislation.

Hungarian Revolt Hero Reported Doomed to Die

Washington, D. C. Evening Star Tues. 1-22-57

VIENNA, Austria, Jan. 22 (AP). —Gen. Pal Maleter, a hero of the Hungarian revolution, last night was reported sentenced to death in Budapest.

Reports reaching here from Hungary said an aide, Col. Sandor K. Kopacsi, also was sentenced to death and both have appealed for clemency. These reports lacked official confirmation in Budapest.

A Communist court will decide later on their appeals the reports said. P. 5-A

(In Budapest, Laszlo Gyaros, the Communist regime's press chief, said the reported death sentences were "unconfirmed rumors." But he did not deny them.

(The Soviet-imposed Hungarian government today ordered all citizens to turn in their personal identity cards to police "for extension." The people were given until the end of the month to comply.

(The government obviously wants to establish how many people, and who, fled from Hungary. It also wants to establish what happened to to the thousands who were freed from prisons during the October-November revolt.)

GEN. PAL MALETER
Reported Sentenced to Die

Gen. Maleter, a career army officer who stands 6 feet 4, was commander of the Kilian (Maria Theresa) barracks that held out defiantly against Red Army tanks during the revolt and controlled much of Budapest's 8th and 9th districts.

Gen. Maleter was Minister of Defense in the cabinet of ousted Premier Imre Nagy. Col. Kovacsi was head of the Budapest police during Mr. Nagy's short-lived government.

Gen. Maleter headed the Hungarian government delegation that went to Soviet headquarters on Csepel Island early November 4 to negotiate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary.

It was a trap. Gen. Maleter was arrested. The Soviet tanks renewed their onslaught during the day in an attempt to crush the rebellion.

Since then, the general whose name has become legendary among Hungarian freedom fighters has been reported held in the Russian section of the boe Utca (Street) Prison of the secret police in Budapest.

Pravda, official Soviet Communist Party paper, called Gen. Maleter the leader of the revolt and charged he intended to set up a military dictatorship with Josef Cardinal Mindszenty as Premier.

Col. Kopacsi was entrusted by Mr. Nagy to organize the defense of Budapest November 4 after Gen. Maleter's arrest. The police chief was captured after armed resistance was crushed in Budapest.

Gen. Maleter, 39, was an army career officer who had always wanted to be a doctor. Although he led Hungarian student organizations in opposing German claims on Hungary in 1938, he served with the Hungarian forces allied to Germany in World War II.

Often Under Suspicion

Although a member of the Communist Party since 1946, Gen. Maleter was frequently under suspicion because of his middle class upbringing. His father was a law professor and Gen. Maleter had graduated from Prague schools as a medical student.

Gen. Maleter was married and had a son and two daughters. Reports from the frontier after Gen. Maleter's arrest said the family escaped to Austria. Austrian government sources could not confirm this.

Associated Press

JAILED—Mrs. Georgette Meyer Chapelle.

U.S. Woman Sentenced In Hungary Already Served Time; She's Free

Herald Tribune Tues. 1-22-57
Paris

BUDAPEST, Jan. 26 (AP).—The Budapest Municipal Court today sentenced Mrs. Georgette Meyer Chapelle, an American free-lance photographer, to fifty days in jail for entering Hungary illegally. Because she had been in prison longer than that, she was set free but told to get out of this country by Sunday midnight—and stay out.

At the same time the Interior Ministry disclosed it is holding four young Britons, including Judith Cripps, nineteen, a granddaughter of the late Laborite Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps, for trial on charges of spying. They vanished after entering Hungary ten days ago and the Interior Ministry announcement was the first official word here about them.

Mrs. Chapelle, thirty - six, loking pale and tired after fifty-four days of Communist imprisonment, told the court: "I understand the sentence and I do not have any comment to make."

At Legation

She was placed in the custody of the American Legation, pending her departure. American Consul Richard Selby said she will remain at the home of the American Minister, Edward Wailes, until she leaves.

Mrs. Chapelle, a native of Milwaukee, testified in court that she entered Hungary Dec. 4, coming from Austria to deliver some medicines as a "token gift to the first Hungarian doctor or hospital I could find." Two Hungarian refugees accompanied her.

Soon after she crossed the frontier they were spotted by four men standing near a hay-

ons held by the Hungarians are Budapest in November.

Roger Cooper, twenty - one, nephew of poet Robert Graves; Christopher Lord, twenty-one, and his brother, Basil, twenty-three. Miss Cripps, Mr. Cooper and the younger Mr. Lord are Oxford undergraduates.

The Interior Ministry declared all four were found in possession of "forged identity documents," purportedly issued by the Soviet command in

Western sources said the four Britons were last seen in an automobile near Kecskemet, fifty miles southeast of Budapest from Yugoslavia, where, they had told friends, they wanted to aid in relief work.

Rescue Committee

Mrs. Chapelle said she was a representative of the International Rescue Committee, which has been active in aiding Hungarian refugees.

Besides Miss Cripps, the Brit-

Girl And Officer Hanged By Reds As Riot Leaders

By The United Press

BUDAPEST, Feb. 2. — The communists hanged a beautiful 20-year-old girl and an army officer Saturday for "organizing and leading" an anti-communist riot near the Romanian border last December.

Twelve other persons received sentences ranging from five to 15 years at the hands of one of the kangaroo courts operating throughout Hungary to deal with offenses against martial law.

The government identified the girl as Ersebet Manyi and the officer as Mihaly Farkas. They were executed at Bekescaba, 120 miles southeast of Budapest.

They were "accused and found guilty of organizing and leading a coup" which took the form of rioting in Gyula Vari, a town near Bekescaba on Dec. 17. The announcement was the first indication there had been such riots.

A number of other Hungarians have been executed or face death on charges of being counter-revolutionaries.

At last report, the courts were considering an appeal from rebel hero Maj. Gen. Pal Maleter who was seized during the Soviet onslaught in Budapest Nov. 4. He was sentenced to death shortly after the government announced the execution of two civilian rebel leaders.

Both Miss Manyi and Farkas appealed their death sentences but the appeals were rejected.

Jewish Bias Seen Among Refugees

Austrian Camp Incidents Told

By Paul Tobenkin

"Virulent anti-Semitism" exists among Hungarian refugees now in Austria, Zev Waiss, a member of the executive of Youth Aliyth, said yesterday at the annual mid-winter conference of Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America, at Hadassah House, 65 E. 52d St.

Youth Aliyah is a world-wide organization to rescue Jewish children under seventeen who are orphans, homeless or in jeopardy and to transfer them to Israel. Hadassah, the American representative of Youth Aliyah, raised $2,250,000 for the youth work last year.

Warning by Police

Mr. Weiss, who returned to the United States recently after working with Jews among the Hungarian refugees, said "alarming numbers" of the Hungarians now in Austria are anti-Semitic.

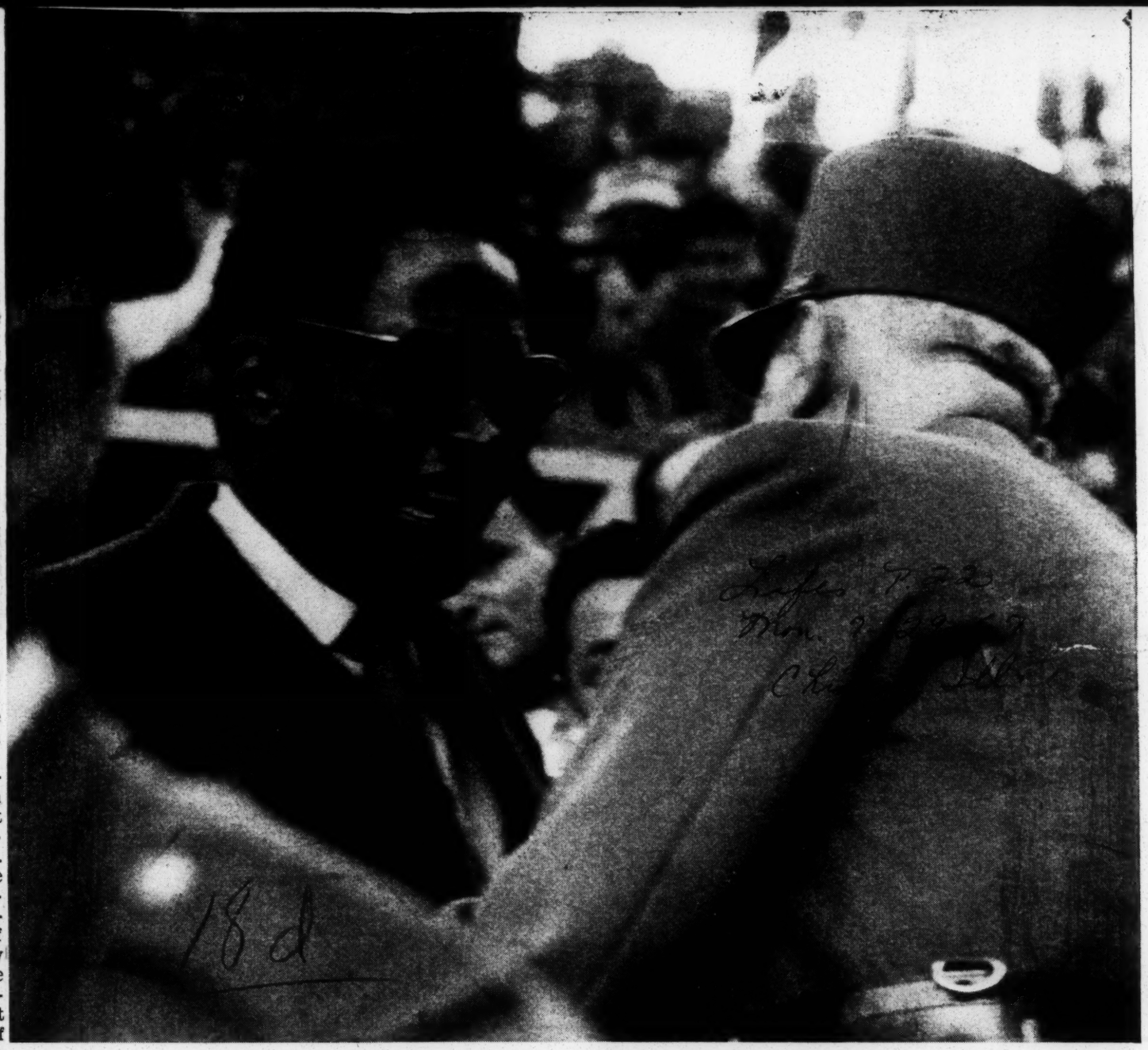
"Anti-Semitism among the Hungarian refugees in Austrian transit centers—still very much prevalent—had become so acute a few weeks ago, shortly after the refugees had begun to arrive, that the Austrian police had to issue a warning that such excesses against the Jews would not be tolerated," Mr. Weiss said. "Despite this, however, the anti-Semitism continued. Aside from verbal insults, there were cases where Jews were actually physically assaulted. The result was that Hungarian Jewish refugees were placed in a separate camp for their own protection."

Children to Israel

Mr. Weiss said that fifty Hungarian Jewish children have already been brought to Israel and that another 250 will be moved there by Youth Aliyah within the next month.

Mrs. A. P. Schoolman, chairman of Hadassah's Youth Aliyah Committee, announced that Hadassah had set a Youth Aliyah goal of $2,300,000 for 1957.

Other developments at the meeting yesterday were: Hadassah adopted a resolution expressing indignation and grief at the treatment of Jews by Egypt and calling upon the United States to exert "maximum moral pressure" on Egypt to halt such actions; receipt of a message from Gov. Harriman criticizing President Eisenhower's Middle East program as not hitting "at the heart of the difficulties."



AN EMOTIONAL MOMENT FOR A FRENCH HERO

As France marked the 16th anniversary of her anti-Nazi war resistance at Mont-Valérien, the memories of the bitter struggle stirred deep emotions. General Charles de Gaulle (*right*), greeting his old comrades, came to a resistance hero who had been wounded. The wounded man struggled to his feet. Then as the general shook his hand he broke down and wept.

18d 1957

JITTERY IRELAND—A growing desire among young nationalists to unify their country by force has created a strong tension throughout Ireland. Armed guards and sandbag barricades greet persons seeking to enter Royal Ulster Constabularies in North Ireland counties. The constabularies have been favorite targets of hit-run attacks by nationalist revolutionaries.

—AP Photos

Nationalists' Aims To Unify Ireland By Force Threaten To Plunge Country Into New Civil War

Commercial Appeal Sun, A-7-57 P.1

Memphis, Tenn

Revival Of IRA Alarms Officials Of Both North And South

By JAMES F. KING
Associated Press Staff Writer

DUBLIN, Ireland, April 6.—The specter of civil strife hangs over divided Ireland again.

Fiery young nationalists bearing old grudges have launched a fresh campaign to unite the country with a vengeance that alarms Government officials both south and north of the border.

A tense "no man's land" about a mile wide separates the Southern Irish Republic and the six counties of the North which still swear allegiance to the British Crown.

Anyone moving along the border after dark runs the risk of arrest or shooting if he strays from a patrolled main road or fails to carry identification papers.

'Miniature War'

Armed patrols roam the green countryside nightly on the Northern side of the border, guarding against hit-run raiders who wage terrorism under the banner of the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

The miniature war—lost in a world of great-power clashes—has taken six lives and cost millions of dollars in damage during recent months.

The IRA, outlawed on both sides of the border, is made up of fanatical young nationalists whose rallying cry is that Ireland can never be truly free until partition is ended.

The old leaders of the IRA, whose battles with the English in the original troubles led to the creation of the 26-county Irish Republic, have denounced the revival of their movement.

Leaders of the Irish Republic, though determined as ever to end partition, are playing for time. They are convinced the six Northern counties eventually can be won by peaceful means.

Viscount Brookeborough, prime minister of Northern Ireland, says union will never come about. He denounces as "hoodlums" and subversives those trying to stir up a break with the British Crown.

Eamon De Valera, the 74-year-old American-born patriot who last month made a political comeback as prime minister of the Irish Republic, is one old IRA fighter now opposed to violence.

Peaceful Solution Seen

He says the new members of the old underground army are "living in the past." He adds:

"I think to bring about the unity of the country you want to have a real unity and you would not have it if it was to be solved solely by force. However, I do not despair of a peaceful solution at all."

De Valera, now almost blind, refuses to prophesy on when a peaceful solution is likely to come about. He says only: "I have seen a lot of changes in my time."

De Valera led the uprising—which turned into civil war—against the Anglo-Irish Treaty of 1921 which gave Ulstermen the right to choose whether or not to join the newly created Irish Free State. Three of the nine original Ulster counties joined.

The old revolutionary boycotted the Dail (Irish Republic Parliament) until 1926 when he changed his tactics. He gained the premiership in 1932.

With power, he abolished the Irish Free State and proclaimed the new country of Eire, completely independent but still within the British Commonwealth. Commonwealth ties were broken in 1949.

De Valera still claims a nationalist majority favoring union exists in two of the six Northern counties — Tyrone and Fermanagh. Parts of Northern Ireland, he says, are being denied the right of self-determination. Dublin's mayor, in recent speeches in the United States, has said that he thinks four counties would join the South if given the chance to vote.

North Resists Unification

Northern Ireland, whose one and a half million population is roughly half that of the Irish Republic, has shown a determination to fight any attempt to unite the country by force.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary—technically a police force—is organized along military lines. And there are the "B specials," a quasi-military body of volunteers who handle much of the night border patrolling. They have government recognition.

The revival of the IRA's nationalist campaign has been sparked by growing unemployment in the Irish Republic. One man in every 10 is on the dole.

So far the IRA has concentrated on commando-style raids on constabulary barracks and British military installations and blowing up bridges and power stations.

Although communism is almost nonexistant in Ireland, there are fears on both sides of the border that a civil war would prove fertile ground for the reds.

James Everett, "father" of the Dail, who cracked down on the IRA as outgoing minister of justice, warns:

"Communism will never make any progress in Ireland unless there is wholesale misery and widespread hatred such as would be the natural fruits of civil war, which is what the communists want."

Communists Accused

Only a month ago, Viscount Brookeborough accused the communists of giving the IRA "steady encouragement" in the hope of ultimately denying NATO powers the use of Northern Ireland's key port facilities.

Part of Britain's anxiety to retain control of Northern Ireland is its location as a strategic military base, the importance of which was underscored by the neutrality of the Irish Republic in World War II.

Mixed with Irish politics is a strong streak of sentimentality. Raiders killed or jailed in border attacks have become martyrs in the South.

Sinn Feiners, who support violence if necessary to unite the country, won amazing popular support in the recent parliamentary election in the republic. They swept four of the 147 districts—two of the winning candidates campaigning from jail cells. A third is the brother of a raider killed four months ago in an attack on a British army camp.

Southern Ireland gives the impression of a giant conspiracy—where everyone seems to know the identities of the shadowy, silent men who make up the underground army but shrugs off all inquiries with a whimsical smile.

They Aren't Young Punks

"They may be a foolish lot waging a hopeless battle," says a well-known Dublin businessman who fought the British in the old days, "but they are not 'Teddy Boys' (the English equivalent of an American zoot suiter)."

A paradoxical attitude is prevalent in Southern Ireland. There is pride in the idealism of the nationalist extremists but there also is a criticism of their trying to fulfill their aims by violence.

Another paradoxical situation that could happen only in Ireland is that, while the IRA is illegal, funds in behalf of the underground organization are openly solicited in the Irish Republic.

The tension gripping all Ireland is most acute along the jagged 200-mile border separating the republic from the six Northern counties. Some border communities in the North harbor hard-core IRA units.

The Northern side of the border gives the appearance of an armed camp. Constabulary, carrying Sten guns, guard bridges and main roads. Royal police barracks in little border villages have been converted into pillboxes with sentries stopping anyone approaching.

"You know quite well it's not our fault," one sentry explained to a visitor in an almost apologetic tone, "but we have to be careful because of those bad boys across the border."

The government of Viscount Brookeborough—who is a large landholder in County Fermanagh where nationalist sentiment is strong—has given police wide emergency powers, including search without warrant, in an attempt to crush plotters.

Chief Inspector Ernest Reid,

commander of the Royal Constabulary in Fermanagh, calls the present situation the worst since the civil war of the early 1920s which flared after the original Anglo-Irish Treaty partitioning the country.

Reid admits he doesn't know the numerical strength of the IRA but he estimates "there are no more than 2,000 who you could call gunmen. It's difficult to estimate their exact number for they strike in small groups of a dozen or so organized in commando columns."

Discipline Is Good

The nationalist extremists are well disciplined. Not a single informer has been found in their ranks since revival of the movement.

They never recognize the courts—either in the Irish Republic or Northern Ireland—and refuse to give evidence. Those who are caught sit silent under the most intense grilling.

IRA plotters caught in the Irish Republic generally are given only three-month sentences; in Ulster they can get up to 10 years.

Two Irish nationalists arrested in England after a daring raid on a British arms depot got life sentences. Brought to court they demanded treatment as prisoners of war rather than as criminals.

When the sentence was pronounced, the leader showed no emotion but told the court:

"Our only regret is that the raid was not a success."

HEAR HUNGARY 'SELLS' SLAVES

50,000 Go to Russia at $100 a Head

VIENNA, May 29 [Reuters] —The newspaper Neue Kurier reported today that Hungary has agreed to sell 50,000 unemployed workers to Russia at $100 a head.

It headlined its report: "A new form of deportation to the east—Kadar sells the soviet union 50,000 unemployed Hungarians for forced labor." Kadar is premier in Hungary.

Agreement Is Signed

"In order to overcome the difficult economic crisis in the country, the Hungarian Kadar regime is to send tens of thousands of Hungarians, who cannot find any work in view of the restricted production, as forced laborers to the soviet union," the newspaper said.

It quoted "reliable sources in Budapest" for the story. The paper said that besides the conclusion of an agreement on the stationing of Russian forces in Hungary, another agreement was signed providing for the transfer of the unemployed.

Recruiting is Started

Recruitment of the Hungarians was reported to have started already. Only those who were suspected of having taken part in the revolution last October were being recruited.

The Hungarians would work in those parts of Russia where "great planning delays in the armaments industry and in agriculture" must be made up, Neuer Kurier said.

BORDER AFFAIR—A tense "no man's land" about a mile wide separates Northern from Southern Ireland. In this area, Royal Ulster Constabulary officers search a farm house suspected of harboring arms smugglers.

WITH U.N. DELEGATES ABOARD

Russia Granted Permission To Land in New York

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 — The United States today gave Russia permission to land two Soviet jet airliners in this country next month. The TU-104 passenger planes will bring members of Russia's United Nations delegation to the U.N. General Assembly sessions in New York.

As far as officials could recall, this will be the first time that Soviet passenger planes have ever landed in this country.

Russia in a surprise move asked the State Department last Wednesday to permit the landings of one plane between Sept. 3-7 and another between Sept. 13-17 at Idlewild International Airport or some other air field in the New York area.

The State Department reply, released today after clearance with other federal agencies, approved the request, but did not specify the landing field. The department noted that since World War II Russia has approved flights to Moscow by American aircraft carrying U.S. ambassadors and official American visitors.

American navigators and radio operators will board the Russian two-engine jets at Gander, Newfoundland, or some other stop to guide the planes to their American destination. The State Department said the Soviet craft will be under control of the Civil Aeronautics Administration while flying over American territory.

Officials speculated that one motive behind Russia's request to deliver her U.N. delegation in Soviet planes was a desire to show off her jet transports in this country, which so far has no jet passenger planes in regular commercial operation. Domestic airlines in this country have on order, for delivery starting in 1959, jet transports that are much bigger than the TU-104.

18d 1957

ENGLAND

British Don't Want Queen To Visit Virainia

Journal & Guide

p. 11 Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 6-22-57

By Cable to Journal and Guide

LONDON, England—English working people very definitely don't want their Queen to go to the Jamestown Festival at Jamestown, Va.

That much was made clear this week after a reporter for the Daily Express pointed up the fact that the queen would "find herself in the midst of a tough racial situation" if she goes through with her plans to visit the celebration.

* * *

RENE McCOLL, who recently returned to London after working as Washington correspondent for the Daily Express, said that if the President of the United States snubbed the Jamestown event, it stands to reason that Queen Elizabeth should also cold-shoulder it.

The reason: Virginia racism.

* * *

WHILE LITTLE mention is being made of the fact either here in London or in America, it is a known fact that Queen Elizabeth was no little peeved when the invitation to visit the Jamestown celebartion came from Thomas Stanley, governor of Virginia instead of from President Eisenhower. "Things just aren't done that way" people in the pubs and on the job are saying here.

The article that set tongues a'wagging here and written by McColl said of Queen Elizabeth:

"She will face two very tricky problems during her visit.

"1. The 350th anniversary of the founding of the first, British colony at Jamestown, Va., looks like being transformed into a commercial advertiser's dream.

"Even before his recent stomach trouble, President Eisenhower snubbed the Jamestown celebrations by refusing to attend the International Naval Review at Norfolk, Va., next door to Jamestown.

"Ships from navies all over the world have been gathering at Norfolk, including Britain's giant flattop, the Ark Royal, and attendant British destroyers.

"But Ike said no.

"If Ike says no to Jamestown, should the Queen go?

"2. A red-hot color problem. Negroes have been insulted by the present governor of Virginia.

"The governor has announced that sooner than let Negro children attend hitherto white schools in Virginia he will close the schools.

"And before a recent banquet in connection with the Jamestown celebrations, invitations were sent 'by mistake' to some well-known and respected Negroes. Later those invitations were withdrawn.

"So, if the Queen visits Virginia she will find herself in the middle of a tough racial situation.

"Is that, perhaps, one of the reasons which has made this royal visit one of the most long-deliberated in recent diplomatic history?"

QUEEN ELIZABETH
Urged To Stay Home

Who Says England is More Immune Than the U.S.A. is to Racial Intolerance?

The English have ceased to revel in a feeling of immense moral superiority to us because of the treatment of Negroes in this country. They have learned that even a free-born Englishman can behave toward Negroes in the way that he formerly considered distinctively American.

The number of Negroes in England has greatly increased during the past three years. They come from places under the British flag in the West Indies and in Africa. Being British subjects, they can enter England at will. And with the increase in numbers, there has been discrimination against them. The appearance in England of Ku Klux Klan units in points as widely separated as London and Liverpool suggests that something new has been added to British tolerance.

As in certain areas in the United States, job competition is one reason for the bad feeling. In London and lesser cities there have been strikes and other vigorous acts by unions to prevent the hiring of Negroes. For example, when the transit authorities in Sheffield were faced with a labor shortage, they hired more than 100 Negroes; and the local union of the bus and streetcar employees retaliated by ordering its members to refuse to work overtime and on rest days. Another complaint of Negro newcomers in England is that they are generally barred from rooming houses.

There is now a British Association for the Advancement of Colored People, modeled on the organization of a similar name in this country, but, of course, much smaller. It has drawn up an antidiscrimination bill and has caused it to be introduced into Parliament.

The bill forbids hotels, rooming houses, restaurants, dance halls, theaters, and so forth, to exclude anyone because of "color, race or religion." Moreover, it outlaws discriminatory provisions in leases.

Thus it can be seen that similar causes tend to produce similar effects, in England as in America. But this does not mean that nothing can be done by the English to limit racial clashes. Experience here has shown the contrary.

There was a great race riot in Chicago after the first World War, and the main underlying reason was that large numbers of Negroes had come North and had taken jobs in the stock yards. But today the proportion of Negroes in such jobs is higher than ever, and yet they and their white co-workers get along with remarkably little difficulty.

The English, with their much smaller percentage of Negroes, can do at least as well. But it takes time and thought and diligent work. Meanwhile the English have learned that they are not immune to racial conflict, and that there was never any rational ground for supposing that they were morally superior to Americans in this regard. Despite all its faults, this country is the place where Negroes have made more progress than anywhere else.

British Town Protests Acts Of Negro GIs

RAMSGATE, England, July 3 (AP)—The Municipal Council tonight asked U. S. authorities to make this popular seaside resort out of bounds to all American servicemen.

Town Clerk K. F. Speakman said the council decided in closed session on the appeal to the nearby Manston U. S. Air Force Base command.

Councilmen reported there had been complaints from seafront traders and rooming house keepers.

"A lot of nice girls on vacation are being annoyed and molested by colored Americans," Arthur Bean, a seafront businessman, was quoted as saying.

Dick Springate, owner of a lodging house, said he has received letters from clients saying they would not come to Ramsgate if American Negroes were there this season.

Col, Herman F. Smith, deputy commander of the 406th Fighter Interceptor Wing at Manston, commented: "We thought we had been doing rather well." He said police patrolled the seafront this was low. The colonel said he thought the derogatory report rate was a problem for the British-American Relations Committee.

WEST INDIAN NEGRO TELLS OF PREJUDICE IN ENGLAND AT LONDON STUDY CONFAB

by Ron Stephenson for ANP

London, England — A Hyndman, a consultant for the Family Welfare Association, speaking at a Study Day organized by the Paddington Overseas Students and Workers Committee, said "here in Britain no one is prejudiced, yet everyone is." It is more difficult for the average colonial student to travel the last 30 yards up the garden path of an English home than the five or six thousand miles form his homeland.

Mr. Hyndman devoted the first part of his lecture to students who came to this country sponsored and therefore was in a sense well point, however, that they were not taken care of. He stressed the as financially secured as they might be. During the long vacation they generally found that their grants were not sufficient to maintain them. They therefore try to augment their grants by working. This is where they suffer because "of this type of pigmentation."

Mr Hyndman being coloured pointed to himself.

The students should be able to go to the Employment Exchange and say that they wanted work, but this is not always easy because of the attitude of some Employment Exchanges. This had a bad effect on the personality of the person, who may even become embittered. And these, continued Mr Hyndman, are the future leaders of their own countries. Future relations between nations may depend on the treatment these people receive while in England.

Educated In England

Countries such as India, Ghana and parts of the West Indies, are women educated in England. Mr already being led by men and Hyndman said people complained that the West Indians and Africans did not know how to behave. "If the colonial student is not given the opportunity to learn a new social behavior, he will continue to behave as he did in his own country which is not necessarily bad behavior but a difference in culture."

Another main difficulty was the housing problem, the shortage did not affect only coloured people but because of people's attitudes the non-European did not have the same opportunity to avail themselves of housing accommodation. As long as you carry this badge of pigmentation you are likely to be refused accommodation. The answer is always the same, "I do not think you would fit in."

"This is the difficulty throughout — no one is prejudiced, yet everyone is. There are those who are totally prejudiced, those who are indifferent, and those who are tolerant."

If one was a coloured worker one was apt to be regarded as a challenge to the economic structure of the European. This attitude was helped along to a large extent by the Trades Unions.

Inter-Marriage Sign of The Times

One indication of the growing concern of the British people about the large numbers of coloured people now settling in Britain was given by Sir Alfred Bossom in his version of the changes the world would see in the next 100 years. He was giving his inaugural address in London to the 204th Session of the Royal Society of Arts as Chairman of the Society's Council.

The most startling revolution to the average person, said Sir Alfred, who is Conservative M.P. for Maidstone, and an architect, might be that intermarriage between different races would increasingly become the usual thing.

Maidstone houses one of the American Air Force bases in this country, and as a result Sir Alfred is able to see from his bedroom window coloured servicemen walking out with English girls. In Maidstone also mixed marriages are not unusual. As a result of this, Sir Alfred's little world is peopled with English girls of marriageable age associating with coloured men and poor Sir Alfred can do nothing about it.

18d 1957

Britain's New Leader . . .

By Chalmers M. Roberts

Post and Jour.-Herald p. A 13

A Man of Foresight, Wit, Imagination

Two months after Harold Macmillan became British Foreign Secretary in the spring of 1955 he was sitting in a San Francisco hotel room with a group of Washington reporters also attending the United Nations commemorative meeting. The talk concerned the then impending Summit Conference at Geneva.

Macmillan put the problem simply. The West, he said, must decide what, if anything, it can give without surrendering its fundamental position. Russia, he went on, wants two things in Europe: to break up the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and to drive the new world out of the old.

"We can't surrender either," said Macmillan. But he asked: "Can't we find a plan short of that to give them an alleviation of their anxieties?"

Today the same problem even more imperatively faces the strapping, witty Briton who now has become his nation's Prime Minister.

At the end of the foreign ministers' conference that fall, after the warm sun of the Summit had turned chill, Macmillan eloquently and frankly stated his views.

"At the best," he said, "we are locked again in a statlemate; at the worse we have taken a step backward." Yet behind the Soviet "facade of xenophobia and insularity" on the subject of East-West contacts "there is a real longing of ordinary Russians to know more and more of our folk. All the suspicion is at the top. All the friedliness is down among the people."

Macmillan's 8-month term in the Foreign Office ended the next month when he was switched to the job of Chancellor of the Exchequer, a change reported due to his strong-minded determination to rnu his own show rather than let Prime Minister Anthany Eden, his long-time predecessor, run it for him.

Perhaps the most hopeful thing about Macmillan is his forward-lookingness. In that San Francisco meeting with newsmen he was talking about the meaning of nuclear weapons in world politics. The Germans, he said, lost World War I because they didn't understand sea power; they lost World War II because they didn't understand air power. The Russians, he went on, probably were then just waking up to strategic air power and were frightened of it.

More recently, Macmillan led the Britlish Government in taking an historic step when he announced that Britain would consider joining a continual European industrial free-trade area.

The free-trade area has been given a boost by the Suez crisis, a crisis in which Macmillan played a backstage part as yet only dimly known. Macimllan together with Lord Salisbury, who yesterday apparently recommended his appointment as Prime Minister to Queen Elizabeth, were strong proponents of a tough policy toward Egypt. In Washington's view they were rock firm whereas Eden, though he was the man who formally put Britain into the war, was wishywashy.

Yet Macmillan, as one British official in Paris put it yesterday, is "the only minister in Eden's Government whom (Secretary of State John Foster) Dulles ever talked with when he didn't have to. They spent a whole Sunday afternoon puttering around in the woods in Washington. Not even Eden was on that footing with Dulles."

Dulles has been lavish in his private praise of Macmllan as a man he could work wth and he was sorry to see him leave the Foreign Office. His appointment as Prime Minister should do much to clear the fog in Anglo-American relations.

During World War II, Macmillan was the British political deputy in North Africa, the opposite number of America's Robert Murphy, now deputy Under Secretary of State. In his book, Crusade in Europe, Gen. Eisenhower paid tribute to both men for having worked "tirelessly," especially in the unhappy Darlan affair. Macmillan and Gen. Eisenhower then were on a "Mac" and "Ike" basis.

Despite his Eton and Oxford background and the family association with the Macmillan publishing firm, the new Prime Minister is not exactly an orthodox wearer of the black morning coat and gray-striped trousers he prefers.

When he returned to London from the Summit Conference, he startled Britain with the exhuberant comment that: "There ain't gonna be no war." He was the first of the top diplomats to say publicly then that the Summit meant "the nw accepted fact that in nuclear war there can be no victor."

Club Resignation Laid To Color Bar

Journal & Guide

Montgomery, Ala.

LONDON, March 26 (AP) — Lord Altrincham today resigned from two committees of the Victoria League because of what he says is a color bar at the league's Students' Club here.

He alleged the club is being run for white students only because it does not wish to alienate South Africans.

Col. R. W. Hills, secretary of the league, denied there was a color bar at the club.

ENGLAND

Education On Both Is Important

Jour. & Guide Oct. 3-30-57

Norfolk, Va.

Top Authorities In Britain Urge School Program

By FRED DOERFLINGER

LONDON —(INS)— To the three R's on the school curriculum add two S's—sex and smoking.

That's what Britain's top education authorities are suggesting.

* * *

A PAMPHLET on "Health Education" published by the new Minister of Education, Viscount Hailsham, advises teachers that sex and the risks of cigarette smoking are among the facts of life that should be taught to school children.

This does not mean the immediate institution of classes on sex. The ministry pamphlet holds that sex education is best if it is adapted to the individual needs and questions of each boy and girl, instead of being taught to an entire class like reading, writing and arithmetic.

* * *

IN EVERYTHING concerned in sex education, the pamphlet declared, the child's basic need is for individual information. Any other approach may lead to embarrassment, misunderstanding and harm.

The main responsibility for detailing the facts of life in the ministry's view lies with the parents, but it is recognized that papa and mama often feel embarrassed discussing such matters with their offspring.

* * *

THEREFORE, teachers should step into the breach and give individual advice on sex to their charges.

Encouragement in the keeping and mating of pets is recommended as another good approach. By such means, children can learn that the reproductive process is natural and not something strange and furtive in their own lives.

* * *

THE NEED for sex education is based on the belief that there are many strained and broken homes which might have been saved with a little forethought. In other words, boys and girls should be prepared for parenthood.

Teachers and parents are advised to tell children that smoking is considered by many injurious to health, that it can aggravate chronic coughs and bronchitis, and that excessive cigarette smoking may predispose the individual to lung cancer.

Britons war on color bar

Bapa-Messenger Baltimore Md.

Sat. 4-27-57

By ROY McFARLANE

LONDON — The first national organization ever to be established in Britain for the sole purpose of fighting the color bar was launched in London recently. It is called "The National Council Against Racial Discrimination."

In general, its purpose is to coordinate and strengthen, and to collect and provide information concerning the activities of all organizations which are working to establish racial equality in Great Britain.

It has pledged its willingness to support legislation making racial discrimination illegal in hotels, restaurants, places of amusement, shops and other establishments open to the public;

* * *

IN ALL leases for property and accommodations, in employment, wages, conditions of work and in all places and occupations subject to public license; and to expose practices of racial discrimination with a view to terminating them through the intervention of the appropriate authorities.

In the industrial field, the council will cooperate with the representatives in the United Kingdom of countries from which immigrants come, with their communities, and with all organizations concerned with the problem of settlement.

Mirgrant workers will be encouraged to join British trade unions and their British colleagues will be asked to welcome them as members.

It will give strong support to the principle of racial equality in athletics and public entertainment, both in regard to players and audiences.

* * *

HOUSING BEING one of the main problems of Britain's colored people, the council will assist the Aggrey Housing Association and similar organization in providing accommodation for persons of different races.

In regard to education, the council will campaign for the extention of the principle of racial equality, to encourage interracialism in schools, training colleges and other educational establishments; and to propose the withdrawal from text books and the curricular, of msleading or racial prejudicial statement about racial relations.

It will also try to encourage and to instill in the British government and people a sense of responsibility for the economic wellbeing of the dependent territories;

* * *

AND TO support the activities of organizations in the United Kingdom which seek to establish the practice of racial equality in all countries and particularly in the British overseas territories.

Among the colored people serving on the national council are Yussof Hossien, a school teacher who is working in an all white school in London and who came to Britain from Trinidad in 1949, and Roy McFarlane, Jamaica-born journalist and lecturer.

War hero, stunned by bias, returns medals to Queen

LONDON—Dick Henderson, 42-year-old West Indian, has sent five medals which he won in the war back to Buckingham Palace with a not saying: "During the war I was considered good enough to fight alongside my white comrades. When it comes to earning my living I am considered black. I therefore return the white man's medals."

Henderson and another man, Ismoth Ullah who comes from Pakistan turned up for work at a building site in Middlebrough. The white workers who belong to the Transport and General Workers Union declined to work alongside them. Some Henderson and Ullah were sent home.

Frank Cousins, general secretary of the union, largest trade union in Britain, this week has been asked by the employers of the men concerned in the dispute to take disciplinary action against his member who refused to work with colored men.

Negro Immigration the Cause

Klan Organizing in 5 British Cities

LONDON (AP)— Two members of Parliament say the Ku-Klux Klan is organizing branches in five British cities, apparently because of recent large-scale immigration of Negroes from Jamaica and Trinidad.

Laborities Maurice Orbach and Fenner Brockway told reporters they will demand that the British government act swiftly to stamp out the anti-Negro American movement before it gets a foothold.

A number of Britons have reported receiving klan membership forms from one Horace Sherman Miller of Waco, Tex. He is said to have agents operating in London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Southend-on-Sea and Fleetwood...

In a letter sent with the membership forms Miller says: "I want you to organize the Aryan Knights Ku Klux Klan there. I am trying to make this white man's order a world-wide front for us."

The forms ask for a 10-shilling ($1.40) entrance fee and annual dues of 1 pound ($2.80).

Miller is a pensioned railroad man who spends considerable time telephoning and writing letters to newspapers and individuals and turning out mimeographed attacks on Jews, Catholics and Negroes.

Although there is a white supremacy group in the city, the Waco Times-Herald said it knew of no organized Klan activity there.

Queen's Visit Off, London Paper Says

LONDON, May 19 (AP)—The mass circulation Sunday Express reported today it is now "virtually certain" that Queen Elizabeth's projected visit to the United States will be postponed indeftnitely.

Reports from Washington a week ago said President Eisenhower was being advised the queen would accept an invitation to visit America and likely would make the trip about next October. No official sttement has been made by Buckingham Palace on the visit and no officials were available there today for comment on the Express report.

The story was printed on the front page under a banner headline, "Queen's U. S. Trip Off." Bernard Drew, the writer, predicted an official announcement would be made saying the visit is being called off because of the queen's crowded engagement list.

Actually Drew wrote, there are these additional reasons:

1. There is still "an undercurrent of antagonism" toward Britain in the United States because of the Suez invasion.

2. Canadians might regard it as an affront if the queen and Prince Philip, her husband, were to spend more time in the U. S. than in Canada.

2,000 W. Indians arrive in Britain

LONDON, ENGLAND — (ANP) — Arrival of migrants from the British West Indies in Britain for the month of April passed the 2,000 mark, the highest it has been for 1957 and the highest since September last.

Despite this increase, the total arrivals for the first four months from January to April 1957 is still substantially below that for 1956 when the total from Jan. 1 to April 30 was 7,729. This compares with 4,229 this year.

U.S. OBJECTIONS DEFIED

British Drop Most Curbs On Trade With Red China

LONDON, May 30 (AP)—Britain today defied American objections and scrapped a wide range of Western curbs on trade with Red China. The State Department in Washington said the United States was "most disappointed."

Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd predicted most of Britain's allies "will follow our example" in wiping out restrictions on 200 items hitherto banned for sale to Peiping.

He stressed in the House of Commons that Britain will continue to ban export to China of the same war potential goods which the allies outlaw for shipment to Russia and other Communist nations.

British traders who have been dealing with Red China hailed the British decision. But one industrialist said an immediate jump in Chinese business was unlikely. The Foreign Office, however, estimated that British exports to mainland China would be doubled to a rate of about 60 million dollars a year. This would be less than one per cent of her total sales to other countries. Britain currently imports about 36 million dollars worth of goods from Red China yearly.

There have been British-American differences for the past three years over whether to ease curbs on China trade. They came under intensive discussion the past three weeks in Paris where a group of 15 countries—which operate the control system—searched for a compromise.

The State Department explained American disappointment at the British action in a statement in Washington.

"The United States believed that the security interests of the free world would be best promoted by the maintenance of a significant differential," it said.

Britain argued that China has been steadily getting banned goods through "the back door of Russia," which could freely buy the questioned items. The trade-hungray British additionally pressed for a settlement rather than for a compromise because they wanted to avoid the need to raise the troublesome issue again.

"We intend," Lloyd told Parliament, "to continue our established policy of cooperating with our friends and allies in a system of controls on trade with both the Soviet Bloc and China in the mutual security interest. As regards the detailed scope of United Kingdom controls on trade with China, however, we have informed our associates that in future we shall adopt the same lists for China and the Soviet bloc."

The Atlantic Pact allies clamped embargoes on trade with Red China in 1951 after the U. N. branded the Peiping regime an aggressor for entering the Korean War. The controls are run by the NATO allies—plus Japan, but minus Iceland.

Altogether, 200 items have been removed from the banned list.

Around 250 items of goods and materials will remain embargoed both to the Soviet bloc and Red China because they would contribute to the Communist war-potential.

These include atomic energy and all forms of military equipment and munitions.

Color Bar Row Seen In Britain

BY RON STEPHENSON
For ANP

LONDON, Eng. — The row over the Victoria League's Students' Club in Leinster Square, Bayswater, London, W. 2, has been smouldering for some time but through the tenacity and strength of purpose of Lord Altrincham is not allowed to die.

It will be remembered that Lord Altrincham resigned from three Committees of the Victoria League in March last because, as he said, a colour bar existed at the Club. He has now released another blast at the directors. He says, "On 5th April the Central Council of the Victoria League issued a statement to the effect that there would be no change in the terms of admission to the Students' Club in spite of all that had been said in the Press and elsewhere about the inequity of maintaining a colour bar in this establishment. Now the Council has decided without, however, publicly announcing the fact, to retreat from this impossible position but the new position which it has taken up is equally indefensible.'

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ENGLAND

Anti-Negro Stickers Seen In London

Call Ex. 3-29-57

Kansas City Mo.

LONDON, England. (By special correspondent for ANP) — Reports this week tell of a Ku Klux Klan recrutiting propaganda through anti-Negro stickers appearing in the strets of the British capital, only a few blocks from the American Embassy.

Small, adhesive labels stuck on street signs and the walls of the buildings advocate racial segregation and urge readers to join the anti-Negro organization.

The labels are printed in red and white, and show a mounted, hooded figure carrying a burning cross, with the text: "Racial Privacy Today And Forever. Join KKK now."

The last line of the label reads: "Write to Box 5062, Waco, Texas."

One of the labels was found sticking on a "No Parking" sign outside Windsor House in London's "Little America," which is only a few minutes walk from the American Embassy, the U. S. Navy's Northern Atlantic and Eastern Mediterranean headquarters.

Douglas House, the big Air Force Enlisted Men's club, is only a few blocks further on. The label has also been seen on Wood's Mews, a fashionable nearby thoroughfare.

Signs Appear Suddenly

To date no one seems to know how the signs appeared, which are three inches square, and according to the head doorman of the Windsor House, Tom Thomas, the label "'appeared suddenly overnight.

A former sergeant-major in a British colonial regiment, the Third Heavy AA Artillery, during World War II, Thomas served with 3,000 Negroes, and he is rather hotly indignant about color prejudice, and hates what he calls "this vile thing I've heard about the Klan."

The doorman's version on the appearance of the label at the place where he works is, "We have a night guard on duty in the building, but he never noticed anything. Many Americans pass all the time —military people, tourists, diplomats. We never take any notice."

Thomas also said that the label had not been removed from the no-parking sign because "we just don't take any notice of it. It's just rubbish and we don't bother about it. It's stuck on so tight it probably means scratching the paint underneath."

On examining the label, there is nothing on it to indicate whether it was printed in Europe or America and the question is why the KKK left their calling card at Windsor House, when all the people who work in the building are said to be white.

Placed Wherever Convenient

One of the theories advanced is that the anti-Negro organization's follower had a stack of labels, and stuck them wherever it was most convenient when he passed through parts of London most frequented by Americans.

(Editor's Note: The only known English organization which has ever publicly issued anti-Negro propaganda is Sir Oswald Mosley's Mosley's fascist-style Union party. A personal friend of Hiller, Mosley, until interned by British authorities during the war as a potential fifth columnist, headed England's Blackshirts.

(Recently, Mosley's recreated Union movement has been a little more active, and slogans like 'Keep Britain White," have been appearing on walls, but the English Gentleman's followers have been concentrating on working class districts where Jamaicans live. The Moslevites have never operated in Mayfair.)

Under United Kingdom law, it is an offense to stick anything on an unauthorized spot in the streets. It is also illegal to issue any kind of poster or label without putting on it, plainly, who printed it and who originated it.

Liberals battle British student league color bar

Afro American P. 11

Sat. 4-6-57

By ROY McFARLANE

AFRO Foreign Correspondent

LONDON — The refusal of the Victoria League to admit colored students at the Empire's students' hostel at Bayswater has touched off a color bar row which will have tremendous repercussions throughout the British Commonwealth.

The Victoria League was formed over 50 years ago to promote friendship and understanding among the people of the commonwealth.

Lord Altricham, 32-year-old editor of "The National and English Review" and an executive member of the league's two main committees, has tendered his resignation to the chairman, Sir Cecil Harcourt. In his letter of resignation, he says:

* * *

"MONTHS HAVE now passed since I drew your attention and the general council's to the fact that the Victoria League Students' Club in London was being maintained for white students only.

"During all this time I have been clinging to the hope that you would turn the existing establishment into a proper hostel for students from every part of the commonwealth, without distinction of color; or that you would raise money at once towards establishing such a hostel and that, meanwhile, you would withdraw our name and support from one which is an insult to all that the league professes to stand for.

"Nothing, however, has been done.

"India, Pakistan, Ceylon and now Ghana are full members of the commonwealth, yet colored students are not admitted to a students' hostel run by a league whose purpose is to promote friendship and commonwealth unity.

* * *

"AND ONE of the reasons which you have given me for maintaining this iniquitous state of affairs is that you do not want to alienate the South Africans.

"Instead of being true to our own principles and setting an example to our own compatriots (whose attitude towards colored people in this country is still not all that it should be), we are allowing ourselves to be influenced by a nation whose theory and practices of race relations is condemned by liberal opinion throughout the world and by nearly every Christian community."

West Indians Leave Britain For Home

Daily World

Sun. 4-7-57

LONDON, England — (ANP) — A few years ago West Indian workers were flocking to Britain in search of jobs and anticipated fortunes. But today quite the reverse is taking place.

Atlanta, Ga.

Daily for the past few months migrant West Indian workers have been either leaving or making rapid preparations to return to their homes in the tropics, where the weather is more hospitable and kind friends and relatives await them.

P. 1

Typical of the regular exodus of West Indians leaving England is a group which left Southhampton recently. The group had come down from London accompanied by a calypso band and was as carefree and happy as ever. Pleased at leaving the unpleasant English climate and some say, the racial harshness of Britain. Laughter filled the air, as the returnees danced to the music of the calypso band.

But personal bitterness was also expressed by some. One young man, George Thomas, 25, complained about the racial prejudice he encountered in Britain. He said he felt no remorse at leaving. Thomas commented:

"Then, after four months, I got a job in a factory to sweep the floor. I think this job was rather humiliating, but I stuck to it."

Fired Negro Returns His War Medals

World-Telegram

Sun P. 3

By the United Press.

LONDON, May 4.—Dick Henderson, a Negro laborer from Trinidad, said today he had sent his war medals back to Queen Elizabeth because a white Briton refused to work in a drainage ditch with him.

"They do not mean anything to me any more," Mr. Henderson said.

The 42-year-old father of six children said some of the white workers accepted him, but others threatened to strike if they had to work beside him.

The foreman gave in and sent him back to the Labor Exchange.

Mr. Henderson said after two months of job trouble because of his color this was the last straw.

West Indians, Fed Up In Britain, Go Home

LONDON, England — (ANP)—A few years ago West Indian workers were flocking to Britain in search of jobs and anticipated fortunes. But today quite the reverse is taking place.

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Typical of the regular exodus of West Indians leaving England is a group which left Southhampton recently. The group had come down from London accompanied by a calypso band and was as carefree and happy as ever. Pleased at leaving the unpleasant English climate and some say, the racial harshness of Britain. Laughter filled the air, as the returnees danced to the music of the calypso band.

But personal bitterness was also expressed by some. One young man, George Thomas, 25, complained about the racial prejudice he encountered in Britain. He said he felt no remorse at leaving. Thomas commented:

"I shall not miss this country—the racial prejudice of its people. When I first arrived in the country, I could not pick up a job. I replied to ads in the papers and I also called at many factories and workshops, but none of them would have me, because of my color.

"Then, after four months, I got a job in a factory to sweep the floor. I think this job was rather humiliating, but I stuck to it."

He said he hopes to find employment with one of the buxite companies upon his return to his native Jamaica.

However, a few others expressed attitudes somewhat different than Thomas. Some admitted they have succeeded in having up enough to go into business when they return home.

Nearly all, however, said they were fed up with the bitter English cold and were glad to be returning to the West Indian sunshine.

Meanwhile, they were taking back with them a variety of belongings, ranging from furniture, pianos, an washing machines, to pets, pans and television sets. They are no television stations ir the West Indies, however.

According to observers here, the situation has been completely reversed. Where months ago, they came over in such large numbers that native Englanders complained about the invasion, today the waiting lists for those wishing to return home are filled.

In the West Indies there are plenty of passages available for those wishing to come to Britain. There are few takers.

WINIFRED ATWELL

PREJUDICE REARS ITS UGLY HEAD

Who Is To Blame?

A noted English entertainer tells what it means to be colored in England today. The influx of West Indian immigrants has created a "color problem," according to some bigoted Britons.

By Winifred Atwell

Color problem? I haven't got one—but maybe that's because of my name.

I've made a success of my career and I've earned a lot of money—useful when your skin is dark and every language includes ugly phrases like "race hatred" and "color prejudice."

My money can buy me minks, diamonds and Cadillacs. Maybe it buys me the tolerance and friendship of white people too? I prefer to think not—but maybe it does.

* * *

BUT WHAT about those thousands of hopeful, colored immigrants to Britain who have neither money nor talent and cannot buy Cadillacs and comradeship.

It's those folk I'm shouting for. And it hurts that I have to do it. Hurts that it should be NECESSARY to fight for all the good folk who are damned because of the few bad ones.

All right, so I'm talking in cliches. And, because of that, some of you are obstinately sealing your ears. But these cliches are true—pathetically, ridiculously true.

* * *

IF I could write an article that would give a clear-cut solution to these miserable hatreds I would win the Nobel prize. And I'd deserve it.

But I can't do it. Wearily, I can only repeat what many of you have refused to listen to so many times before.

About the charges of crime, prostitution, drunkenness and violence.

Well, look at the conditions that breed these things. The sleeping in slums; the lowly, underpaid jobs—and even such jobs are sometimes hard to find.

I'm not condoning any wickedness, be it black or white. But I'm pleading for a little human understanding; some flicker of remorse that such conditions are allowed to exist.

* * *

IN BIRMINGHAM I was told that 34 colored people had been forced for sanctuary into one normal-sized house; that eight people were sleeping there in one damp and festering cellar; that married couples were separated only by flimsy curtains.

This isn't an isolated instance. Multiply it 10,000 times and you get some idea of what Britain means to some colored people.

* * *

BUT MAKE no mistake, it's not always the white landlords who are to blame. I'm told that some colored folk can be even more cruel in their persecutions.

They warn new immigrants about the wicked white people.

Before the poor, wondering folk get a chance to find out things for themselves, the colored landlord is slyly saying: "You'll be better off with your folk. $3.00 a week all right?

And a lonely, grateful newcomer thinks himself lucky to be given a square yard or two to call his own.

* * *

BRITAIN CAN and often DOES treat her colored citizens kindly.

When I came here eleven years ago—a newly graduated chemist aching to be a concert pianist—I made friends who are still my friends today.

I remember the landlady in Newcastle - on - Tyne who charged me $5.00 a week, full board—and put hot water bottles in my bed every night.

I remember the happy Saturday night dances at the colonial Club in London when white and colored folk mixed.

But I remember too, knocking on the door of threatrical boarding houses in Hanley and being greeted with: "God Lord! I didn't realize you were a darkie."

* * *

AND THE time when a magazine withdrew its offer to publish my life story: "Because we don't want to offend our readers."

But that woman in Hanley DID take me in. And, at the end of the week, we knelt down together and prayed for a better understanding between black and white.

The magazine? The proprietors heard that I'd played for the Royal Family and decided that their readers wouldn't mind hearing "The Winnie Atwell Story" after all.

But by then I was weary — they didn't get my story.

* * *

IT IS easy to forgive this pathetic lack of understanding when one realizes its main cause—**IGNORANCE.** Just that.

For instance, every day of my life, someone will say wonderingly to me: "Don't you speak English well!"

For most people do not realize that in Trinidad and throughout the West Indies, English is the only language we know, and English history in our history.

* * *

SOME WHITE folk who call at my home obviously expect my dear and cultured parents to be cooking in clay pots in the garden.

Many are surprised to hear that I and my family don't worship some terrible, heathen god and keep a tame witch doctor.

Witch doctors? I'm as scared of them as you are.

A lot of my friends have had a tough time over here.

Some—like me—have been allowed to carve a career.

But other colored girls have told me of the sordid brutality of some white men who think that a girl's morals darken with the tone of her skin.

If only they knew of the strict, Victorian upbringing that my friends and I had back home in Trinidad!

If only they knew how shocked we are, on arrival, to see young couples canoodling in Green Park—when we were never even allowed over the doorstep without a chaperone.

In a world of blind people, there would be no distrust, no disharmony, no discrimination, for men cannot hate what they cannot see.

But we don't want to be blind.

WE WANT TO OPEN OUR EYES WIDE—AND LOVE.

Winifred Atwell, affectionately known as Winnie to her English fans, is one of the top recording and television stars in Britain.

She has her own TV show and two of her records are on the best-seller list.

She and her husband, Lew Legisohn, have their own publicity agency, and are currently launching a hair dressing for straightening hair.

They earn in the neighborhood of $8.000 weekly.

200 Refugees Threaten to Lynch Reds

Evening Star Washington, D.C. Wed. 2-6-57

VIENNA, Feb. 6 (AP).—Angry Hungarian refugees threatened to lynch a Communist repatriation commission from their homeland today when it began conducting interviews in Vienna's refugee camps.

Austrian police were called out to hold back the enraged group of 200 refugees.

Two commission members were greeted at Moedling camp by jeering refugees bearing posters showing Hungarian Premier Janos Kadar hanging from a gallows. Police cleared the way for the officials to a barracks where they were to interview Hungarians about returning home.

When the commission officials left the building to return to their car, they were set upon by the refugee group. The Communists ran to their automobile. An eyewitness said a stone was thrown, breaking one of the car windows.

Austrian authorities have permitted two repatriation commissions to operate in this country. The action followed claims by the Soviet-supported Hungarian government that refugees were being forcibly prevented from returning to Hungary.

Police said the commission interviewed two Hungarians willing to return to Hungary at Moedling Camp. The interviews were in the presence of Austrian officials.

Josephine Baker's Cousin 'No Race Bias In Denmark,' Says Pianist

Courier Magazine Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 5-25-57 p. 2

DETROIT—"European men are terrific! They are stimulating, interesting . . . and unspoiled!" says Carlynn Anderson, Wayne County visiting nurse.

Miss Anderson, who trained as a concert pianist since the age of four, came back from two years of study in Europe head-over-heels in love with Denmark.

"Classics are an every-day thing with the people of Copenhagen," she says. "Even the farmers make music across the fields as they work."

Miss Anderson left the Juilliard School one summer day to join her cousin in Paris—that fabulous character, Josephine Baker. Soon after her arrival she met a fellow-music student who spoke Spanish so fluently she asked in what part of that country the young lady lived.

"Georgia, U. S. A." was the answer. "I'm Mattiwilda Dobbs."

These two young artists set up housekeeping, sharing the same Paris apartment and spending week-ends and vacations at Josephine Baker's chateau. The girls found Cousin Josephine just as generous as she is glamorous; eight pianos were kept always in tune, the guest house always open.

The music-masters of Paris taught Miss Anderson. A contract with a leading Copenhagen night club resulted. Here she had star billing as Carolyn Colby.

"Night clubs are family clubs in this wonderful city. Mother, father, children come to eat and enjoy the entertainment. The performers are top-grade and top-paid. They are also well-housed. I kept my daughter with me and everybody loved her. She had no problem at all with color until we came back to Detroit."

Family illness brought them back home to make a major decision—a difficult one. This talented pianist, with her lifetime of training, gave up her music to make a living.

"I found I couldn't bring myself to play the kind of music local night clubs demand, so I took a course in nursing and I have never been sorry. It is a way of serving people. Some day soon, Roxanna and I'll go back to Copenhagen to stay. She was happy there—the schools are excellent, with an average of 16 students to a teacher.

"Children have room to grow and play and plenty of help to develop their best talents."

British Race Tension Up As BWI Miarants Increase

Dispatch Chicago, Ill. p. 21 Sat. 4-8-57

By CHARLES H. KLENSCH

LONDON — (INS) — An unprecedented and increasing influx of colored Commonwealth citizens is creating racial tension in Britain today.

Only a scattering of incidents has been reported thus far. But there could be more serious troubles ahead for a country that has thought integration, segregation and other race problems were limited to the U. S. and South Africa.

As late as 1952 England had only 15,000 colored residents. This year the figure will soar above 100,000.

SEEK JOBS

More than 25,000 colored commonwealth citizens—who have unrestricted entry to the "Mother Country"—are en route from Jamaica, Barbados and other crowded Caribbean colonies to find jobs in the United Kingdom.

The colored immigrants are competing for housing, jobs and elbow room at the local pub.

Ironically, it was Washington which triggered the flood of West Indians into England. The McCarran act of 1952, by restricting immigration to the U. S., fenced off their traditional overflow area.

Since then some 68,000 West Indians have come to Britain — 2,000 in 1953, 10,000 in 1954, 26,000 in 1955 and nearly 30,000 in 1956.

Britons, as colonizers, have governed colored peoples around the world for three centuries. But they were totally unprepared when the colored peoples came to live in Britain.

There had been no race riots or lynchings. But ugly incidents and growing white resentment are stirring the national conscience.

Recent reports that a Londoner had launched a Kockney Klavern of the Ku Klux Klan turned out to be a hoax aimed at the Communists in the hope they would launch a campaign against a non-existent organization.

HOODLUMS STRIKE

But it set the tone for a gang of Manchester vandals in mid-way who stripped and smashed two $3,000 automobiles belonging to colored immigrants.

The hoodlums wrote a footnote to the phoney Kleagle's "lark" by scratching "K. K. K." on the hoods of the wrecked cars.

"Keep Britain White" signs have been daubed on walls in Brixton, two miles south of Big Ben in Lodon's borough of Lambeth. Twenty-five thousand West Indians have made Brixton, England's biggest little Harlem.

A West Indian who sent his five war medals back to the Queen in protest after white workers threatened to quit if he were hired received a poison-pen note signed "20 white workers" which shrilled:

"I see you have sent your medals back. Now send yourself back to Trinidad. We don't want you black scum in England."

AIR FEELINGS

Although the race-baiters have not organized so far, the man in the street freely airs his feelings.

Britain's new colored residents find discrimination in the most resolutely Democratic of British institutions, the corner pub. They have been refused service in many hotels and restaurants.

The immigration's reaction has been to cross the street to avoid trouble. He learns to steer clear of bars and spend his off hours among his own people.

A Jamaican housemaid, who formerly worked in the United States, sums up her reactions this way:

"Here you never know where you stand with people. The Americans may not mix with us—but they don't mind if we make good money and live on the same standard as themselves.

FEAR AND BIAS

How much of the growing color bar is simple race prejudice and how much fear for job security if the present full employment boom slackens, is hard to determine.

The West Indian first meets segregation when he looks for a place to sleep. Many white landlords won't take him in.

Interprising West Indians responded by taking over houses in run-down neighborhoods, stacking tenants in like cordwood.

Little Harlems have sprung up in working class districts of London, Birmingham, Manchester and other industrial towns.

Three or four years ago a newcomer could get a job within a week of landing. Factories, the railroads and bus lines were all short of men. Now it takes nearer a month to land a job.

WALKOUT THREAT

And then the West Indian may find he can't go to work because fellow employes threaten a walkout if he starts in the shop.

The secretary of the national union of railwaymen, Jim Campbell, says his union hasn't had integration problems so far. But he warns that if the railroads take on many more West Indians it's likely to "create difficulties."

Parliament has shied away from restricting immigration of any Commonwealth citizens — though Canada and Australia, for instance, control the flow of settlers they accept from Britain itself.

Authorities are reluctant to take measures to improve conditions for immigrants, fearing it would only encourage more West Indians to come.

Even in the matter of housing, no elected official dares suggest priorities for newcomers when thousands of native white constituents are already on the waiting list for houses.

18d 1957

FRANCE

Courier K/6
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat 3-30-57
18d

MME. FELIX EBOUE and the President of France meet at the Elysee Palace, Paris, during the reception of the Assemblies held recently. President Rene Coty shakes hands with the wife of the former Governor of French West Africa. Madame Eboue is resplendent in silk brocade with a slight train, in keeping with the tradition of court gowns. —AP Photo.

New French Cabinet—

With Felix Houphouet-Boigny, front right, among those present, France's President Rene Coty (striped suit) congratulates Maurice Bourges-Manoury after the latter was named France's 22nd post-war Premier. Cabinet members include Gen. Edward Corniglion-Moliner, front left, the Minister of Justice. And, at rear, Rene Billeres, Education; Gerard Jacquet, Overseas Ministry; Gilbert Jules, Interior, and Edouard Bonnefous, Public Works. M. Houphouet-Boigny is State Minister.—World Wide Photo.

India Uses Special Schools To Train Needed Engineers

By DORIS McABEE
Herald Education Writer

Technical education is growing by leaps and bounds in India but the country still has a shortage of engineers just like the United States, a Bombay educator said here Wednesday.

"The government is working hard to recruit students as scientists and engineers. Up until a few years ago, technical personnel was drawn almost entirely from Great Britain," said C. A. Christie, principal of Robert Money Technical High School in Bombay.

"Since India became independent we have been struggling to train our own men and launch progressive plans for development of industry, agriculture and education along modern lines."

Citing his own state as an example, Christie pointed out that 10 years ago there was only one technical high school in Bombay. Now there are 30, and the growth "has been comparable throughout the rest of the country."

Technical high schools in India are divorced from academic and vocational schools. They emphasize mechanical and electrical engineering and workshop technology.

Students are not accepted unless they have a high average in mathematics, science and languages. They are required to study English and Hindi, India's national language, as well as their native tongue.

Of India's 370 million population, 300 million live in villages, he added.

Another current educational problem of the government is raising the age for compulsory education. It now is 11, which takes youngsters through the first four grades free education.

Tuition is charged for the remaining seven years of secondary education, but each school carries a 5 per cent scholarship enrollmentso that no apt student is denied schooling if he is unable to pay the fees, Christie said.

The Indian educator has spent the last four months in the United States under the International Education Exchange Program sponsored by the State Department.

He will leave Miami Saturday after a 10-day vacation and a tour through Lindsey Hopkins Vocational School.

Although he has traveled throughout Europe, Christie said he found no vocational or technical shops as well equipped as those in American schools.

C. A. Christie
. . . Bombay educator

Caste Row In India Is Seething

After Violence, An Uneasy Quiet

By A. T. Steele

By Wireless to Herald Tribune

MADRAS, India, Oct. 23.—An uneasy quiet has settled over the Ramnad district 280 miles southwest of here, where for ten days last month caste Indians and "Untouchables" mauled and killed each other in a series of raids and counter-raids. From all accounts there is still considerable tension between the two camps, but the presence of a heavily reinforced police force is deterring new flare-ups.

Though the fantastic events in Ramnad occurred about the same time as the Little Rock, Ark., affair, they got only a fraction of the publicity in the world press. B. N. Datar, Minister of State for Home Affairs, said after visiting Ramnad that forty persons were killed, 100 injured and 2,879 houses burned to the ground in the wave of violence that swept the district.

No Government Inquiry

Up to now the government has failed to order a full-fledged judicial inquiry into the Ramnad disturbances—a fact that has been seized upon by the opposition as a sign that the ruling Congress party is afraid of what the inquiry might reveal as to its own culpability in events leading up to the tragic affair.

None of the investigations so far can be considered either exhaustive or wholly neutral. But enough has come out to indicate that the matter is politically odoriferous and may prove much more embarrassing to the government before the last is heard of it. The police are also under fire from the opposition. It is contended the behaved high-handedly and killed some persons unnecessarily.

Basically the troubles involved the Maravars, a low-grade subcaste of landowners, and their outcaste hirelings known as Harijans, or Untouchables. Traditionally the Maravars have looked down on the Harijans as feudal serfs and even today they expect Harijans to show an attitude of servility in their presence.

Distinctions Unlawful

Caste distinctions became unlawful after India obtained its independence. But in India, as in the United States, emancipation on paper is one thing, making it truly effective is another. After independence, the Harijans in Ramnad were still treated as inferiors and Congress party leaders became increasingly active among them—with an eye to their votes—urging them to stand up for their rights. The Harijans had been accustomed to obeying all Maravar orders and it was not easy to break the habit.

But in this year's general election and the by - election that followed, they voted the Congress ticket while the Maravars voted against it.

The election campaigns were waged on caste lines instead of on the merits of the respective candidates. The Maravars were infuriated by the show of defiance from their erstwhile serfs And no one was more angry than U. Muthuramalinga Thevar, the "uncrowned king" of the Maravars, who is obeyed with almost worshipful devotion by the members of his tribe. Tension built up dangerously and a "peace conference" was called on Sept. 11 between leaders of the two camps. At this meeting the Harijan leader, a Christian convert named Emmanuel Sekhar dared stand up to Thevar and bandy words with him like an equal. Such brashness was too much for Thevar's followers. Next day a gang waylaid Emmanuel and stabbed him to death. This incident provoked the riots that followed.

Village Raided

Emmanuel was from the village of Virambal, where at election time the Untouchables had marched to the polls carrying a Congress party banner. When Maravar raiders descended on the village, burning, killing and looting, some of the villagers retreated into a Christian church. The raiders fired into the interior, but without much effect. Many of the houses of the village were put to the torch.

In all there were ten raids and counter-raids in as many days, with police shootings adding to the casualties. Killings were about evenly divided between the two sides, but the Harijans were the chief sufferers. More than 90 per cent of the houses burned belonged to Harijans.

A sequal to the riots was the arrest of Thevar under the preventive detention act. He is being held in Madra's penitentiary without charge.

NEHRU ISSUES PLEA FOR WORLD PEACE

East-West Conference Seen As Hope For Survival

NUCLEAR TESTS SCORED

By The United Press

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 28.—Premier Nehru has appealed to the United States, Russia and other countries to meet in a new summit conference, informed sources said Thursday.

Russia, it was believed here, already has indicated willingness to join in the proposed conference.

Nehru told a press conference today that the United States and Russia "can mold this world and either raise it to undreamed-of heights or hurl it to the pit of disaster.

Urges New Policy

Informed sources said Nehru urged East and West to meet at the conference and achieve world peace by adopting a policy of peaceful coexistence. The appeal already was believed to have been transmitted through diplomatic channels.

Recent Russian bids for another summit conference have met with rebuffs from the West.

"It is only through direct approaches and agreements through peaceful means that (the world's) problems can be solved," Nehru told newsmen.

Speaks For Many

"I am speaking not only for myself but for vast numbers of people in all countries of the world when I venture to appeal to the great leaders of the United States and Russia, in whose hands destiny has placed such tremendous power," he said. "I have no doubt that the two have it in their power to put an end to this horror that is enveloping the world and darkening our minds and our future."

Nehru repeated his appeals for all countries to immediately stop nuclear tests.

World Safety Feared

"No country, no people, however powerful they might be, is safe from destruction if this competition in weapons of mass destruction and cold war continues," he said.

"Civilization which thousands of years of human effort have built up is being corroded and undermined by fear and hatred, and will progressively wither away if these trends continue."

Nehru later told Parliament that he believed India's foreign policy was the one best suited to end world tensions. Sooner or later, he said, "all those who want peace will adopt this policy."

Otherwise, he said, the world faces "war and the destruction of humanity."

Red Boss Says U. S. Has Sputnik Rocket

MOSCOW, Dec. 6 (AP)—Nikita Khrushchev declared tonight part of the carrier rocket of Sputnik I fell in the United States Sunday and the Americans won't give it back. The Communist party secretary emphasized he meant the United States itself, not simply the American continent.

"We relied on them, trusting in their decency, but they did not live up to our trust," he remarked to correspondents at a Finnish Embassy reception. "If an American Sputnik ever falls on Soviet territory we will return it promptly to the United States."

U. S. Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson was informed of Khrushchev's charge and said: "This is the first I have heard of it."

(In Washington, a State Department spokesman disclaimed any knowledge of the rocket hitting U.S. soil. A spokesman for the Vanguard satellite project said there was no evidence the fragment hit the United States.

(The State Department spokesman said the department had seen press reports a fragment may have landed in Alaska or Germany and this referred to a U.S. Army statement at Fairbanks, Alaska, saying the rocket was believed to have fallen [illegible] reservation, 100 miles south of Fairbanks. But nothing was reported found. Witnesses also reported seeing flaming objects falling over the weekend in Maine and Montana.)

(Dr. Fred L. Whipple, director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory at Cambridge, Mass. has said the rocket probably plunged to its death Saturday night, possibly in the South Pacific far from land.)

Hugh Odishaw, executive director of the U. S. National Committee for the International Geophysical Year, said:

("No sightings or other evidence have been reported to us that would indicate that the Soviet rocket fell over the United States. The last sighting in the United States occurred at 7:11 p. m. EST Saturday Nov. 30 at Palo Alto, Calif.")

("The rocket's path in this period suggests that if it reached the earth it probably fell in the Southeast Asian area.")

Khrushchev said the Soviet government will make an official announcement that the fragment landed in the United States and then will ask the United States to return it. Correspondents asked Khrushchev if he was joking.

"I am absolutely serious," he said. "We know it fell on the United States."

Until just before Khrushchev's startling accusation, Moscow radio had been insisting the rocket still was whizzing around the earth despite Western scientists' belief it had disintegrated.

Correspondents met Khrushchev when he arrived at the embassy for a reception celebrating Finland's National Day. In the course of the exchange, he was asked about the U.S. earth satellite program. He made no disparaging remarks beyond agreeing that the U.S. man - made moon is much smaller than the Soviet satellite.

"It is time for the Americans to launch it," he said, "and I am sure it will be launched sooner or later."

He spoke about two hours before the official news agency Tass announced the U.S. earth satellite rocket blew up on its launching pad in Florida.

The first word on Moscow radio about that was a terse announcement saying: "The much publicized U.S. artifical earth satellite Vanguard, which was to have been launched today, exploded with the carrier rocket during the launching."

Later a more detailed account was broadcast at dictation speed so provincial newspapers outside Moscow could pick up the news.

WOULDN'T QUIT—

Little Beep Did Its Level Best

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Dec. 6 (U.P.)— The brave little Sputnik that bounced around the ground instead of spinning around the world never lost its beep.

In fact, they had to take it apart to make it stop.

The saddest sidelight to today's heartbreaking flop of the Vanguard satellite launcher was the fate of the little aluminum moon.

It survived the explosion that tore the guts out of 11 tons of the mighty rocket. The blast just pitched the six-inch, four pound satellite a few feet into the air instead of hurling it 200 miles into space.

But as the little ball teetered crazily on its six long antennae, it transmitted cheerily, reported Lt. Paul Yarbo, Navy commander of the Navy Vanguard project.

It had been planned for the satellite to broadcast on a frequency of 108 megacycles with a steady signal in each of the beep-beep of the Russian sputniks which broadcast on alternate frequencies. It was powered by tiny mercury and solar batteries.

The satellite transmitter was turned on before the baby moon was fully assembled and soldered into position in the rocket. It began beeping then and there and was the only part of the whole mighty assembly to escape with minor damage.

However, it was judged unfit for future space travel and dismantled. It put an inglorious end to the beep that was to have been heard around the world.

ARMS RACE HALT URGED

Peace Manifesto Published By 64 Communist Nations

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP)—Communist parties of 64 nations published a made-in-Moscow peace manifesto tonight.

They appealed to the world to stop the arms race, ban nuclear weapons and abandon military-bloc policies.

"We are extending our hands to all people of good will," the manifesto said. "Jointly we will throw off the burden of armament which suppresses the people. We will free the world from the danger of war, death and destruction. Before us is a bright and happy future of mankind, which is advancing toward progress."

The manifesto—like world communism's declaration yesterday on unity of aims under Soviet leadership—was born of the party conference held in Moscow Nov. 16-19. The conference followed the celebration on the 40th anniversary Nov. 7 of the Bolshevik Revolution.

(The United States found the latest declarations of communism "singularly lacking in new force and ideas" and regarded their effect as a fizzle.

("Such important concepts of the welfare of the people and democratic rights are so twisted as to leave the impression that the peoples of the Soviet communist world enjoy them to a high degree while they are denied to the vast populations of the advanced countries of the West—which of course, is absurd," said a statement issued by the State Department in Washington.)

Backers of the manifesto included the Yugoslavs, who had declined to join the representatives of 12 other Communist nations in signing the unity declaration.

That declaration is widely interpreted in Western capitals as a prelude to a stepped-up Red drive to dominate strategic areas outside the Soviet orbit.

Yugoslavia, which formed many ties with the West in the years it was ostracized by the Soviet bloc, gave a hint as to the nature of some of its objections in releasing an edited text of the declaration tonight through the official news agency Tanjug.

The Yugoslav version pointedly deleted all the attacks on the United States. It retained the praise of Communist achievements, but attacked no one.

In Moscow, Yugoslav Ambassador Veljko Micunovic said the Yugoslavs did not sign the declaration "because we did not agree with it."

In Belgrade, Communist sources said Yugoslavia wanted to continue independent policies and to stay out of blocs.

But the peace manifesto was another matter.

The Yugoslav press printed the full text of it.

It appealed to all peoples of the world to demand from their governments a halt to the armaments race, a ban on nuclear weapons and a stop to "rearming German militarists," meaning NATO member West Germany.

Other attempts have been made since but this is the first successful experiment to produce artificial meteors, Dubin said.

Dubin said the project began primarily with the objective of producing artificial meteors. He said man's first measurements of the density of the upper atmosphere and of wind and temperature were obtained by studying natural meteors.

rockets.

mendously rich in two world wars, it said.

"Under the pressure of capitalistic monopolies, the ruling classes of some countries refuse disrament, the ban of nuclear weapons and other measures aimed at the prevention of war."

It praised disarmament proposals "made by peace-loving countries in the United Nations" and said these are met "by active opposition from those who are interested in preserving international tension."

Thousands of newspapers and radio stations in the capitalistic world are daily spreading word that communism jeopardizes the freedom of the people, the manifesto said.

"However," it declared, "no Communist party and no Socialist —Communist — country has any reason to provoke a war or to launch a military attack on another country."

It said there was no reason for Soviet Russia or Red China to attack anyone because they were busy exploiting their enormous natural resources.

Socialist (Communist) countries need peace to build up their society, it said, and they would not use force to impose their social and political system on other countries.

It added: "Socialism cannot be imposed from outside, it has to be the result of internal struggle of the working classes and of all progressive forces in each country.

Socialist countries will not interfere with the internal affairs of other countries, but they also cannot let others interfere in their affairs.

Countries with different social systems should compete in the development of peaceful science and peaceful techniques.

The unity declaration had reiterated the Kremlin thesis of the post-Stalin era that the world should be converted to communism by peaceful means where possible and by force where peaceful means fail. It reasserted that the Communist camp sought peace and the Western world was bent on aggression.

The impression in Western capitals was that Moscow now has apparently reasserted its full authority over the destinies of the satellite Communist countries.

Russia Takes Education Seriously

(How does the Russian school system differ from the American approach to education? Why is it turning out so many top-notch scientists and technicians? Here is an authoritative rundown on Soviet education, which is producing a corps of highly trained young Communists.)

By THOMAS P. WHITNEY.
(AP Foreign News Analyst.)

Seven-year-old Vasya was taken to his new home — the newly established boarding school for children in Moscow — but he clung to his mother's hand and said he wanted to go home.

The director, an experienced teacher by the name of V. Ilin, told Vasya that of course he could go home if he wished, but that he'd first have to be seated in his office until his things could be collected. While Vasya was anxiously waiting, the director discussed with some of his teachers the good times being planned for the school's children.

Little Vasya listened with open ears and after 15 minutes declared: "I want to stay here."

The pupils sent to live full time away from their families at the new boarding schools set up last year at Nikita Khrushchev's directions are generally happy there, Soviet teacher publications report.

Program Will Grow.

The boarding school program is scheduled to grow and grow in coming years. By 1960 some one million Russian school children will be living in them. **They are intended to teach and indoctrinate an elite of specially-educated young people, free of family influence and ties, who will dedicatedly serve the Soviet Communist party. They might be compared to England's famous "Public Schools" in which generations of English leaders have been trained.**

But the boarding school program is only one phase of the Soviet education drive.

Last May some 120 pupils of the ninth grade at secondary school No. 22 in the city of Tula were sent, as part of their study course, to work in the Tula factory. They were taught how to use various types of lathes, how to drive a truck, and had the opportunity to apply in practice some of the theoretical science they had been learning in school.

Young Igor, a 16-year-old student, kept a detailed notebook on his experiences at the factory as part of the assignment. A Soviet teachers magazine published portions of the notebook recently. It was illustrating problems and methology of application of polytechnical education in Russia, in which there is a large-scale effort to give pupils not only thorough science training in school but practical experience as well.

A Big Student Crop.

Vasya and Igor are only two among nearly 30 million children and young people attending Soviet primary and secondary schools at the present time. Both of them will almost certainly complete 10 years of primary and secondary schooling, which is shortly to become compulsory for all Soviet young people.

The Soviet school system is far from perfect, as anyone who has ever visited a Soviet school can attest. The buildings are usually not very good. Many of them are old and even the new ones lack the space and facilities to which American children and teachers are accustomed. **The teachers, as in many parts of America, are overworked and underpaid—though their compensation, relative to that of manual laborers, is better than in the United States.** Many Soviet schools, because of overcrowded conditions in cities, work on a two-shift basis and some even on three.

But despite these handicaps, Russian schools do a good job within the limits imposed on them by the Communist totalitarian system. **They turn out graduates with a good knowledge of the Russian language,** one foreign language, mathematics and the sciences.

True, these graduates generally have a highly distorted idea of the world outside Russia—and of how their own country is governed. But this is because the Kremlin wants them that way, thinking it will make them better Communists and citizens.

Why Russian Schools Good.

The basic reasons that Russian schools are good in training future engineers, scientists, technicians and workers are that the teachers are excellent and devoted to their work and that the pupils are serious about learning.

RUSSIAN SIXTH GRADERS IN SCHOOL UNIFORM.

Russian teachers put no stock in the ideas of progressive education which are so popular in American teachers colleges. They base their work on a strict system of rewards for students who do well and punishments for those who fail.

They grade all students in all subjects on a nationwide 5-4-3-2-1 basis in which 5 represents top accomplishment and 2 or 1 failure. Grades determine the progress of a child in school and are important criteria for selection of those to go on to higher education.

There are no elective subjects. All pupils take the same universal curriculum which emphasizes fundamentals.

The teacher is expected to be friendly but authoritative, and his or her position is not to be questioned by either pupils or parents. Pupils wear uniforms and follow certain strict rules in personal appearance and classroom behavior.

Homework assignments are given regularly and must be done. Examinations are given periodically on a nationwide basis to test both pupils and teachers.

Standards of passing and failure are held to be absolute. Teachers are judged by authorities on the basis of the smallness of percentage of failures in their classes.

Extracurricular activities are encouraged—but not permitted to interfere with studies.

Emphasis on Patriotism.

Political indoctrination in patriotism and loyalty to the Soviet system occupies an important place in Soviet education. This takes place both in classes, particularly in the history course, and outside classes in the Pioneers-Communist Children's Organization—the Young Communist League.

The place which science occupies in the Soviet schools is worth particular note. A Russian student who graduates from the 10th grade has already acquired a thorough knowledge of physics, chemistry and biology and has learned rudiments of astronomy and psychology. In addition he has had a full grounding in mathematics, and has received instruction in mechanical drawing and a good deal of practical technology.

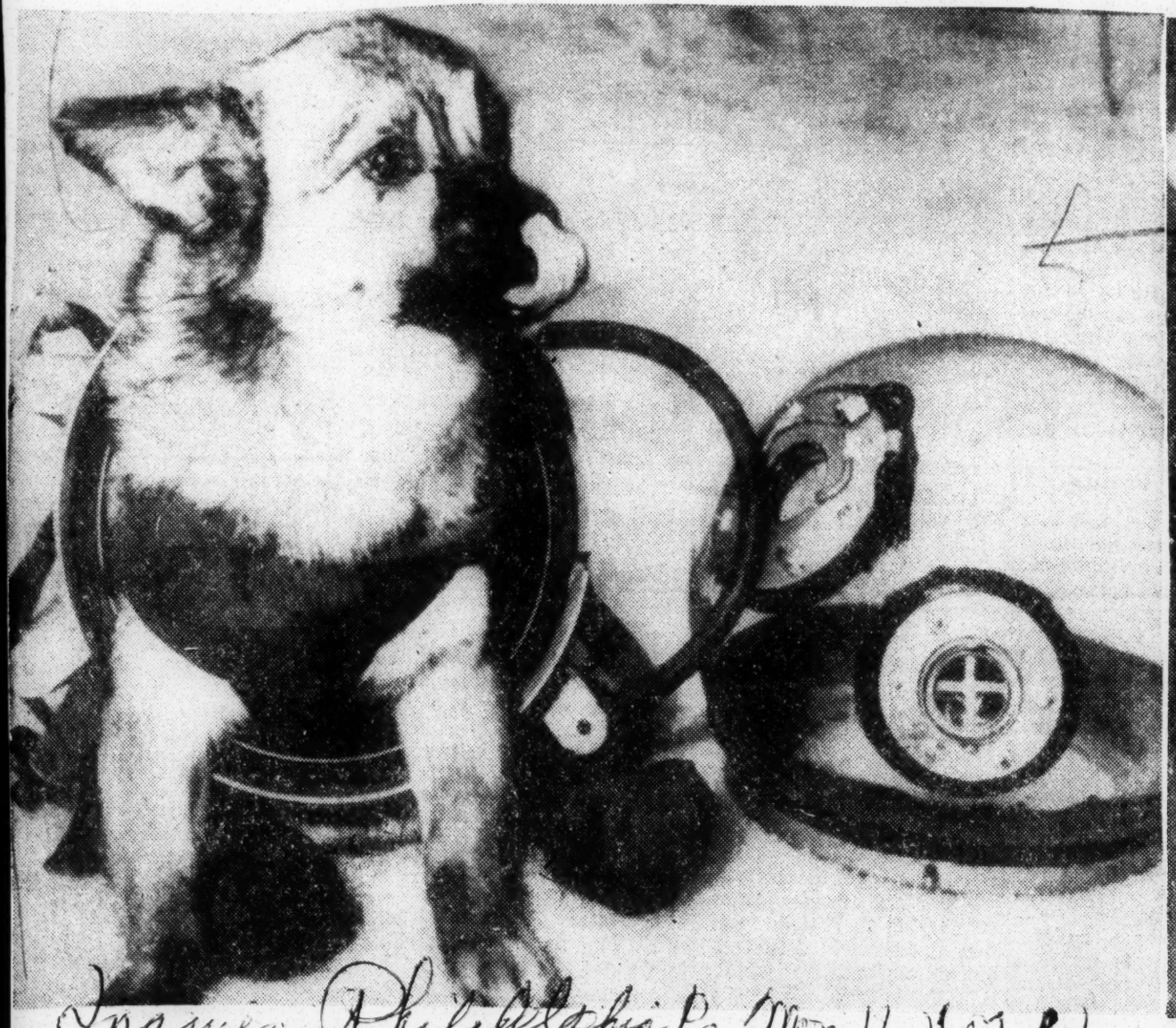
By the 10th grade a Russian student is spending one-third of his classroom time on science, another quarter of his time on math, mechanical drawing and applied technology. **This means that a graduate from secondary school who wishes to become a technician, engineer or scientist has already a good start toward such a career.**

Children in Soviet schools work hard because even at an early age they are made to realize that success in their life depends on success in school.

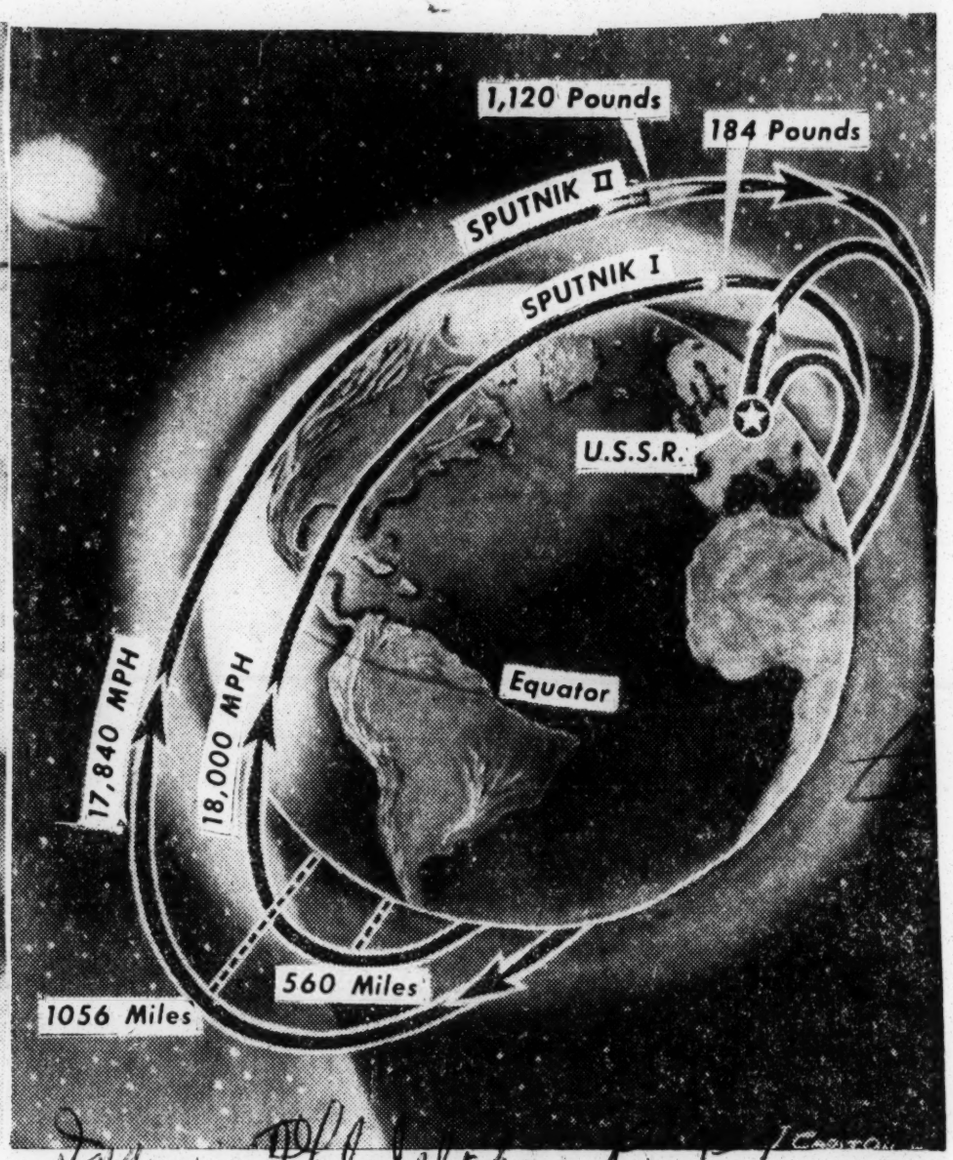
The Soviet Union is spending enormous amounts of money on educating its young people in science and technology. And this is certainly one of the most important reasons for recent Soviet scientific and technological successes.

18d 1957

RUSSIA



This is Malyshka, meaning Tiny in English, one of the dogs the Russians say have made repeated flights in rockets to heights of 130 miles and descended safely by parachute. Russia has announced launching of second space satellite, with dog as a passenger.



AP Wirephotos

Artist's conception of Sputnik I with its new companion, Sputnik II, which whirls in a higher orbit. Sputnik I circles the earth once in 96.2 minutes while Sputnik II takes 103.7 minutes.

Sputnik II Sighted 1st Time Over City

Sputnik II made its visible debut over the metropolitan New York area early today. Clear skies and a brilliant full moon set the stage for the passing here of the 8-day-old Soviet satellite.

The dog-carrying third stage rocket, only 150 miles high at this point in its orbit, streaked across the sky almost directly over Manhattan. It rose above the southern horizon at 5:12 a.m. and set in the north at 5:16 a.m.

Sputnik II was seen by many this morning, including a group of World-Telegram and Sun employees. Because of its low altitude at this point, it seemed to move across the sky faster than its predecessor, Sputnik I. Actually, Sputnik II travels several hundred miles per hour slower.

To observers the rocket appeared as bright as the most brilliant star. As it passed overhead, the brightness waned.

Moonwatchers in Cambridge, Mass.; Binghamton, N. Y.; Hartford, Conn., and other points on the East Coast spotted the satellite as it passed over.

The satellite may possibly be visible again tomorrow morning, according to the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Mass.

It is expected to pass 300 miles west of New York, directly over Pittsburgh, at 5:22 a.m. The sputnik will rise in the southwest about 5:20 a.m. and set in the northwest at 5:26 a.m.

Shadow May Hide It.

At best, viewing the satellite here tomorrow morning will be extremely difficult. Because the low point in its orbit will bring it close to, perhaps into, the earth's shadow, Sputnik II may be visible for only a few moments over the northwestern horizon. At its high point, the rocket is more than 1000 miles distant from the earth.

According to an observatory spokesman, westward movement of the satellite's path tomorrow morning could bring it entirely within the earth's shadow, thus making it invisible to viewers here.

If it is visible, tomorrow morning will be the last chance for about a month that this part of the country will have to see the satellite, the observatory said.

Sputnik-conscious sky watchers last night were treated to a spectacular display of northern lights. Rosy streaks of aurora borealis glowed in the northwestern sky, edged with bands of green and yellow flickering lights. The lights appeared over the Metropolitan area about 8 p.m. and faded an hour later.

Some hours earlier, just after twilight, the planet Venus, glowing with unusual radiance in the southwestern sky, touched off numerous calls to police reporting unidentified objects in the sky.

Sputniks Compared

Here is a comparison of the Soviet Union's two earth satellites, Sputnik I and Sputnik II:

	Sputnik I	Sputnik II
Launched:	Oct. 4	Nov. 3
Size:	23 inches in diameter	Unstated
Weight:	184 pounds	1120 pounds
Altitude:	560 miles	1056 miles
Speed:	18,000 M.P.H.	17,840 M.P.H.
Time for one circuit:	96.2 minutes	103.7 minutes
Shape:	Round	Unstated, but apparently rocket-shaped
Angle to Equator:	65 degrees	65 degrees
Visibility:	Naked eye and telescopes	Method unstated; reported easier to see
Radio:	Beeped at .3-second intervals for three weeks	Beeps at .3-second intervals

Powerful Rocket Spins 1056 Miles In Outer Space

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (Monday) (AP).—Russia's fantastic half-ton satellite whipped around the earth more than 1000 miles out in space early today and radioed back reports that the world's first space traveler—a female dog variously named "Curly" and "Little Lady"—was taking her ride quietly and normally.

A top Soviet scientist hinted the dog would eventually parachute back to earth—alive.

Sputnik II takes 103.7 minutes to circle the earth.

The satellite was blasted into space by a powerful new ballistic missile at about 11:38 P. M., Saturday. An official announcement placed the satellite 1056 miles out in space. The first announcement said the satellite was in an orbit 923 miles out.

Sputnik II weighs 1120.29 pounds and was ripping along at a speed of 17,840 miles an hour. Sputnik I, launched on Oct. 4, weighed 184 pounds and started circling the globe every 96.2 minutes, 560 miles out.

ALTITUDES VARY

Dr. Fred L. Whipple, American Moonwatch director, said Sputnik II's eliptical orbit brought it around the globe at altitudes ranging from 104 miles to 1056 miles. He said he based the estimate on reports from Moscow radio.

Whipple said he believed the second satellite will be visible "in a few days on the morning passage" over the United States.

Listening posts around the world began hearing the staccato beeps from the new satellite shortly after the first announcement. It came as a signal to the world that Soviet scientists had made another seven-league stride toward conquest of mysterious outer space.

Additional Satellite News and Comment on Pages 2, 4, 5, 14 and 15.

AIR-COOLED CHAMBER

The dog was inside an air conditioned container in what the Soviet announcement described as the third stage of the powerful rocket that shot the satellite into space.

Moscow radio said scientists monitoring the satellite's signals reported the dog had survived the shock of the rocket's blast off and her breathing, heartbeat and blood pressure were all normal.

Instruments attached to the dog's body were sending back reports that will tell whether man can live in a space craft.

Baby Moon Has Already Cracked Secret, Reds Say

By SERGE FLIEGERS

MOSCOW — (INS) — The Russians announced Tuesday that their baby moon already has cracked an electro-magnetic secret and its launchers hope its flight will pave the way for journey to other planets in manned space ships.

Moscow radio aired these claims and hopes for Sputnik and other satellites to be launched later.

They underscored an earlier statement by Nikita Khrushchev that the Russians have "more things up their sleeves."

(American and European listening posts indicated Sputnik was having trouble with its radio transmitting equipment. They reported blackouts and sputterings. Radio Moscow said the satellite's radio signals would taminate after a while, when its batteries run down.)

Soviet scientists in the arctic reported through Moscow radio that changes in the absolute intensity of the polar electro-magnetic field were discovered with the aid of Sputnik's shortwave equipment.

It was the first Soviet disclosure of the fruits of Sputnik's weird journey at dazzling speed around the earth. Radio Moscow said a device for research in the propagation of radio waves was used to obtain the information, but other details were not given.

A leading Soviet scientist said it was "premature" and dangerous to send manned space vehicles to explore other planets before the dangers of cosmic rays and other space hazards were carefully studied.

20 Years Of Red Science

The West's rude awakening to the realities of Soviet science has brought expressions of surprise from many who can't understand how the Reds got there so fast.

Many seem to assume that all Soviet progress in science and research dates from World War II. Much of it does, but an academic tradition was being established in Russia long before World War II.

The noted Russian scientist Pavlov died in 1936 at the age of 87. Shortly before his death he wrote a bequest to the academic youth of Russia which still stands as a model of sound advice for young, aspiring scientists. The clarity and the wisdom of Pavlov's words bespeak a grasp of the scientific process which answers those who believe science in Russia is brand new. Said Pavlov more than 20 years ago:

What can I wish to the youth of my country who devote themselves to science?

¶ Firstly, gradualness. . . . Learn the ABC of science before you try to ascend the summit. Never begin the subsequent without mastering the preceding. Never attempt to screen an insufficiency of knowledge even by the most audacious surmise and hypothesis. Howsoever this soap bubble will rejoice your eyes by its play, it inevitably will burst and you will have nothing except shame. . . . Learn to inure yourselves to drudgery in science. Learn, compare, collect the facts! . . . Try to penetrate the secret of their occurence, persistently search for the laws that govern them.

¶ Secondly, modesty. Never think that you already know all. However highly you are appraised, always have the courage to say of yourself—I am ignorant. . .

¶ Thirdly, passion. Remember that science demands from man all his life. If you had two lives that would not be enough for you. Be passionate in your work and your searchings.

The scientists who beat us to outer space seem to have learned their Pavlovian lessons well.

Reds' School Segregation

Points Up Hypocrisy in World Propaganda

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON — Russia claims to be ahead in many things—from the invention of the airplane to the making of the intercontinental missile — but certainly there can be no doubt that in maintaining a rigid system of segregation of the races in the schools of Central Asia, the Soviet Union has managed to accomplish her objective with a maximum of efficiency at home and a minimum of criticism abroad.

For throughout the world hardly a ripple of dissenting comment is heard. In fact, the Daily Worker—the Communist party organ in New York—brazenly spends most of its editorial energies denouncing segregation of schools in Southern areas of the United States without showing a like concern about the same problem in Russia. Also, many observers in congressional circles and in the press keep harping on the theme, "What will they think of us abroad?" without taking note of the many countries in which a similar separation of racial groups in the schools occurs.

But the truth is that Soviet Russia defends her segregation policies as desirable from a cultural standpoint. She says she wants to preserve the literary tradition. There are five of the so-called Soviet "republics" in Central Asia. The population of 16 million comprises many races, including Mongols. The religion is predominantly Moslem.

IN 1955, Robert Kennedy, now counsel for the "labor rackets" committee of the United States Senate, made a trip to Central Asia with Justice William O. Douglas of the supreme court. When they got back to this country Mr. Kennedy gave an interview on the subject to US News and World Report, and Mr. Douglas wrote articles for Look magazine. Mr. Kennedy said:

"The Russians maintain one set of schools for their children and one set of schools for the children of the local people. It is a segregated school system."

"What is that?" he was asked.

"The explanation the officials gave us," he answered, "is that people like their own schools. . . . All I know is that segregation exists. In every city that we visited in Central Asia, the schools were segregated — the Russian school children in one school, the local children in another.

The next question was: "Is there a difference in color between the Russians and the natives?"

"Oh, yes, they are completely different," replied Mr. Kennedy. "The Russians are European, white. The natives are Mongolian—a dark race."

Justice Douglas wrote in his article in Look magazine:

"The Soviets have foisted segregation on Central Asia. There are separate schools for the natives and separate schools for the Russians. The native schools are taught mostly by native teachers. The teachers in the Russian schools are almost always Russian.

"The Soviet press for years has screamed against the discriminatory practices of a few of our states in segregating Negro school children from the whites. A party member always delighted in teasing me about it. When I rejoined by asking about the separate schools for the natives of Central Asia, I got only resentful glares."

IN HIS BOOK, "Russian Journey," which was published a few months later, Justice Douglas made this comment:

"Some Uzbek teachers in Tashkent and some Kazakhs who were in the Alma Ata city government defended segregation, pointing with pride to the provision in their state constitutions that the native people are guaranteed the right to receive public school education 'in the native language.' And so they are. But the natives are still at a loss to justify the practice of putting the Russians in separate schools."

Russia Will Boycott U.N.'s Arms Group

(Copyright, New York Times News Service)

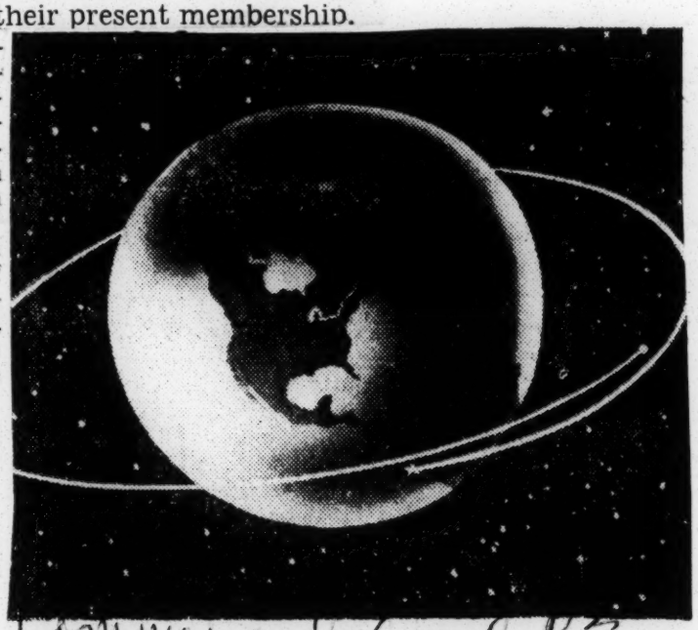
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 4—The Soviet Union announced today that it will boycott the United Nations disarmament commission and its subcommittee as long as they retain their present membership.

Vasily V. Kuznetsov, Soviet deputy foreign minister, told the General Assembly's political committee that a 24-power resolution endorsing the essence of the proposals submitted by the Western powers last spring constituted an "ultimatum."

However, his strongest objection was to the fact that four out of the five members of the subcommittee—the United States, Britain, France and Canada—"are the main signatories to the aggressive North Atlantic bloc."

This is the usual Soviet description of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and Kuznetsov's announcement was interpreted by Western delegates as another manifestation of the new Sputnik diplomacy.

Western members of the subcommittee expressed their regret over Kuznetsov's announcement. Unless the assembly revises the membership of the disarmament commission—now composed of the 11 members of the Security Council plus Canada—this means that the Soviet Union will not take part in any disarmament negotiations between now and the next meeting of the assembly in September, 1958.



SPACE RIDDLE—Scientists are puzzled by a mysterious force affecting the orbit of the rocket shell which carried Russia's Sputnik I into space. Not even Einstein's Theory accounts for its deviation.

Wonders Of The Universe—

Shell Of Sputnik I Rocket Bending To Mystery Force

By DR. I. M. LEVITT
Director, Fels Planetarium

A few weeks ago the first Russian satellite together with its third-stage rocket shell began orbiting the earth.

From that day on scientists and astronomers in this country have been trying to draw a bead on the bright shell to forecast its future position and ultimate fate. So far they have been completely unsuccessful, and this lack of success has poved the way for a reassessment of how the laws of nature operate for celestial objects.

Celestial mechanics has come a long way since 1804 when Gauss developed the theory of determining the motions and orbits of celestial bodies. Gauss developed celestial mechanics to the point where it could determine orbits and foretell the future appearance of these bodies. Today astronomers still use a variation of this method to compute celestial timetables.

But something has gone wrong with our computations and predictions. Now scientists hint at a mysterious force in space which prevents the orbit of the empty rocket from being "represented." It simply cannot be held to a predicted timetable.

This mysterious force is small —perhaps one-hundredth of the gravitational force—yet the tiny amount by which the orbit deviates has thrown astronomers into a tizzy.

Doubly Curious

This is a doubly curious phenomenon, for astronomers were certain all doubts as to our ability to predict celestial positions were cleared up when Einstein's Theory of Relativity explained the advance of the perihelion point of the planet Mercury. Despite this we are finding something may be lacking in our theory to account for the curious motion of the rocket shell.

From three widely separated places in this country have come results which indicate the shell is not behaving properly.

One report is from Leland Cunningham of the University of Berkeley, who transmitted his results to Cambridge. Another is from the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington whose computations are based primarily on radio observations. The last comes from the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, whose information is based primarily on visual observations. All agree on the difficulty encountered in predicting an orbit.

When the orbit was first announced it was indicated by the Russians and our own sources that the period—the time for one circuit of the earth—was slightly in excess of 96 minutes, 96.2 minutes to be precise. Since that time the orbital period has become shorter. It went to 96.1, then 96 and on Oct. 18 the period was announced as 95.7 minutes.

Losing Energy

Dr. J. Allen Hynek, associate director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, has announced that every time the shell orbits the earth it loses about a quarter of a second.

This means the period is getting shorter by about four seconds per day. This can be accounted for by a gradual decrease in the size of the orbit, which was expected. The rocket shell comes within 145 miles of the surface of the earth at perigee—its closest approach to the earth's surface—and here atmospheric resisteance by the residual molecules of air causes the shell to lose energy, that is, the energy of position.

When the shell loses energy the first thing to happen will be that the apogee point — its farthest distance from the earth —will become smaller.

When the rocket was launched on Oct. 4 it had an apogee of 583 miles. On Oct. 16 this was down to 550 miles. Thus every time the satellite passes through perigee it will lose some energy which shows up as a loss of about three miles in the apogee distance per day.

Another Force

Eventually, apogee will come down to the perigee distance, the atmospheric drag will act through the entire orbit causing a large loss in potential energy and then swiftly the rocket will return to the earth or be incinerated on its way down.

This much is understood scientists know how this should act, but there are disturbances or perturbations in the orbit which cannot be accounted for by the normal methods of computations involving a gravitational force. Another small force is thought to exist which introduces the small errors. It is the nature of this force which is a subject of speculation among scientists of this country.

Next week we will discuss these possibilities and write about some of the tentative conclusions drawn by Dr. W. F. G. Swann, one of the country's ranking scientists.

WHERE LAIKA SUFFOCATED INSIDE SPUTNIK II
. . . Photo made by Russ just before launching

SOVIET SCIENTISTS told the news conference:

1. The Russians have not solved the problem of Sputnik re-entry into the earth's atmosphere.
2. The Russians will launch several more Sputniks.
3. They eventually plan to send a rocket to the moon.
4. They are working on a new super-fuel to power future rockets and Sputniks.

SEVEN TOP Soviet scientists headed by Academicians Ivan P. Bardin, Anatoli Blagonravov, Pokrovsky and Eugene Feodorov spoke. The klieglit, three-hour affair was attended by 200 Communist and Western reporters and photographers.

Blagonravov said the Soviet Union so far has had no unsuccessful launchings. He said both Sputniks were placed in orbits on the first attempt—Sputnik I on Oct. 4, Sputnik II on Nov. 3.

ACADEMICIAN BARDIN declined to answer directly when asked if the Soviet rocket and satellite program was under scientific or military direction. He said scientific phases of the program are being conducted by the Academy of Sciences and "the other details are of no scientific interest."

Blagonravov said the apparatus alone in Sputnik II weighed more than half a ton but he declined to give the total weight of the Sputnik. In their first announcement of Sputnik II the Russians gave its weight at 1120.29 pounds.

Space dog dead—

Russ announce Laika suffocated

MOSCOW, Nov. 15 —(AP)— A Soviet scientist announced today that Laika, the dog in Sputnik II, suffocated when the oxygen regenerative equipment aboard the earth satellite stopped working.

Th scientist, Alexei Pokrovsky, told a news conference there never had been any plan to bring Laika back to earth. He said she died painlessly of oxygen deficiency when equipment designed to regenerate oxygen had completed its program.

THERE HAD BEEN speculation that Laika died of a drug or poison administered with her last food. There also had been speculation that the Russians intended to bring her back to earth; and even one report here that she had been parachuted back.

Today's news conference apparently was intended to set at rest all this speculation about the first living thing to get into outer space. One scientist said yesterday Laika would be immortalized on a plaque near Leningrad honoring Soviet dog heroes of World War II.

Border Attack Charge Denied

Star Sun 4-28-57
Washington D.C.
P. 20

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 27 (AP).—Nicaragua today rejected a protest from Honduras claiming invasion of Honduran territory.

The Foreign Ministry made its reply public. It said the town of Mocoron, which Honduras claims was invaded, "is and has always been Nicaraguan territory."

Honduras recalled its ambassador yesterday as the dispute grew heated over the alleged invasion and supposed insults. Mocoron is in a disputed border zone.

The Foreign Ministry here also said the Honduran Ambassador did not rise when the Nicaraguan anthem was played as President Luis Somoza went before Congress to read an address on April 15, but it was "the people present who criticized the ambassador" and not any official of the government. Therefore, the ministry said, the Honduran protest is rejected entirely.

Honduras apparently was miffed because Nicaragua turned a deaf ear to its complaints that a Nicaraguan detachment on April 12 and again on April 22 entered its territory and seized a school at Sisipara and the town of Umuru, in addition to having entered Mocoron, looting shops.

The invaders, Nicaragua previously replied, were bandits pursued by Nicaraguan National Guardsmen.

The Nicaraguan Ambassador in Tegucigalpa already has expressed his country's desire to maintain friendly relations and explained the incident. Honduras insisted on a written apology and sent another note.

In Tegucigalpa today, there were demonstrations in the streets against Nicaragua and some unknown persons fired several shots at the consulate and the residence of the Nicaraguan consul.

El Salvador Ministry Denies Race Reason For Visa Refusal

Advertiser Wed. 3-13-57 P.3-L
Montgomery, Ala.

SAN SAVADOR, El Salvador, March 12 (AP)—The foreign ministry today denied charges of Rep. MacDonald (D-Mass) that a Negro minister and his wife had been refused visas solely because of their color.

The congressman made the assertions in a speech prepared for the House yesterday. Visas were denied the Rev. and Mrs. Oscar G. Phillips of Medford, Mass., by the Salvadoran consulate in New York.

They had sought to go to Salvador on a two-day good will mission, MacDonald said. Phillips is pastor of the Shilo Baptist Church in Medford.

"The constitution of El Salvador makes plain that there is no racial discrimination in this country," a spokesman for the foreign ministry said.

He added that the visa applications were handled in accordance with general Salvadoran regulations. But he did not say on what grounds the visas were denied.

"Representative MacDonald should concern himself with United States racial discrimination because it doesn't exist in Salvador," the spokesman said.

MacDonald said the New York consulate told Mrs. Phillips consular officials were "prohibited from issuing visas on United States passports to persons of the Negro race."

Cleric, wife denied visas to El Salvador; say color basis of 'shocking' ban

Afro-American P.3
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 3-23-57

WEST MEDFORD, Mass. — The Rev. Oscar G. Phillips, pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church here, told the AFRO Friday he didn't know exactly why he and his wife were denied visas into El Salvador last month.

Rep. Torbert H. MacDonald of Massachusetts charged in a speech before the House in Washington last week the Phillipses were refused entry into the Central American country because they are colored.

The couple was among some 35 Baptist leaders scheduled to make a good will tour through four Central American nations during Brotherhood Week.

* * *

TALKING WITH the AFRO, the Rev. Mr. Phillips said "Sarah Marques Travel Agency in NYC was in charge of making the actual travel arrangements and obtaining visas for the party."

He added that they (the travel agency) are the ones that notified us (he and his wife Miriam) that we were denied visas."

All others were granted travel visas and made the tour. But as to the exact nature of why he and his wife were refused, the Rev. Mr. Phillips said he doesn't know.

* * *

IT WAS also learned that the Phillips were not anxious to press complaints, but the Massachusetts Baptist Convention issued a letter of protest against the discrimination.

The convention had chosen the cleric, who is also pastor of New Hope Baptist Church in Winchester, to represent it on the two-day tour. He was being financed by the Department of Missionary Cooperation.

His wife, who is secretary of the Department of Missionary Cooperation, was being financed by the Massachusetts Baptist Women Society.

* * *

IT ALSO has been reliably reported that the convention plans to send the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips on a good will tour of the Caribbean Islands next year.

Commenting on this, the cleric said:

"If the convention does select my wife and I to go on such a good will tour, we will go. I know of no plans as such, however, but we will go if and when they are definite."

He explained that on such good will tours members of the party visit churches, missions and schools, and sometimes speak before congregations.

* * *

A SPOKESMAN for the El Salvador foreign ministry flatly denied Representative MacDonald's charges that the couple was denied visas because of their color. He gave no other reason, however.

He said "the constitution of El Salvador makes plain that there is no racial discrimination in this country," adding the visa applications were handled in accordance to Salvadoran regulations.

The spokesman further added that "Representative MacDonald should concern himself with United States racial discrimination because it doesn't exist in El Salvador."

* * *

IN HIS speech before the House, MacDonald described the refusal to honor the Phillipses' passports as "shocking." He demanded that the State Department and El Salvador apologize to the Phillipses.

The congressman charged that El Salvador's migration laws prohibit colored persons from even passing through the tiny country.

He added that the Phillipses "were bluntly told that they were refused visas . . . on the sole basis that they were colored" upon applying at the El Salvador consulate in New York.

El Salvador Acts Like Dixie

Journal and Guide
Sat. 3-23-57 P.19

Latin-American Nation Refuses To Admit Negros

Norfolk, Va.

MEDFORD, Mass. — (INS) — A Baptist minister and his wife, denied permission to visit El Ealvador because they are Negroes, said Monday they prefer to forget the incident.

The Rev. Oscar G. Phillips and his wife, Miriam, were selected by the Massachusetts Baptist Convention to represent it on a two-week tour of four Latin American countries.

* * *

ON FEB. 23, however, as 30 other Baptist leaders were preparing to start the trip, the El Salvador Consul in New York notified Rev. and Mrs. Phillips he could not issue a visa to Negroes.

Rev. Mr. Phillips said:

* * *

"I HAD already arranged for guest ministers to take my pulpits at Shiloh Baptist Church, Medford and Winchester Baptist Church, so we went to Washington to attend the Churchmem's Legislative Seminar.

There, Congressman Torbert MacDonald, who represents their district, heard of their disappointment, and lodged an immediate protest with the government of El Salvador. So did the Massachusetts Baptist Convention.

* * *

AT THE SAME time the convention announced that it plans to send Rev. and Mrs. Phillips on a good will tour of the Caribbean next year.

"Of the current incident, Rev. Mr. Phillips said:

"There's enough racial tension now. We do not want to become the center of a controversy."

18e(1) 1957

PANAMA

Powell acts, Panama Line abandons insulting forms

Afro-American 4/12
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—"According to the request set forth in your letter of March 27, 1957, effective as of this date (April 12), the word RACE will be stricken from the Panama Line information sheets. Sat. 4-27-57

"All of our agents have been notified accordingly and future printings of said form will have the proper deletion"—L. A. Ferguson, general manager, New York operations.

That was the reply received last week by Rep. A. Clayton Powell who filed his complaint after receiving a letter from Domestic Relations Court Justice Jane M. Bolin last Aug. 22, calling the practice to his attention.

DAR flag incident riles Mexico

GUADALAJARA, Mexico —

A great many Mexicans were shocked and surprised to learn that there was racial hatred in the North. For some reason, they thought racial discrimination was confined to Texas, Alabama and the South in general.

Mrs. Charlotte Rush of the Daughters of the American Revolution is the broadcaster who said that a Mexican child should not be allowed to carry the American flag in a parade which honored Lincoln. Abraham Lincoln is revered throughout Latin America as a Great Liberator and defender of the rights of people who are downtrodden.

This woman after she discovered that there were so many Americans who did not agree with her, again put her foot in her mouth to say that she was not referring to American citizens of Mexican descent, but rather Mexican nationals.

* * *

THIS WOMAN did not protest the fact that Hungarian refugees carried and waved the American flag to show their appreciation to the United States. These Hungarians were foreigners also, but they are white ones.

Mrs. Rush simply made articulate the depraved opinion of many in the United States who shout to the high heavens about the supremacy of the white race.

MOB CLOSES VICE SPOT IN MEXICO

JALAPA, Mex., Feb. 24 (AP)— An aroused mob of Roman Catholics closed bars and houses of prostitution in the village of Banderilla after threatening to dynamite the places and lynch their operators.

Banderilla, near the Gulf of Mexico coastal city of Veracruz state, was reported back to normal after the riots.

Officials said the crowd was headed by the village mayor, who had been unable to get Jalapa officials to close the establishments.

Traffic on both city streets and the federal highway was blocked for two hours. The mob was armed with rocks, pistols and sticks.

Letters

Time Magazine
Mon 2-3-57

SLAVERY IN SOUTH AMERICA

TO THE EDITOR:

In the article by Leslie Housden, entitled "About—Slavery" (Jan. 20), it is stated that there are eight million people in Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia under some form of servility.

In so far as Peru is concerned I wish to state that all forms of servility are illegal and have been for a great length of time. Therefore, the figure quoted even in relation to the three countries is fantastically absurd.

It would be appreciated if you will call this error to the attention of your readers. FERNANDO BERCKEMEYER,
New York **Ambassador.**
Washington, D. C.

[Mr. Housden reported that "slavery" in these three countries takes the form of debt-bondage and serfdom, or peonage. In debt-bondage, a debtor pledges his labor as security for a debt.

In serfdom, the landowner grants a serf the use of a piece of land in return for certain fixed services. The author said that in Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia there are reported to be eight million such pawns.—*Editor.*]

Get Your Entry In Today!

TRIP TO SOUTH AMERICA:

Afro-Magazine

The Mystery Race

Baltimore Md.

To the Brazilians, the Raymond Pace Alexanders, were members of a strange race who simply couldn't be native Americans.

Sat. 4-

My dear Mary and Rae,

Here we are in Brazil, a country, which, from my reading or hearing about it for years, I had pictured it as having but one metropolitan city, Rio De Janeiro, and all the rest being coffee plantations, aqua marine mines, and the like. Thus after a flight of seven hours from Montevideo when our plane circled the city of San Paulo, I could not believe my eyes.

The skyline of skyscrapers stretched out before me, in not just a sigle group, nor line, but encompassing the entire area view.

* * *

UPON LANDING, smartly attired hostesses of Uarig, the Brazilian Airline by which we flew, guided the passengers to the Immigration station in a modern airport.

The formalities of immigration and baggage inspection were quickly completed, without our having to open a single piece of baggage.

Security regulations, however, were more rigid. In addition to presenting our passports containing a visa for Brazil, (obtained from the Brazilian consul in Philadelphia) and an international certificate of immunizations.

* * *

BRAZIL IS the only country I have ever entered that requires a certificate under the official seal of the Chief of Police of a visitor's residence, that the tourist has no police record.

In order to secure the same, finger prints were taken, so Daddy and I had to have ours in order that they could be compared with those on file with the FBI.

In addition, upon entering and leaving Brazil a foreigner has to present a form, secured at the office of the Brazilian Consul of the country from which he enters, on which is given your life history.

Also, information concerning your parents, attaching his photograph and signature, again writing his signature on one of the cards upon entering and on the other upon leaving, before an official, who carefully compares both the handwriting and one's appearance with the likeness on the photograph.

WHY ALL this?

I can only repeat what was told to me, viz . . .

Brazil has had numerous political upheavals and is, therefore, constantly on the watch for political revolutionaires;

That the average businessman signs his name before an official, similar to our notary publics, in every order, consignment, receipt for goods delivered, etc., an average of 100 times each day and that such time consuming regulations are a part of the way of life in Brazil.

However, other than this delay in complying with security regulations, we were admitted to Brazil with ease, speed and great consideration, especially in not being required to open any of our luggage, which courtesy was not extended other Americans on our plane.

* * *

PORTUGUESE, AS YOU know, is the language spoken in Brazil. Neither Daddy nor I studied this language.

We had not had time before leaving Uruguay to get any dollars changed into cruzerios, the name of the Brazilian paper currency.

Daddy tried speaking English, French and Spanish to the various attendanes in order to ascertain if there were a bank in the airport, where he could have money changed.

None of these people spoke anything but Portugese and Daddy had not yet had time to pick up a few words, which he does with such facility that I continuously am amazed at his ability and my stupidity.

The attendants were so interested in us, that upon finding we did not speak their language, they would look at the tags on our luggage, then call another attendant, until we had a gibbering crowd gathered to look at us.

* * *

WE FOUND on this trip, as has been our experience on previous travels, people generally are curious about what nationality and race we are.

They recognize our clothing as being American and that we speak English, but they are confused because our complexions are not white.

An Argentinian woman in Buenos Aires came up to me in a shop and said: "I can tell your shoes were bought in the States, but where are you from?"

* * *

WE HAVE yet to find a single resident of a foreign country who recognizes us as colored or Negroes, as we are classified in the United States

Even after we tell them what we are and that our parents were born in the United States, they will nevertheless ask: "You are a naturalized American?" In what country did your parents live before coming to the States?"

Unfavorable propaganda has created in them a mental picture of colored people in the United States, which does not fit our appearance nor degree of culture, limited as it may be.

Brazilian Trade Unionists Ask About Bias In U. S.

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 5-25-57

By ADOLPH J. SLAUGHTER

Six Brazilian trade unionists, participating in a program of technical assistance under the auspices of the International Cooperation Administration of the U. S. government, visited Chicago this week, holding a three hour conference with Eugene Frazier, president, United Transport Service Employees Union.

The six, representing a cross section of the Brazilian labor industry including the petroleum industry, the barber's union to railroads and the nurses union, are on a three month tour of the U. S., studying industrial relations and the development and administration of trade unions in the U. S.

ATTEND AUTO MEET

Since arriving in the United States last March, they have had the opportunity to exchange ideas and information with their counterparts here, met with workers on the job, in labor organizations, at union meetings and even attended the convention of the Automobile Workers of America, ALF-CIO, in Atlantic City, N. J.

The visitors expressed particular pleasure at the interest shown by Frazier in wanting to learn the nature and organizational structure of the Brazilian labor movement.

He was told that labor is organized under provisions of the Consolidated Labor laws, but that unions may bargain for provisions beyond those set by law.

Special labor conciliation boards or labor courts resolve individual grievances and labor-management disputes which are not settled in direct negotiation between employees and employers.

QUESTION BIAS

All of Brazil's major labor organizations are affiliated with the Inter - American Regional Organizational of Workers and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU).

Poignant questions concerning race relations within the American labor movement were asked and answered by both sides with the Brazilians showing a keen interest in the problems of minority groups in America.

At one time, during the luncheon which followed, Frazier asked what was the feeling of S. A. labor, knowing the problems of Negro and white in America?

The Brazilians answered that they considered the question an evil thing and were particularly pleased to see that American labor unions were doing everything possible to do away with race discrimination.

Answering the question what they thought of the long drawn out approach to solving America's race problems, the Brazilians said, "it is difficult for us to comprehend or evaluate the problem since it is something which doesn't exist in South America."

A touching part of this group's visit came as the luncheon was about to close when one of the members spontaneously decided to express thanks for the group.

TREATED ALIKE

Arthur T. Moreira, jr., representing the railroad workers union of Vitoria said, "it is truly impossible to find words to express our warm gratitude at our reception.

"We are happy still because you have made us feel at home and since we are all treated alike in Brazil, we have just experienced the same feeling here."

Continuing, Moreira said, "on behalf of the group I would like to present you with this small gift (a precious stone encased in a tie clasp) which is not to be judged from a dollars and cents point of view, only to remember us by."

Replying and expressing thanks, Frazier said, "from a fellow trade unionist across the sea, I hope you have found the ideal for which all American trade unionists are striving—for it is from small, sincere people around the world that our greatest efforts begin and materialize."

Others in the group were Hilton Silva Araujo, 36, petroleum worker, Rio de Janeiro; Angela De Araujo B. Campello, 41, Petroleum workers, Recife, Brazil; Nelson Machado, 46, Barbers union, Belo Horizonte, Brazil; Darcy Cardoso Pereira, 39, railroad workers, Porto Alegre, Brazil and Ernesto Rossatto, 38, Nurses' union, Porto Alegre, Brazil.

Manuel Pinto was interpreter for the group and Ike Golden, UTSE member now with the office of International labor affairs, U. S. Department of Labor, was guide for the group.

FALL-OUT TEST SET IN SOUTH AMERICA

A.E.C. to Study Food Supply in Checking Distribution of Bomb Test Debris

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20—The Atomic Energy Commission is preparing an international program to determine how much atomic bomb testing has increased the radioactivity in food supplies of South America.

The proposed South American project would be the first systematic effort by the Atomic Energy Commission to sample the radioactivity in food outside the United States. If the South American project is successful, the program may be broadened into a world-wide sampling of food supplies.

The South American project also should provide more definitive information on the distribution of radioactive fall-out in the Southern Hemisphere from atomic bomb testing.

Fairly Precise Estimates

Through extensive sampling programs in such countries as the United States, Great Britain and Japan, scientists now have fairly precise estimates of the fall-out in the Northern Hemisphere. There is greater uncertainty, however, about the fall-out south of the Equator.

Until recently it had been assumed that the radioactive debris that was blown high into the stratosphere fell out almost uniformly around the world. Recent scientific studies, however, indicate that the fall-out is heavier in the Northern Hemisphere, where most of the atomic testing has taken place.

The program would particularly try to determine how much strontium 90 is finding its way into the diets of South Americans. Strontium 90, one of the most dangerous, long-lived radioactive substances produced in an atomic explosion, is chemically similar to calcium and can enter the human body through such foods as milk and grains. Once in the human body it can cause bone cancer and leukemia.

To Collect Food Samples

Dr. Paul B. Pearson, chief of the Atomic Energy Commission's biology branch, will leave this week to confer with nutrition experts in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru about establishing a cooperative program for collecting food samples.

Under the proposed program, systematic sampling would be made of foods that provide the major source of calcium in the local diets. The sampling would be done in metropolitan areas as well as in districts where populations subsist entirely on foods produced locally.

The samples would be sent to the commission's health and safety laboratory in New York for radiochemical analysis to determine the levels of strontium 90 and other man-made radiation in the foods.

In the past the Atomic Energy Commission has made random samples of the radioactivity of food in foreign countries, but never on a systematic basis. It also has checked on the natural radioactivity in food before the atomic age to see how much radioactivity has risen with man's release of atomic energy.

United Press Photo

CHEDDI JAGAN
Trying for Comeback

Race-Stirred British Guiana Votes Monday

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana (AP)—British Guiana, where communism won and lost a foothold four years ago, will come up for another election test Monday.

An estimated 200,000 persons in this crown colony on the north coast of South America will ballot to fill the 14 elected seats in the new legislature. Fifty-six candidates are competing for the seats. Five political parties are in the running and a few candidates are competing as independents.

It marks the first direct vote in the colony since 1953 when East Indian dentist Cheddi Jagan, 39-year-old avowed Marxist and his partisans won control of the legislature and held it until the British moved in troops 133 days later.

Racial conflicts have been injected into the campaign in this country of half million people where the dominant groups are Indians, who total 48 per cent and Negroes, 42 per cent.

Some have charged during the campaign that the racial issue was raised by Jagan and his white, Chicago-born wife, Janet. The British government claims both are Communists.

When Jagan moved in four years ago, fears were expressed that because his Peoples Progressive Party (PPP) had Communist backing, the Reds might be trying to gain a foothold on the approaches to the Panama Canal some 1,500 miles away.

The British finally charged the PPP was trying to set up a Communist state and wrested control from the Jagan partisans. Since then, there has been no election. The British governor, Sir Patrick Renison, has appointed the legislators.

Say Brazil Shows What Country Can Do With Mixture Of Many Races

BRUNOY, France, Aug. 5.—Brazil shows what a country can do which frankly sets out to be a free mixture of many races, according to Osvaldo Orico, deputy Brazilian delegate to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, addressing some 50 young persons from throughout the world at a seminar on racial discrimination being held here by the World Veterans Federation.

"White people and black, half-castes, mulattoes and quadroons are all constituent parts of one and the same society from the racial point of view in Brazil," said Senhor Orico, "constituting a society within which the percentage differences are easily superseded by other scales of values such as cultural standards, abilty to work, or intellectual and economic achievement. The individual's social position in Brazil is a matter of culture and financial success rather than of parentage."

As a nation frankly designed to attack and solve, rather than amble into or avoid, the racial problem, Brazil has laws designed to prevent ill-considered acts or potential excesses by one or another group of the population, Senhor Orico continued. But in actual practice these laws are being applied no longer, for they have dropped away from disuse.

Semantic Change Noted

While admitting that certain rudiments of psychological complexes connected with racial origin still survive, Senhor Orico pointed out that, on the other hand, it was interesting to see how words denoting racial types, like Negro, were going through a semantic transformation which changed them from derogatory adjectives into actual terms of endearment.

Another point made by Senhor Orico was that with the great mixture of races, nevertheless from a dress point of view the colorful garments and customs of the Bahia mulattoes had made a marked imprint on the overall Brazilian national character. This was a case of emphasis, of course, rather than discrimination.

"The Brazilian national character," added Senhor Orico, "is not identical at all today with that of the original Portuguese colonizers but rather a mixture of all the races which have participated in the process of shaping the nation."

Social Training Urgent

T. H. Marshall, director of social sciences for UNESCO, told the seminar that discrimination in one form or another had marked the social order all down through recorded history. He said the kind of discrimination or prejudice which expresses a social order is neither a case of heredity nor illness, but rather the product of society itself. Therefore one can look to education and social training to remove it.

"However," continued Mr. Marshall, "we must realize at the same time that you cannot effectively get rid of an attitude which is really a by-product of the society in which you live, unless you change the society as well."

18e(4) 1957

Population Rise Puts Strain on Caribbean Isles

Evening Star
Washington D.C.
Mon. 5-13-57

By ERIC DOWNTON
(North American Newspaper Alliance)

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, May 13.—Population of the British West Indian Federation will double itself within 23 years, imposing a heavy strain on these poverty-burdened islands.

This is forecast by experts working here at the temporary headquarters of the federal organization. Federation becomes operative next spring for a group of islands scattered 1,800 miles across the Caribbean from Jamaica south to Trinidad. After about five years, the islands hope to emerge as an independent dominion of the British Commonwealth.

For leaders of the new nation being formed on America's southern doorstep. This population factor is one of the most difficult long-range problem, the islands' poverty and lack of natural resources.

3 Million People

In islands of the West Indian Federation population today is just under 3 million. Of this figure Jamaica has 1.5 million, Trinidad 700,000. Some areas, including parts of Barbados, have have crowded population densities of over 1,400 to the square mile, among the most thickly populated rural districts in the world, housed in dismal shacks and hovels.

West Indians are confronted with that cruel dilemma, familiar in modern Asia: as efforts are made to improve material standards, to raise living conditions and eliminate disease, the population figures leap upward, threatening to outstrip national development.

The latest official analysis prepared by officials here shows clearly how betterment of social conditions is compounding the problem of too many people.

As health and welfare services are extended among the Federation's mainly agricultural peoples, the over-all death rate is dropping steeply; birth rate and fertility rate climb; the infant mortality rate is constantly declining; more people live longer.

Still Higher Rate Seen

The grafting of a European mortality on populations with "young" age distributions, exhibiting high fertility rates, presages still higher growth rates in the future. A death rate of nine to the thousand annually will probably be general within a few years. With the prevailing fertility this would mean an annual rate of natural increase of about 3 per cent. This, if not disturbed by large-scale migration, signifies a doubling of the region's population within 23 years.

This remorseless pressure of population growth is forcing increasing numbers of young West Indians to think of emigration. There is a steady stream of Britain where, as British citizens, Jamaicans can enter unimpeded by quota barriers. The movement is comparable to the flow of Puerto Ricans to New York.

"THE EMERGING NATION" was topic of address delivered before the American - West Indian Association by Atty. Bindley C. Cyrus (2nd from right) founder and the group's first president. Cyrus outlined the steps in diplomacy over a period of years which culminated in agreement last year to federate the British West Indian Islands. From l.: Dr. and Mrs. Aldo Pedroso of Havana, Cuba; Mrs. Pansy Hart of the Jamaica Social Welfare commission; Atty. Cyrus, and Miss Mildred Tucker, vice president, AWIA.

Bindley Cyrus Speaks To West Indian Group

"The Emerging Nation" was the topic of a scholarly address delivered last week before the American-West Indian Association by Atty. Bindley C. Cyrus, founder and the group's first president.

The noted authority on West Indian affairs, former member of the State Department's Caribbean Commission, was introduced by Dr. E. L. C. Broomes of East Chicago, president of the association.

Cyrus outlined the steps in diplomacy over a period of years which culminated in the agreement last year to federate the British West Indian islands into a new nation to be called the Federation of the West Indies.

"This will mark the first time a non-white nation has been set up in the Western hemisphere by the British," stated the speaker.

He was asked to comment on the considerable sentiment in favor of the appointment of a native to the key post of governor-general of the Federation and the announcement last week that Lord Hailes had been named to the dismay of many.

Cyrus replied, "In my opinion, the appointment of this Englishman, an able and sincere person, is in the interest of the new nation. His training in economics and contacts are invaluable in this formative stage of development.

"We can look forward confidently to the time when a native can take over the reins as has been done in other newly freed territories.

"Then, too, he will function under the Prime Minister who will definitely be a colored man."

In bringing the group up-to-date on plans for Federation Cyrus explained that there would be an election of members of the House of Representatives in the early part of 1958, followed by their calling for a Prime Minister, who will be inaugurated a few weeks later.

Trinidad has been selected as the site for the capital.

Favorite candidates for the prime minister's post are veteran political leaders Hon. Grantly Adams of Barbados, Hon. Norman Manley of Jamaica and the American-educated Dr. Eric Williams of Trinidad.

Atty. Cyrus offered a proposal that "The people of the U. S. contribute a $25,000 scholarship fund to the University college of the West Indies located in Jamaica.

"This fund might be presented at the time the Federation comes into existence as an expression of friendship which we bear toward the new nation and pride in its achievement."

A representative audience heard the address, including several officers of the Association: Mrs. Mildred Tucker, vice president; Mrs. Dorothea Miller, recording secretary; Miss Christine Nicholson, corresponding secretary and Lester A. Fox, treasurer.

Atty. Cyrus participated in a television discussion on Federation several weeks ago under the auspices of the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations.

He appeared on Station WTTW, Channel 11, Chicago's educational station where he participated in a panel discussion moderated by Carter Davidson on his weekly series, "World Report."

18e(4) 1957

British Contribution Heaviest In Indies

Defender Chicago Ill. p. 3
Dat. 3-23-57

WASHINGTON — Nearly $430 million worth of financial assistance was allocated by Britain for the period 1946-1960 toward the development of the West Indies—more per head of population than for any other British colonial region.

All but $39 million of it has been received and spent.

This was made clear in a dispatch made public last week from the Rt. Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd, secretary of state for the colonies, to Sir Stephen Luke, K. C. M. G., chairman of the Standing Federation Committee for the West Indies.

(Thirteen British Caribbean colonies, spread over 1,000,000 square miles of ocean, with a population of around 3 million, are in process of forming an independent Federation, to be known as The West Indies. Independence date has been slated for next year. Final details are now being worked out.)

A breakdown of this financial help lists grants in aid of administration and special purposes (such as hurricane relief) at $24 million, in addition to some $105 million already made available or promised under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. This money is all contributed by the British taxpayer.

On top of this, the Colonial Development Corporation has embarked on schemes in the West Indies, for which roughly $19 million out of $21.4 million committed for them have already been spent.

Some $70 million worth of loans have been raised by the West Indies on the London market since the war, the dispatch goes on to point out: and finally, private investors in the United Kingdom have contributed heavily to the development of the area. (Out of a total of almost $160 million invested in the West Indies in the three years from 1954-56, some $73 million came from the United Kingdom.)

18e(4) 1957

THE WEST INDIES

Birth of a Nation

At 5:20 p.m. one day last week, a delegate burst from a closed hall in Jamaica's University College of the West Indies, where the British West Indies federation conference was meeting, and cried: "Trinidad wins!" With the choice of a capital, a new nation was born, the Western Hemisphere's first since the creation of Panama 53 years ago.

The former British colonies—11 main islands with 8,000 sq. mi. of land and 3,000,000 people sprawled across 1,500 miles of the Caribbean Sea—had in earlier weeks picked a name for the nation: The West Indies. Now, with the touchy trading over the capital accomplished, only the formalities remain: the Queen's appointment of the Governor General this summer; the election of the first legislature early in 1958, capped by the selection of the first Prime Minister.

Even the choice of the capital by an 11-5 vote represented a declaration of independence. A royal commission from London had plumped for Barbados, but prosperous Trinidad had the most to offer its smaller, poorer neighbors, and copped the prize. Port-of-Spain's No. 1 Calypso Singer King Sparrow chanted:

Barbadians are sorry, but Sparrow's glad
The West Indian capital is in Trinidad!
They tried their best to wreck this thing,
Now they've got to listen to the Calypso King.

Shaped like a thousand-mile boot lying on its side, with Jamaica at the top, the Leeward Islands at the heel, Trinidad at the toe, The West Indies unites:

¶ Jamaica, which has more than half the land area and population of the new nation—4,411 sq. mi., 1,500,000 people. The island is pulling itself up by a pair of bootstraps labeled tourism and bauxite. But it still has more than 100,000 unemployed. Says Socialist Chief Minister Norman Washington Manley, 63, the half-Irish half-Negro dean of West Indian statesmen: Jamaica "is one of the problem areas of the world."

¶ The eight tiny Leeward Islands, 1,000 miles to the east, of which Antigua (108 sq. mi.) is the largest. Site of Alexander Hamilton's birthplace (Nevis, 1757) and Britain's first toehold in the Spanish Main (St. Kitt's, 1623), the Leewards are historically rich, economically poor.

¶ The four Windward Islands (Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada), which are also small, beautiful and backward.

¶ Barbados, 166 sq. mi. of sugar cane jampacked with 228,000 people, a population of 1,475 to the square mile. Led by stolid, dour Prime Minister Grantley Adams, 58, a onetime Socialist militant who softened in office, Barbados is the loyal "little Britain" of the islands.

¶ Trinidad, the second largest island (1,864 sq. mi.) and the first in industry. Lying ten miles off Venezuela's coast, Trinidad with its big oilfields is relatively rich. The islands that voted for Trinidad as the capital last week hope that Trinidad in return will lower its immigration barriers, give their people a chance to enter and share its wealth and bustle. Dry, schoolteacherish Dr. Eric Eustace Williams, 45, Trinidad's Chief Minister and political boss, did nothing to discourage this belief. A onetime teacher at Washington's Howard University, Williams turned from pedantry to politics in 1955, formed a new party, within eight months skyrocketed to power. Williams is part of the Oxford-educated trio of Manley, Adams & Williams, one of whom seems certain to be The West Indies first Prime Minister. Lately, Williams has begun to overshadow the other two.

Tie to London. The new constitution does not please the trio, for it is studded with checks designed to stop The West Indies short of complete self-government. Britain will still control foreign relations and defense. The Governor General will be empowered to veto finance laws. The Queen can make certain laws by an order in council. The 18-man Senate, appointed by the Governor General, will be able to hold up legislation in the manner of the British House of Lords. But the 45-member House of Assembly will be freely elected, and Jamaica's Manley successfully insisted that the constitution be accepted without major change. He argued that a fight over the constitution would only have meant delays in completing nationhood, and that the islands can soon rewrite the constitution anyway.

Moreover, the leading politicians do not want complete independence now; they prefer to preserve the umbilical cord to London. Britain has spent $50 million on the islands in the past ten years, pledges similar sums for the next ten. Despite the Socialist tinge in island governments, there is great respect for Western democratic concepts and British law, coupled with scorn for Soviet Communism. At most, the islands want Commonwealth status within the empire and expect to get it some time in the next decade.

Bradley Smith

MINISTERS WILLIAMS, MANLEY & ADAMS
Barbadians are sorry, but Sparrow's glad.

Favor Barbados As Carib Capital

LONDON — (INS) — Three British experts have recommended Barbados as the capital of a contemplated new republic in the Caribbean.

Acting for the conference on British Caribbean Federation, which met last February in London, the three-man commission also urged that the Caribbean federation purchase and federalize the capital area like the District of Columbia.

The commissioners, none of whom ever has resided in the Caribbean, rejected Jamaica as their first choice for a capital because it is too big and "too remote."

They also said others of the island group comprise the federation might fear its domination.

They rejected Trinidad because of the "instability of that island's politics and the low standard accepted in public life."

Among the criteria for a capital cited by the commission was "not only should an educated man be able to work in surroundings to which he is accustomed, but he should, for example, be able to get a suit cleaned in 24 hours and to find something to do at week end."

The commission said it would be preferable to build the capital near an existing big town, rather than to establish a brand-new self-sufficient community.

If the group's recommendations are accepted at a meeting Jan. 22 of the standing federation committee, the capitol will be established near Bridgetown, Barbados.

Five British colonies in the Caribbean — Jamaica, Trinidad-Tobago, Barbados, the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands — have agreed to the plan for a federal govrenment, with elections for a legislature to be held before March 31, 1958.

British Guiana and British Honduras have opposed federation while the Virgin Islands have remained outside of the federation plan.

New Caribbean League formed

NEW YORK—A new organization, Caribbean League of America, Inc., has been chartered in New York State as a membership corporation, it was announced last week by Dr. Gerald A. Spencer, Harlem physician long prominent in West Indian affairs.

The League will maintain national headquarters here. Branches are expected to be established in other areas where there is a sizeable West Indian population. Objectives of the newly formed organization are:

1. **TO ACT AS A LIAISON** between the peoples of the Caribbean and the people of the United States for the development of better understanding and relationships.
2. Encouragement to movements and tendencies in the Caribbean promoting the principles of economic and social democracy there.
3. Encouargement of those movements in the Caribbean seeking cooperation with other countries in extending regional, political and economic and social democracy.

Barbados First Choice For Capitol Of Caribbean Federation

London, Jan. 8 — Barbados was recommended last week for the best choice for the capital of the British Caribbean Federation to be established later this year.

In a Commision report published here, Jamaica and Trinidad were the second and third choices. The federation is to be composed of ten British Colonies in the Caribbean area.

The commision said that Barbados was favored because it had better communications with the other islands.

The commission noted that because of Jamaica's size and development plans, other prospective members of the federation feared that island might dominate the federation if it were the capital.

CUBAN POLICE SEIZE HAVANA UNIVERSITY; 100 INJURED OR DEAD

Daily World Hours 3-14-57

atlanta, Ga. P.1 Fri. 3-15-57

AMERICANS SCRAMBLE STATESIDE

HAVANA, —(INS)— Cuban police seized Havana University Thursday but the rest of the Capital was quiet after Wednesday's unsuccessful student attack on the Presidential Palace.

Cuban troops and tanks crushed the brief rebellion in which 100 persons were killed or wounded. All 40 students who spearheaded the attack were reported killed.

1800

Scrambling for cover and bodies sprawled in the streets was recounted Thursday by scores of American tourists who poured into Miami from revolt-torn Cuba.

Each plane arriving at Miami International airport was jammed to capacity nd those fortunate enough to get seats said the Havana terminal was packed with others waiting to return.

In Havana police followed up by raiding Havana University, believed to have served as the arsenal for the attempt on the life of President Fulgencio Batista. He directed defense of the palace, a pistol in one hand and a telephone in the other, until tanks and more troops arrived.

Police Commander Col. Martin Perez said a considerable amount of machineguns, grenades, Rifles and bullets were seized in the University raid.

The University is autonomous, with its own police force. Cuban police moved in, taking over the University along with its hospital, Calixto Garcia.

Police also seized the workers' confederation building. So far there was no evidence that labor leaders were involved in the attack.

Officials blamed communists and followers of revolutionary leader Fidel Castro and exiled President Carlos Prio Socarras for the revolt Batista overthrew Socarras in a '52 coup.

Shops reopened Thursday but schools were closed as Havana began returning to normalcy.

Heavily-reinforced troops guarded the palace.

Tony Vaughn, managing director of the National Hotel in Havana, said many American tourists were caught on the streets when the first shots rang out.

Vaugh, who stopped off in Miami enroute to Tampa, Fla., said the area immediately surrounding the Presidential Palace was a no-man's land of sputtering machine guns and fire-belching tanks.

"There were rumors that both Batista and (Army General Francisco) Tabernilla had been killed," Vaughn said, "but we later learned this was not true."

Three Jackson, Mich., couples told of being trapped in a doll shop when the shooting started. They were here into an upstairs room by the shop keeper and huddled in terror while the battle raged.

"The street was the wildest scene you ever saw," Mrs. Claude Kimball recalled. "Truck loads of troops were rushing every which way, gun smoke was drifting up past the window and tanks were rolling around in the streets."

CUBA IS THROWN INTO VIOLENT REVOLT AGAIN

Daily World Thurs. 3-14-57

Atlanta, Ga. P.1

BY CARLOS TELLEZ

HAVANA — (INS) — Cuban rebels fought government tanks and troops around the Presidential palace Wednesday.

It was not known where president Fulgenico Batista was at the time the fighting broke out.

The shocting began late Wednesday afternoon around the palace and quickly spread to other parts of the Capital.

18e(4)

Tanks were rushed to the palace. Some Cuban Radio Stations went off the air.

Cuba

The Cuban President has been the target of an uprising that began three and a half months ago.

NBC reporter Ed Scott in a telephone dispatch to New York said the rebels appeared to be entrenched in high buildings near the palace.

(He reported hearing rifle and machinegun fire, and heavier detonations.

(Scott said the Hotel Sevilla, packed with American tourists, was in the line of fire. The Hotel is situated in the heart of the city and Scott said it was closed down and sealed off.-

The Cuban Government under President Fulgencio Batista had reported that the revolt begun Dec. 2, 1956 rad been crushed.

But last month a New York Times correspondent reported he had interviewed rebel leader Fidel Castro and that the revolt still was alive in Oriente Province. An invasion force led by Castro had landed there early in December amid rumors that Castro had been killed by counter-attacking Army units.

The correspondent, Herbert Matthews, said he interviewed Castro February 17 at Rebel Headquarters in the Sierra Maestra Region of Southern Cuba despite Cuban censorship and efforts to seal off rebel areas.

He quoted Castro as saying that he had lost all but "15 or 20" of his men soon after the landing, but had attracted a widespread following since then.

The correspondent estimated that 3 000 Cuban Army Troops had been sent to oppose the rebels whom he termed an idealistic, Democratic, non-communist group.

Daily World

A Cuban official spokesman denied the report and government censors seized all copies of the New York Times, scissoring out the long series of stories written on the Cuban revolt.

1-2

FIGNOLE DERIDES HAITI VOTE PLAN

New York Times

Charges Junta Seeks to Keep Power by Electing 'Tool' in September Voting

Wed. 8-14-57

An ousted Provisional President of Haiti charged yesterday that the forthcoming elections in his country were being staged to put "a tool of the army" in power.

18e(4)

Pierre Eustache Daniel Fignolé said he would not be a candidate for president in September unless the nation's state of seige was lifted. He said he feared for his life if he should go back. The ruling junta indicated yesterday that it did not favor his return until after the election.

In an interview Monday M. Fignole declared he was still a candidate in the September voting. He said none of the other candidates would win the support of his followers.

But yesterday, speaking in impassioned French, M. Fignolé pictured the Haitian army as preventing his supporters from votin gat the polls. He saw the ruling junta placing Dr. François Duvalier, a physician, in power.

M. Fignolé was interviewed in his apartment in the Hotel Raleigh, 121 West Seventy-second Street.

The slim 43-year-old former mathematiccs professor was exiled to the United States on June 14 after nineteen days in office. A relatively bloodless coup had put him there as the fifth provisional president since the removal of Gen. Paul E. Magloire on Dec. 12. Since June 14, a junta led by Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau has ruled Haiti.

Mr. Fignolé said political stability was the first step toward economic recovery for Haiti. A Fignolé government would guarantee the safety of all foreign private investments, he declared.

M. Fignolé described himself as an "advanced democrat," but not a leftist. He said he had attempted to reform the élite, not overthrow it, before he was ousted.

Absentia Campaign Possible

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 13—M. Fignolé's participation in absentia in the presidential campaign is possible but there is little chance of his being permitted to return from New York to make a personal fight, the military junta indicated today.

The junta president, General Kebreau said the junta had not opposed the idea of M. Fignolé running for office in absentia.

But he indicated the junta did not approve of the former Provisional President's return before the voting.

The publication of a decree formally fixing the date for the Presidential and Congressional elections is expected this week. It will be the nation's first ote on the basis of universal sufferage.

COURT RULES UNION CAN BAR NEGROES

New York Times

CLEVELAND, Sept. 27 (AP)—United States District Judge Paul Jones turned down today an appeal by a group of Southern Negroes that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen be compelled to accept them as members.

The question of prejudice in union membership policies is one about which the courts can do nothing unless Congress enters the field with specific legislation, the judge explained in handing down his ruling.

The plaintiffs, all firemen on Southern railroads, said in their suit that the brotherhood's constitution expressly limited membership to white persons. The suit was filed here because the brotherhood's headquarters is in Cleveland.

Judge Jones pointed out that the law left the matter of membership entirely in union hands. He said the court, even though it may "feel the situation is unjust and may need some remedial action," was powerless to do anything about it.

"To compel by judicial mandate membership in voluntary organizations where the Congress has knowingly and expressly permitted the bargaining agent to prescribe its own qualifications for membership would be usurping the legislative function," the judge said.

Haiti Quickly Ends Vote Fraud Strike

Advertiser

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Sept. 26 (AP)—Hundreds of troops and police, aided by crowds of civilians with blowtorches and hammers, smashed open stores in Haiti's capital today and apparently crushed a general strike protesting alleged election frauds.

But excitement mounted by the hour in the city, which has not yet repaired all the scars of the brief civil war of May 25. Thousands of chattering Haitians clustered at street corners as appointees of the military government moved in to run stores that had been opened.

Soldiers were reported airlifted to Aux Cayes and Jacmel in southern Haiti, strongholds of the former Sen. Louis Dejoie, defeated in last Sunday's presidential elections on the basis of published returns. But the report has not yet been confirmed by officials.

Associated Press

Daniel Fignole

Fignole Says Haiti Bars His Return

Herald Tribune New York

By John Molleson

Sun. 8-18-57

Daniel Fignole, deposed provisional president of Haiti, said yesterday that the military junta which has ruled Haiti since his forced departure in June will not permit him to return and seek election as Haitian president.

Mr. Fignole, who is in political exile in New York, said that he has announced his candidacy to Maj. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, head of the junta, but has received no invitation to return.

Haiti's U. N. delegate, Emile St. Lot, said last week that there should be "no obstacle" to Mr. Fignole's return, but that he could not vouch for the candidate's safety. Mr. St. Lot admitted Mr. Fignole's immense popularity with the working classes in Port-au-Prince, the Haitian capital. He expressed doubt, however, that the deposed leader would have sufficient strength outside the city to achieve the presidency.

Mr. Fignole told a reporter that continued military censorship has "cut off" his contact with his followers in Haiti, and that his messages, letters and telephone calls fail to get through. He said he intends to remain in New York for the time being, to alert public opinion to the facts of Haitian political life.

HAITI IS ONLY FRENCH ORIGIN LATIN NATION

Daily Tribune Chicago Ill.

Wed. 7-24-57

p. 23

Also Only One to Share Isle with Another

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, July 23—Haiti, where a series of general strikes and sudden government shifts have marked political unrest, is the only French speaking nation in Latin America.

With the Spanish speaking people of the Dominican Republic, the Haitians occupy the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, about halfway between Cuba and Puerto Rico. It is the world's only island that is home to two sovereign states, says the National Geographic society.

Haiti covers the western third of Hispaniola, with two long peninsulas extending around the Gulf of Gonaives like claws of a giant crab.

Most Densely Populated

Some 3,500,000 people crowd into this sun drenched, mountain crumpled land. With an area of less than 11,000 square miles, Haiti is the most densely populated republic in the western hemisphere.

Farming has provided Haiti's chief means of support since the days of Spanish settlement, following Columbus' discovery of the island in 1492. After the French took over the western region as Saint Domingue in 1697, their lushly profitable sugar and coffee plantations became the envy of the colonial world.

The problem then was lack of manpower, for practically all the original Indian population had been wiped out during the early waves of Spanish colonization and fruitless search for gold.

Import African Slaves

To obtain the necessary labor for the plantations, France imported more and more slaves from Africa, thus establishing the basis for today's teeming population.

But modern Haiti's farm pattern has changed drastically. The big estates have been replaced by many small holdings. Some 80 to 90 per cent of the people live by the soil.

Coffee, sisal fiber, sugar, and cacao are leading exports and the mainstays of Haitian economy. The farmers, however, have a hard time producing enough food for the nation's needs.

HAITI'S PRESIDENT QUITS AMID STRIKE

Times P. 1

Army Maintaining Order as Politicians Dispute Course

Tues. 2-5-57

Special to The New York Times.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Feb. 4 — Provisional President Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis resigned last night. Late today the political leaders who had forced him out were split over what to do next, and a general strike was continuing.

[In Haitian quarters in the United States, it was understood that M. Pierre-Louis was still technically in office Monday, pending agreement on his successor.]

The Army appeared to be maintaining order under Gen. Leon Cantave, Chief of Staff, who has been reported to be staying out of politics to safeguard peace.

M. Pierre-Louis had become President of this French-speaking Negro republic of 3,750,000 people only last Dec. 12. At that time, a similar general strike ousted President Paul Magloire, Haiti's strong man since 1946. M. Pierre-Louis, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, took over under the Constitution until a new election could be held.

Two of the seven Presidential candidates—Senator Louis Dejoie, a wealthy agriculturist, and Dr. François Duvalier, a physician—called yesterday for a general strike today and tomorrow to force M. Pierre-Louis' resignation.

Both candidates charged that the acting President had been too slow in investigating corruption in the Magloire regime. They aimed particularly at another candidate, Clement Jumelle, Minister of Finance under General Magloire.

Army leaders had asked all seven Presidential contestants to confer at Army headquarters here last night. The meeting adjourned until this morning, after Senator Dejoie refused to attend and another candidate could not be reached.

P. 10-C

This morning the general strike got under way. After a conference with General Cantave, six candidates—Dr. Duvalier, M. Jumelle, Franck Sylvain, Alfred Viau, Daniel Fignole and Julio Jean Pierre Audain—signed a declaration saying:

"While by our deliberations we find a solution to the present political crisis, we call on all to cancel the general strike order and stop street manifestations."

The six agreed to meet again tonight to decide on the form of a revolutionary government. An Army spokesman asserted that Article 81 of the Constitution, under which M. Pierre-Louis had assumed power, was now obsolete.

However, Senator Dejoie called for the strike to go on, contending the Constitution should be followed by installing another Supreme Court Justice.

No shops reopened this afternoon. Airplanes were being stopped from landing here because no Government employes were available to clear them.

Earlier today, thirty-two members of the Haitian People's party who were arrested last Saturday were released from jail. The police arrested three supporters of M. Jumelle.

Election Had Been Goal

M. Pierre-Louis has been holding out hope for a Presidential election in Haiti next April. American reporters have found him a pleasant middle-aged individual with a legalistic temperament.

Last Jan. 24, he was interviewed by ten United States travel editors who had been invited by the Haitian Government Tourist Office to observe conditions during the tourist season.

M. Pierre-Louis said then that the country was suffering from poverty and great unemployment. But when asked if he had na economic program, he said he did not. He explained that his responsibility was to see that legal and proper elections were held, and he would leave a further program to his successor.

M. Pierre-Louis asserted then that civil liberties, including freedom of assembly, thought and press had been re-established in Haiti.

HAITI ASPIRANTS MEET WITH ARMY

Times-Picayune

Presidential Candidates to Set Up Regime

Tues. 2-5-57

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Feb. 4 (AP)—Six of Haiti's seven presi-

P. J. C. F.

Joseph N. Pierre-Louis

dential candidates met today with army leaders and decided to set up an interim revolutionary government. No election date has been set.

New Orleans La.

The group demanded that street demonstrations stop and moved to cancel a general strike order that paralyzed air transport and closed stores and other businesses.

Crowds massed outside military headquarters during the conference but there was no disorder.

Sen. Louis Dejoie, a leading contender for President to succeed Provisional President Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis, boycotted the conference. Pierre-Louis resigned last night in the face of general strike threats.

In a letter to Gen. Leon Cantave, Army Chief of Staff, Dejoie contended another justice from the Supreme Court should succeed Pierre-Louis as acting President. He said this succession was provided in the constitution.

Dejoie said the people had forced Magloire to resign because he went contrary to the constitution "and we cannot put ourselves in the same position as Magloire."

The declaration signed by the six candidates asked Haitians to bring conditions back to normal "while by our deliberations we find a solution to the present political crisis."

PRESIDENCY RULE STUDIED IN HAITI

New York Times

Assembly Committee Will Decide on Succession Law

Wed 2-6-57

Special to The New York Times

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Feb. 5—The Haitian General Assembly set up a seven-member committee today to study whether Supreme Court Justice Jean Baptiste Cineas should become Provisional President under the 1950 Constitution. The committee is to report tomorrow.

In an Army-censored statement that was broadcast at 3:30 P. M., Senator Louis Dejoie, a candidate for President in the next election, called for an end to the general strike he had hitherto promoted.

Senator Dejoie said that Justice Cineas "benefits constitutionally" to become President as a result of the demonstration.

The threat of a general strike had led Provisional President Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis to resign Sunday night. The stoppage, originally scheduled for two days, got under way yesterday morning before his resignation became publicly known.

The strike still was paralyzing the country's life late today. No violence was reported. A similar general strike last December ousted President Paul Magloire, Haiti's strong man since 1946.

Under Article 81 of the Constitution, a Presidential vacancy is to be filled by justices in order of seniority. M. Pierre-Louis was Chief Justice before he became acting President to serve until a new Presidential election. The voting had been tentatively set for April.

Times

The next two ranking justices —Rodolphe Barau and Lilio Vilgrain—had taken ministers' posts in the Cabinet which resigned last week.

Justice Cineas is fourth on the court ladder. He is believed to be in his late 60's, and was recently reported discharged after a month's hospitalization.

Herald-Tribune 2-6-57

Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave, Army Chief of Staff, declared last night that the Army was neutral and had no opinion concerning Article 81. Earlier yesterday an Army spokesman had called the clause obsolete.

In the broadcast communique, Senator Dejoie declared the general strike had defended Constitutional and human rights. He had previously accused M. Pierre-Louis of being too slow in investigating alleged corruption during the Magliore regime.

Hundreds of persons believed to be supporters of two other Presidential candidates, Dr. Francios Duvalier and M. Daniel Fignole, ran through the streets all morning shouting "Down with Article 81!" and "Down with Dejoie!"

At one point, the mob found General Cantave touring the city and members hoisted him gleefully to their shoulders. This followed a broadcast in which the Chief of Staff had promised that the Army would "guarantee peace and security and safeguard the people's rights."

Mob Threats Heard

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic, Feb. 5—Haiti appears undergoing a political convulsion potentially more serious than that of last December when the regime of Gen. Paul E. Magloire was overthrown.

A difficult shortwave telephone conversation with Port au Prince indicated these factors in the situation:

¶There was no government in the country as of this afternoon and there appeared little hope that one would be formed soon.

¶The attitude of the citizens was changing from one of passive discontent to threats of mob action.

There was no immediate indication that the general strike, similar to the one that paralyzed and eventually overthrew the Magloire regime, would be halted before a more serious turn.

From the best information that could be gathered here, the basis of the discontent with the regime of ousted Provisional President Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis was a growing suspicion that in some way his Administration was opening the way for the return of General Magloire. So far as is known, however, there was nothing definite advanced to substantiate this suspicion.

Pan American Airways, through an agreement between the United States and Haitian officials, is sending a plane from Ciudad Trujillo to Port au Prince tomorrow morning to evacuate United States citizens. The passengers will be brought to Ciudad Trujillo.

Haiti Seeks Democratic Vote Plan

Herald-Tribune (Wed. 2-20-57

New York

Illiteracy Rate Chief Obstacle

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti (AP)—The big question in Haiti is a free and democratic Presidential election can be held.

All citizens of this sun-drenched and picturesque little Afro-American republic in the Caribbean want one. But considering that 90 per cent of Haitians are illiterate, that there are acute social and economic tensions in the nation, and that there are no political parties, a genuinely free and democratic Presidential election here may be hazardious.

Hazardious or not, Haiti is already in the midst of a heated Presidential campaign—even before a date has been set for the voting. Eight candidates have entered the race so far.

Jockeying for Power

The four leading candidates are waging vigorous drives to gain support—at a time when it is not even certain just who can vote.

The situation in Haiti is a direct result of the revolt in early December against former President Paul E. Magloire, who tried to stay in office after his term came to an end. He was forced by a general strike and other opposition to leave Haiti.

When. Gen. Magloire left, reportedly taking with him considerable sums of money derived from his six years in office, power was assumed by the head of the Haitian Supreme Court, Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis.

As provisional president, Justice Pierre-Louis is required by the constitution to organize a

18e(4) 1957

PRESIDENT DANIEL FIGnole (left) of Haiti sits with General of the Army Leon Cantave, after Fignole was sworn in at the White House, in Port-au-Prince, as provisional president. President Fignole is currently getting his new cabinet together, as the Republic of Haiti counts the cost of lives, property and national economy of nearly a week of turbulence. INPS

HAITI COUNCIL OUSTS CANTAVE AS ARMY CHIEF

Police Head Named His Successor

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 20 (AP)—The ruling council governing Haiti by decree, ousted the country's army chief today. New turmoil threatened this island republic of four millions.

The seven man council, acting to get Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave out of the picture, gave control of the army to Col. Pierre Armand, who has been chief of police. The army numbers 2,500 men, with reserves of 3,000.

Officials said the council removed Cantave because he refused its suggestion that he use his troops to force entry yesterday into St. Marc, a rebel-held town 50 miles northwest of Port au Prince.

Cantave Is Welcomed

The rebels inflicted a damaging blow to the council's prestige by barring entry of the seven, while welcoming Cantave with cries of "long live the army" and "down with the government."

There has been increasing tension between the army and the police. Armand was named police chief last February by Cantave. Cantave had ordered the army to steer a neutral course in the political situation and turned down requests that he take control.

Gen. Leon Cantave

St. Marc remained in the hands of a "committee of public safety" while opposition intensified in northern Haiti to the council, which is running the government pending presidential elections on June 16.

Charge Election Rigging

The council has been charged with "rigging" the election in favor of Louis Dejoie, 61, and Daniel Fignole, 43, a mathematics professor and trade union leader. There are eight other candidates for president, including Dr. Francois Duvalier.

The council has said it intends to stay in power until "free and honest" elections are held, it rules by decree. It has banned all public demonstrations, all radiocasts, and publication of material in newspapers considered prejudicial to the country's interest. One newspaper publisher has been expelled as "undesirable."

'HAITI Taking Charge

Into the big white presidential palace, over the rich red carpets, the sweating, ill-dressed black people of Port-au-Prince swarmed last week. They stood in the elegant corridors and squatted in the yellow-draped reception room, waiting for a glimpse of the slim mathematics professor who took power a few days before. When he left the palace, they ran alongside his car, shouting their affection for 42-year-old acting President Daniel Fignole.

After six months of chaos spent trying to elect a President, Haiti had found a leader with obvious popular support. The process of selection was rude: when the campaigning reached the shooting stage, other candidates backed out and pushed Fignole into office. He took hold vigorously, appointed a strong Cabinet, named a new army chief, produced pay for troops and other government employees who had gone wageless for a month. Banks, factories, docks, cable offices, radio stations reopened; peasant women hurried to the capital toting baskets of fruit and vegetables.

Fignole's popular appeal is natural. He comes from poor peasant parents, struggled for an education, discovered a hypnotic gift of speech, organized the poor blacks of Port-au-Prince and turned them against the well-off mulatto elite. Preaching a race struggle, Rabble-Rouser Fignole promised the blacks cars, houses and the mistresses of the rich. "Haiti for the black Haitians!" he cried. In more recent years he has tried to forget such anti-elite demagoguery.

Last week he pointed out that "four of my ministers are light-skinned mulattoes. If I hated them, would I include them in my hand-picked Cabinet?"

Fignole promised "free, honest and sincere elections," but set no date. He also promised "not to abuse" his present position as chief of state, but left no doubt that he intended to run and win. Presidential Candidate Louis Déjoie, a rich mulatto businessman, promptly charged that Fignole's candidacy would be "illegal and undemocratic." Fignole's answer was an oblique warning. Said he to his followers: "I ask you people to remain calm—but also to watch everything that may threaten the government. I ask you to respect lives and property—but also to keep your eyes open."

Peace Comes To Haiti

The island of San Domingo is the one spot in the West Indies in which colored people who had been enslaved, drove out their European masters by force of arms and have been able to maintain their independence for more than 150 years.

Daniel Fignole

Subsequently the island split into two independent nations, one thinly populated by those of mixed blood and which is still called San Domingo, the other densely populated with those of pure African strain, called Haiti.

San Domingo today is governed by a dictator. Freedom of speech, assembly, press and free elections are non-existent.

Haiti on the other hand is a republic in which there are so many political factions that there have been three changes of government in the past four months.

Color plays a big part in the Haitian political unrest. The so-called aristocrats and the wealthy are largely of light complexion.

The masses of workers are of darker hue.

It is these swarthy Haitians who have rebelled against one provincial president after another until last week the Army was forced to name as the nation's leader, Daniel Fignole, a 43-year-old mathematics professor and labor leader.

Mr. Fignole is the son of a farm laborer.

Ten years ago he organized and has since headed the huge Peasant Workers union. The source of his strength is the common people whom he has told their wages of 60 cents a day should be raised to $2.00.

With Fignole as provisional president, his union workers stopped rioting and went back to work. Peace settled over the strife-torn island.

So if you want to understand the present unrest in Haiti what you must know first is that it's the common people demanding better wages, better housing and a better life.

HAITI'S PRESIDENT FORCED TO RESIGN

Wed. 4-3-57

Army Said to Detain Sylvain, 3d Chief Since December

New York

By The Associated Press.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, April 2—The Army announced tonight that Provisional President Franck Sylvain had resigned under clamorous public pressure.

A communiqué said that M. Sylvain, Haiti's third interim chief since December, was being held under armed guard pending an inquiry now under way. The nature of the investigation was not disclosed.

But the inquiry apparently centered on a bomb blast that seriously injured two Army men last night and on a reported bomb plot against high officials.

All three Provisional Presidents had intended to rule until elections could be held to end a muddled electoral situation. Instead all three were ousted by a combination of labor and business boycotts and strikes and concerted street rioting.

Army Discloses Change

The latest turnover was announced by the Army chief, Brig. Gen. L. M. Cantave. It came as pressure from most Presidential candidates and their followers mounted against M. Sylvain.

General Cantave appealed to the people's patriotism to preserve order.

The announcement of M. Sylvain's resignation was greeted by shrieking street crowds shouting that they had gained victory over the Provisional President.

A threat of a general strike had hung over the Caribbean Negro republic during the last few days in the growing opposition to M. Sylvain's regime. His Cabinet was forced to resign last week under charges that the Provisional President was rigging the Presidential election set for April 28 in the favor of one candidate, Dr. François Duvalier. There are nine other candidates.

Times P. H-C

Interim Chiefs Listed

Besides M. Sylvain, the interim chiefs of state were:

Paul Magloire, Haiti's strongman former President. He was forced out of office in December on charges that he was trying to extend his rule unconstitutionally by proclaiming himself chief of state after the expiration of his term. M. Magloire is living in exile in France.

Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis, Supreme Court justice, named Provisional President to succeed M. Magloire. He lasted two months.

M. Sylvain took over in February as the crisis continued unresolved.

Daniel Fignole and Senator Louis Dejoie, two of the leading candidates for President, have been prominent in the fight on M. Sylvain.

General Cantave said the Army continued its neutrality policy and would guarantee public order and security until a new Provisional Government could be appointed.

A military regime headed by General Cantave, it was said, may take over the Presidential functions.

M. Sylvain was reported under house arrest in the Presidential Palace. The palace was closed to reporters.

Radio stations that had broadcast a welter of political news, rumor and speculation in the last month turned exclusively to music tonight.

INTERIM REGIME IS SWORN IN HAITI

New York Times

Executive Council of 13 Aides of 5 Leading Candidates to Serve Until the Elections

Sun. 4-7-57

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, April 6—A Haitian executive council of thirteen ministers was installed in office today as an interim Government to serve until the Presidential elections tenatively scheduled for three months from now.

This is the third Government the republic has had since the overthrow of the regime of Gen. Paul E. Magloire last Dec. 12.

The executive council which was sworn in at the National Palace this afternoon, is a composite of the choices of five Presidential candidates. The council's installation follows the removal from office last Tuesday of President Franck Sylvain.

M. Sylvain had been elected by the the Senate last Feb. 7, five days after the resignation of President Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis. M. Pierre-Louis had succeeded General Magloire.

Following the announced resignation of M. Sylvain, the Army, under its chief of staff, Brig Gen. Leon Contave, took over direction of the country just as it had done following the resignation of M. Pierre-Louis.

The Presidential candidates, after having conferred on setting up the council, submitted their choices to General Contave, and a conference spokesman announced that the general had given his approval.

There is pessimism in many quarters over the prospects for the new regime's survival. Its principal task will be to restore normal conditions to the country and prepare for the election.

The conference of Presidential candidates that had been going on since M. Sylvain's resignation was interrupted numerous times by quarrels. As a result, the number of candidates attending was reduced from eleven at one time to the final five.

Of these, the three principal candidates and their representation on the council are: Dr. François Duvalier, three members; Senator Louis Dejoie, three members and an assistant member, and Prof. Daniel Fignole also three and an assistant member.

The two other principals are Alfred Viau and Auguste Fauche. They received four council members between them.

Clement Jummele, another leading candidate, is in hiding, with a warrant out for his arrest on a charge of fraud.

Meanwhile, M. Sylvain continues under house arrest. Definite charges against him have not been formally announced.

But the best information is that he is being held on suspicion of involvement in a plot to transform his interim Government into a permanent one through a terrorists program. He was arrested after the police had announced the alleged discovery of caches of arms and bombs.

M. Sylvain is being held under heavy guard in one of three houses sequestered from the estate of General Magloire. There are reports that he is not well and that he is in a depressed frame of mind.

The council will probably meet daily, according to Senator Dejoie, who was president of the candidates' conference. The Senator said that the chairmanship of the council would be rotated daily among the representatives of various candidates.

The postponement of the elections, which originally were to have been held April 28, is causing complete confusion and is also creating a grave problem for the candidates. Some already have been campaigning for nearly a year, and their funds are generally exhausted.

Haiti Police Use Tear Gas; Junta Hinted

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Fri. 4-26-57

PORT AU PRINCE, April 25 (AP)—Police used tear gas to break up political demonstrations today and there were indications a military junta might take over control of this Negro republic.

Tension mounted in the wake of removal of three members of the 10 - member Executive Council which has been running Haiti pending presidential elections in June.

The three were supporters of Dr. Francis Duvalier, a candidate for president.

The Council asked Gen. Leon Cantave, army chief, to call on Duvalier to name replacements.

The situation appeared to be evolving into the same kind of unrest that preceded the ouster of Franck Sylvain as president April 2. Sylvain served for less than two months after succeeding Joseph Nemous Pierre-Louis, who also served less than two months.

Sen. Louis Dejoie, a presidential candidate, perched on the hood of his car, led his supporters through the streets. As the demonstration converged on the National Palace police opened fire with tear gas, dispersing the crowds.

Daniel Fignole, still another candidate, made a tour of the downtown areas while thousands of his supporters lined the streets.

Sylvain has been held under house arrest in the bungalow of Paul Magloire, who was deposed as president last December.

More Assistance To Haiti Urged

Daily World D. C.

Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 4-27-57

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Some form of administrative assistance to improve the financial position of Haiti is urged in a report on United States foreign assistance programs in Central America and the Caribbean area.

The report one of a series of "on-the-spot" survey of various regions of the world, was prepared for use of the special Senate Committee to Study the Foreign Aid Program. It was made by James Minotto, former Mutual Security Agency chief in Portugal.

Haiti has received military assistance, technical assistance, and economic aid in recent years. At present the program is confined to military assistances and technical cooperation.

The military assistance program in Central America and the Caribbean area is confined to countries with which the United States has bilateral agreements.

Such agreements have been made with Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Guatemala.

DEVELOP MILITARY UNITS

The purpose of military assistance is to aid the countries to develop military units to be used for agreed hemispheric defense missions. These units also contribute to internal security and make the countrie better able to defend their own coastal areas or territorial waters.

The military assistance program in Haiti is small. In view of the economic capacity of the country, the size of the program is well adapted to the needs of United States interests in Haiti.

In 1955 and 1956 the United States granted Haiti assistance in the form of economic development funds. This aid was given because of the plight of the country resulting from devastation wrought by Hurricane Hazel.

It was for economic reconstruction and development in agriculture, water resources and road construction.

The technical assistance program in Haiti is expanding slightly more than $1,000,000 a year. The emphasis of the program is on agriculture, health and sanitation, and education. There also is a small program in public administration. The main activities are joint operations and are geared to the basic needs of Haiti.

10 Named For Cabinet In Haiti

Post + Times Herald P. 5-D

Wed. 5-29-57

PORT AU PRINCE, May 28 (AP)—Provisional President Daniel Fignole appointed a Cabinet today to administer a program which he hopes will attract foreign capital to Haiti.

Five of the 10 posts in the Cabinet went to supporters of Fignole's campaign for the presidency. The key ministries of Interior, Defense and Justice — representing control of the police, the army and the courts—went to Fignolists. The other five were divided among supporters of presidential candidates Francois Duvallier and Clement Jumelle.

Fignole coupled the announcement of his Cabinet appointments with an appeal for foreign capital to help rebuild Haiti's economy.

SITTING IT OUT

Haiti All Dressed Up for the Winter. Waits for the Tourists to Return

Times New York Sun. 2-3-57 P.19

By PAUL J. C. FRIEDLANDER

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—There were two purposes for this visit: to see what the December troubles, known as the 1956 revolution against Magloire, were doing to the tourist and the tourist business, and to satisfy memories which have kept prodding the idea of a long-delayed return. Word on both counts is good. The revisited reality has lived up to the memories and expectations. And the aftermath of the revolution, a typical Caribbean, virtually bloodless political upheaval, finds the American tourist unaffected, free to come and go and spend just as happily and safely as before, with the added excitement of being in on a somewhat frantic presidential election.

The December revolution began early that month when former President Paul Magliore unilaterally upgraded himself to dictator of Haiti. It flared up, and out, when the Haitian people in a matter of a few days, using a well-organized general strike of nonviolence and passive resistance, downgraded Magloire to an ex-dictator, now in exile on the neighboring island of Jamaica.

Normal Life

With a provisional president, Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis, chief justice of the Supreme Court, offering an example of conservative stability in his interim government, which will run the country until a new president is elected, probably in April, Haiti is going about its business in an atmosphere of normality that is pleasantly surprising to the visitor.

There were a couple of days in mid-December, during the general strike, when hotel guests pitched in to make their own beds and help with the housekeeping chores, but that seemed to add spice to their holidays. Then, in the first flush of the news, Haiti's hotelmen were flooded with cancellations and they watched their big winter tourist season disintegrate. However, a few hotels had such big backlogs of reservations they had not been able to accommodate, that they soon replaced their canceled guests and business began to pick up.

Now the season is in full swing. Again, two or three hotels are pretty well filled up through the week while most of the others are still suffering from the changing of plans by frightened travelers. Thus many a hotel room stands waiting for guests right now, at what would normally be a full house throughout Port-au-Prince and its mountain suburb Pétionville, where many of the hotels stand, and in Cap Haïtien on the north shore near the Citadel.

Importance of Tourism

This is too bad because Haiti's economy needs the tourist dollar; tourism is the second industry, after coffee, which produced a poor crop this year. It is even more unfortunate for the tourists because this country is completely safe and settled now and unless the vacationist looks sharply about him and asks pointed questions, he could easily spend a week or two here without ever knowing that there had been a revolution, or that the country was going through a stirring political campaign.

The Legislature voted the other day to give women the right to vote in national elections and to hold national Legislative offices; presumably to become president, also. About 8:30 that night, someone set off a small explosion at the side door of the empty Legislative Palace, smashing the doors and breaking some glass but injuring no one. This tourist spent that evening at cocktails at one place in Port-au-Prince and at dinner in a Pétionville hotel, and didn't even hear about the explosion incident until the next day.

The radio loudspeakers in the streets and the sound trucks blare a bit louder than usual with the excited declarations of honesty and love of the people common to presidential candidates throughout the world. And the tourist might very easily bump into a candidate, campaigning in the streets or in white tropical dinner jacket making friends in a hotel night club and dancing the meringe.

Shopping Bargains

The shops are full of merchandise, not only Haitian products but with a full assortment as well of European watches, jewelry, perfumes, china, etc., most of which sell for a little more than half the prices charged back in New York. This is not a free port but import duties have been cut so heavily, in order to compete with other Caribbean free ports and sales promotions, that the shopper faces keen temptation.

In a half-dozen years, Haiti has changed only slightly in the sense that the development of its tourist industry has not spoiled what the travel brochures describe as local color. There are several new hotels, and many older ones have remodeled their facilities and built additions. The food served in the hotels and restaurants has, if anything, improved in variety and imagination. The entertainment at the hotels and clubs emphasizes national folklore troupes with some magnificent choral groups featuring Haitian songs, and representative voodoo dancing.

Voodoo Rituals

The tourist no longer has to go chasing around town in search of commercial or phony voodoo dances, since he can get more than his fill of them along with dinner. A long pursuit the other night of a "real, genuine" voodoo ceremony, in the company of a native Haitian who seemingly knows every back road in the Port-au-Prince and Pétionville area, produced nothing more in the way of voodoo ceremonies than what the hotels had.

Presidents may come and go but the climate of Haiti continues to bedazzle all who trek here from the midst of northern winters. The Chamber of Commerce and tourism officials do not have to lie about their weather. It is the closest thing to perfection to be found on the tourist circuit, and it has few close competitors. For some reason there is no humidity here. Day after day the sun shines hot out of a blue sky with only an occasional white cloud. Down at sea level in Port-au-Prince, it gets uncomfortably hot, but one need only ride five minutes up onto the mountainside (still remaining within Port-au-Prince) to benefit from cool, dry breezes. And up in Pétionville, in the hotel belt, comes the evening and the temperature drops gently, enough so you need a blanket almost every night.

Haiti's tourism developments have come a long way since their post-war beginnings with the 1949 exposition. They have in many instances exceeded the other points of progress in the country's economy, but they still have a long way to go. A new telephone system is now being installed and some day soon, it is to be hoped, communications will improve. Many roads have been paved and improved. The drive up to Kenscoff and the views of mountains, of which Haiti has more than its share, is now a simple forty-minute excursion in a passenger car. The road to Cap Haïtien and the scenery of the northern region has been improved so that it is only a five-hour drive, easily combined with the forty-minute plane trip up or back.

Hotel Service

The hotels are slowly building up staffs to meet the demands of tourists accustomed to the service in luxury hotels at home and abroad. Haiti's hotel operators, for the most part, were not professional hoteliers when they plunged into the business, but now they are learning and beginning to apply the fine points of their trade as learned the hard way.

There has been talk of American hotel operators surveying this country with a view to building a large luxury resort hotel here. While it might be a little out of character with the smaller resorts that now blend so well into the mountainsides, such an operation could easily set the pace for what should be a fast growing and improving resort industry here. But one of the first essentials, an idea that is supposedly being studied seriously by the Government, is a new airport. One had been planned by the Magloire government before it fell, an airport to be built about three miles farther from Port-au-Prince than the present one, but with runways adequate for today's DC-7's and for tomorrow's jet planes.

Airport Project

The airport plans are marking time, as are most other development plans here, until a new President is chosen. The problems he will face are frightening — widespread unemployment, tremendous needs for improvements in agriculture, development of industry, of highway transportation, of sanitation and water supplies, of electricity, and of the tourist industry.

Although these goals remain to be met, Haiti continues to offer its guests a climate, a foreignness, a joie de vivre and a friendliness that send most of them home satisfied, on balance, with their excursion to this island republic, even though they may complain that it is not as inexpensive as they might like. On the question of price, there is much to be said on both sides, although Haiti does provide a range far downward from the $30 a day single, $40-$55 a day double, American plan, of its plushiest hotels.

TROOPS REPULSE RIOTERS IN HAITI

Times 1:2-c Thurs. 2-7-57

Demonstration Ends After Pleas by Candidates for Vacant Presidency

New York

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Feb. 6—A mass demonstration was held today in front of the Legislative Palace as the Haitian Assembly prepared to debate a constitutional provision on choosing a new Chief of State.

A throng of 2,000 to 3,000 shouting demonstrators was thrown back several times by armed troops. Riot squads and an armored car finally were brought to repel the throng and a pressure hose fire truck was manned by armed guards.

The crowd dsipersed after two Presidential candidates appealed to the demonstrators to go home. They were Prof. Daniel Fignole, whose chief appeal is to the laboring and poorer classes, and Dr. François Duvalier.

By early afternoon the Haitian capital had regained a nearly normal appearance after three hectic days in which Provisional President Nemours Joseph Pierre-Louis resigned, a general strike virtually paralyzed the city and plane and telephone communications were crippled.

All stores were open for business today. Regular plane traffic still had not been renewed but there were indications it would be tomorrow.

U. S. Citizens Flown Out

Pan American World Airways began shuttling out stranded United States citizens from Port au Prince to Kingston, Jamaica, and Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

A United States Embassy spokesman said that few, if any, of those removed were residents of Haiti. He said that some tourists, when informed special transportation had been arranged for them, had elected to remain in Port au Prince.

The most serious effect of the political upheaval so far has been the stoppage in the flow of tourists to the country. Next to coffee, tourism is the nation's greatest money earner.

Hotels which generally at this season are turning busines away naw are running far below capacity. A Tourist Department spokesman said that unless stability were quickly restored he feared the winter tourist season would be completely lost.

A return to stability appeared largely to depend on some solution to the problem of choosing a new President. A special Parliamentary commission was studying today an article in the Constitution which provides for the succession in the event of the resignation of a President.

This article is open to numerous interpretations. It provides that the chief Justice will take over if a President resigns.

M. Pierre-Louis, who was then Chief Justice, was named Provisional President following the resignation last December of Gen. Paul E. Magloire.

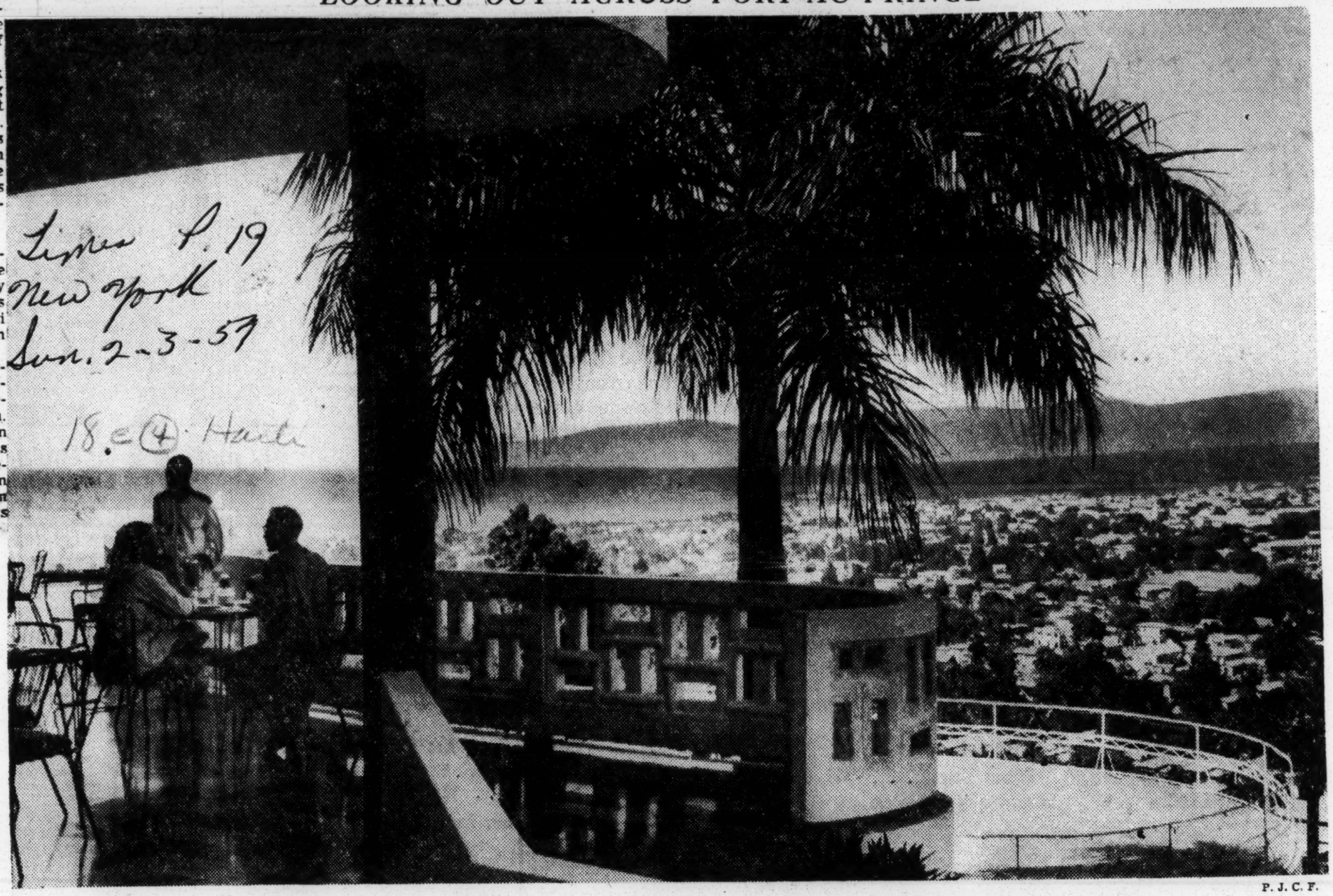
The Provisional President took the second and third ranking members of the Supreme Court with him into the Government.

This left Jean Baptiste Cineas as the ranking justice although he actually was fourth on the list. Today's demonstration was sparked largely by popular opposition to M. Cineas.

In New York, Ernest G. Chauvet, Haitian delegate to the United Nations, said yesterday that the special arrangements for air transport out of Haiti were only a tourist aid, not an indication of danger.

"There has been a misunderstanding about American citizens in Haiti," he said in a statement. "There is no evacuation. Arrangements have simply been made so that American tourists who are stranded in Haiti because of the general strike can return home. There have been no disorders, and no Americans have been ordered to leave."

LOOKING OUT ACROSS PORT-AU-PRINCE



Times p. 19
New York
Sun. 2-3-57
18. c (4) Haiti

P. J. C. F.

One of Haiti's great attractions is the view from the cool heights of Petionville above the capital.

HAITI'S RESORT PROSPECTS

Modern industrial expansion in Haiti is pointing the way to almost unlimited potentialities for development of the nation's tourist industry. American aluminum companies have found rich bauxite deposits in the southwest section of the country and are building piers and preparing to mine the ore. When the road to that area is improved, it will open up an unspoiled vacation section well supplied with beaches, which are scarce around Port-au-Prince.

Beach developments on the north coast also wait only for the construction of passable roads and for investors to finance the creation of new resort centers.

Fignole safe in Miami, Haiti calms down

News p. 1
Sun. 6-16-57
Miami, Fla.

BY LARRY ALLEN

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 15—(AP)—The army tightened its hold on seething Haiti Saturday night and a storm over the ouster of provisional President Daniel Fignole appeared to be blowing over.

Police announced Fignole had reached exile in Miami, Fla., squelching rumors he had been killed after the army kicked him out of office yesterday.

The rumors had aroused the passions of peasant and worker followers of Fignole, idol of Port Au Prince crowds.

A lashing tropical rainstorm helped to dampen the possibility of renewed street demonstrations for Fignole.

HEAVILY ARMED troops and police, called out in all cities and towns to enforce martial law, reported calm Saturday night in the capital and the provinces.

The army appeared in solid control everywhere and it seemed too late for the followers of Fignole to try to wreak vengeance on the military junta that took over the government.

The troops put up a strong show of force with automatic pistols, rifles, clubs and submachine guns.

THE STUNNED supporters of Fignole went back to work.

Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, army boss and head of the three-man junta, told the Haitian people elections for a new president will be held as soon as peace is restored.

The junta took other steps to quiet political tempers. In addition to annoncing Fignole safe in exile, authorities said 10 of 13 members of Fignole's cabinet had been released.

The junta said the other three will be released this week-end. All had been held in protective custody at nearby Ft. Dimanche.

11-Man Council Rules In Haiti

PORT-au-PRINCE — (ANP) — The eleven-man council which is now in charge of governmental affairs in Haiti, has been named together with the portfolios of functions to which they have been assigned. These are as follows:

Department of Interior, Leonce Bernard; Under Secretary of State. Max Boite, Justice Stuart Cambronne; Under Secretary of State, Gregoire Eugene; Secretary to Presidency, Antoine Pierre-Paul; Public Works, Theodore Nicoleau.

Public Health, Emmanuel Bruny; Agriculture, Raoul Daguith, Foreign Affairs, Dr. Vilfort Beauvoir; National Education, Georges Bretoux; Finance Weber Michaud; National Economy, Ernest Danache, Labor, Symour Lamothe.

Roger Dorsinville and Julio Audain proposed a collegial government in which all the presidential candidates would be represented. Each of these officials on the council are representing some candidate.

The two young lieutenants who were injured in the bomb blast, Michel Conte and F. Andral Colonn, both died of wounds. An award of $1,000 each for the arrest of Themistockles Fuentes and Fritz Cineas and Clement Barbot has been offered. They are supposed to have handled the bombs and firearms which were being stored to start disorder.

Former provisional president Franck Sylvain is being detained because it is charged that he knew all about the bomb plot and had planned to assume a role as director as soon as the country was thrown into chaos by the discharge of the bombs.

Three Quit Council In Haiti

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, —(UP)—Three members of the 11-man Executive Council of Government walked out Wednesday and there were strong indications that their action might bring another political crisis to this Caribbean island republic.

The Executive Council had been governing Haiti since April 6. It was installed after the three presidents Haiti had had since last December were unable to establish a working administration.

The members of the Executive Council were chosen by the five leading candidates who aspire to the presidency of Haiti in popular elections first set for April 28 and postponed by the Executive Council until June 16.

The three council members who walked out were Antoine Pierre Paul, secretary of state for the presidency; Itilfort Beauvoir, secretary for foreign affairs, and Theodore Nicoleau, secretary for public works.

All three were chosen by presidential candidate Dr. Francois Duvalier. Franck Sylvain, the last of Haiti's three recent provisional presidents, was forced to resign after other candidates accused him of favoring Duvalier.

The resignation of the eight remaining members of the Executive Council appeared to be a distinct possibility, in which case the country would face another major crisis.

Political observers said the situation was comparable to what would occur in other countries when a party quit a coalition government leaving other members of the coalition no alternative but to resign too.

A Haitian Innovator

Leon Cantave

Man in the News

STANDING between two fierce political fires in Haiti is the Army Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave. He has been trying to carry out a policy new to his country: political neutrality of the Army.

As a result, Haiti's small but well trained army of 2,500 men has been under a great strain since the ouster last December of the regime of Gen. Paul E. Magloire.

The man who laid down this policy is a tall, slim, gray-haired soldier. Preferring the informality of a gabardine shirt to a beribboned tunic, the bespectacled, 46-year-old general, who invites even sub-lieutenants to sit in on staff conferences, looks more like a university professor than an army man.

He was arrested and imprisoned during the last days of the Magloire regime. He had opposed General Magloire's decision to leave the Presidential Palace by the front door as President and return by the back door as "generalissimo."

With the departure of General Magloire, the Army announced that its role henceforth would be one of strict neutrality in politics. As Provisional President Joseph Namours Pierre-Louis, the successor of General Magloire, was succeeded in turn by M. Sylvain, General Cantave reemphasized the Army's role as "guardians of public order and defenders of the home."

Rule by Executive Council

With the ouster of the Sylvain regime an Executive Council was formed April 5 to rule until general elections could be held. When the Council collapsed last week with the withdrawal of three ministers, General Cantave asked the Supreme Court to rule whether the seven remaining ministers were qualified to run the country.

Five of seven judges handed down an affirmative opinion last Thursday, and the Council was back in power yesterday. It was fortified by the general's declaration that the army was prepared to stand by this opinion.

General Cantave would have evoked no particular surprise if he had followed Latin American army tradition and

A democratic general

seized power at any time during the vacuum periods since the Magloire regime.

With the split in the Executive Council, General Cantave, in his quiet and almost apologetic manner, endeavored to reconcile the feuding factions. When this seemed impossible he offered them a junta and placed himself between two fires.

While some groups condemn the general as not being "strong enough" and others accuse him of playing a wily game in favor of one of the Presidential candidates, still others declare that his attitude is consistent with his character.

He was born July 4, 1910, in the little village of Mirebalais in Haiti's Artibonite Valley. He entered the army as a cadet, being graduated in the United States Marine-trained class of 1931.

Serving for twenty-one years in the provinces, he rose to a colonelcy and to quartermaster in 1954. A colonel in charge of headquarters when General Magloire attempted to perpetuate his regime, the current Army chief was imprisoned. He escaped, however, to a refuge in a foreign embassy, emerging to head the Army after General Magloire's departure.

An illustration of what his officers call his way of democratizing the Army is given in a story told of a critical night this week when the campaign against him was at its height.

A Letter From the Council

The remaining members of the Executive Council had written to inform him that they intended to install the next morning a new attorney general, whose selection had caused the break in the Council. The ministers had also demanded police action against a group of Presidential candidates who had announced their intention of forming another provisional government.

In addition, leaders of the current merchants' strike had declared that the strike would end only with General Cantave's resignation.

The general, it was said, called all his officers together and told them he was prepared to resign if they thought it would solve the crisis. He then returned to his suburban home.

His officers reportedly debated through the night and voted their confidence in him in the morning. They empowered him to prohibit installation of the new attorney general and to ban a political conference opposed to the Executive Council.

They also signed a declaration expressing the indignation of the Army at the interference by striking business men in Army affairs. There the matter rests.

The general has modestly declined to see newsmen or to reply to a questionnaire on the ground that he is not a politician.

He lives with his wife in a comfortable two-story home in Pacot, a residential suburb. He has five children by a former marriage.

HAITIAN COUNCIL IS BACK IN POWER

Opposition Moves Balked as Army Chief Accepts Court Opinion Backing Regime

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 3—Haiti's Executive Council was back in power today as the nation's Government.

Late last night, the Army announced acceptance of the opinion of five of seven Supreme Court judges that the seven remaining members of the Council were qualified to run the country.

Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave, the Army Chief of Staff, had sought the opinion in view of the resignation last week of three Council members supporting the Presidential candidacy of Dr. Francois Duvalier. The Council had been set up April 5 following the ouster of Provisional President Franck Sylvain.

General Cantave said that the opinion had been requested in a spirit of guidance and that the Army was prepared to base its attitude on that opinion. This declaration snuffed plans by Opposition factions, chiefly those led by Dr. Duvalier and Clement Jamelle, another leading Presidential candidate, to stage demonstrations here this morning.

Duvalier Partisans Called In

Dr. Duvalier had called partisans from neighboring districts to march on this capital in a counterdemonstration to yesterday evening's "victory" tour by Daniel Fignole and Senator Louis Dejoie, Presidential candidates whose ministers stayed on the Council. However, the Duvalier march was canceled late last night.

Both Dr. Duvalier and M. Jumelle contest the validity of the Supreme Court judges' opinion on the ground that the jurists were forbidden by law from taking part in political debate. The two Presidential candidates also assert that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the case.

The judges had conceded in their opinion that they had no jurisdiction but said that, in view of the gravity of the situation, it was their duty to express an opinion if asked.

The jurists declared that, whatever the legality of the means by which the Council had been set up, it had been accepted as a government in fact.

That being so, it was added, the procedure would be by majority vote. The remaining members of the Council constitute a majority, the judges held, and so were not stopped from exercising their executive powers.

Although the decision of the Army to accept this opinion brought political calm to this capital for the time being at least, the commercial strike with its declared object of ousting General Cantave continued.

End of Strike Foreseen

A possible settlement soon, however, was seen in a conciliatory speech broadcast by M. Fignole, who controls the Ministeries of the Interior and Labor.

M. Fignole said that, now that the position of the Council had been clarified, it was in a position to give absolute guarantees that the rights of commerce would be respected.

Appealing to the Haitian merchants, he declared that General Cantave had obtained a vote of confidence from his officers many of whom were young men looking forward to an honorable

impression that they wanted to meddle in the administration of the Army, which held a special place in the hearts of Haitians.

He said he was sure they would hesitate to give the

M. Fignole continued.

Speaking to foreign business

18e(4) 1957

HAITI

HAITI SUBJECTED TO MARTIAL LAW

New York Times

Junta Tightens Rule to Curb Backers of Election Loser

—Capital Is Peaceful

9-28-57

By PETER KIHSS

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Sept. 27—The nearly 4,000,000 people of Haiti awoke today to find themselves under martial law. This was the most drastic security measure taken since the military junta assumed power on June 14 and imposed a state of siege.

So far as observation in Port-au-Prince indicated, the situation was peaceful. The army broke up an attempt yesterday by twenty to thirty storekeepers here to start a merchants' strike.

The junta, headed by Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, ordered the expulsion of two foreigners as "undesirable" because of unspecified subversive activity. They were René Frans Kensvil, a Dutchman employed by a department store, and Nasr Halloun, a Lebanese whose gasoline station assertedly had no gasoline.

In Haitian practice, a state of siege suspends constitutional guarantees, authorizes arrests without warrant and makes civilians subject to both military and civilian tribunals. A junta spokesman said that martial law added further suspensions of rights of association, political meeting and travel.

Move Follows Protest on Vote

The spokesman said the martial law edict was aimed at supporters of Louis Dejoie, a planter and industrialist, who has charged that the Presidential election last Sunday was studded with irregularities to insure his defeat by Dr. François Duvalier, a former Minister of Health. The army insists that it ran honest and orderly elections.

With returns from only two small northeastern areas still awaited, the junta reported today that the Duvalier vote was 633,503 to M. Dejoie's 263,697 and 8,120 for former Finance Minister Clement Jumelle. In Port-au-Prince, where M. Dejoie said the election was fair, the tabulation showed 39,161 for M. Dejoie to 29,239 for Dr. Duvalier.

The junta spokesman declared that Dr. Duvalier's heavy popularity outside the capital was genuine and renewed an offer to take correspondents anywhere to verify this. The army did fly a group of correspondents Wednesday to the southern town of Jérémie, where they found overwhelming Duvalier support. The impression of observers familiar with the country is that Dr. Duvalier could very well have won legitimately, without the air of any irregularities.

The junta's report gave all twenty-one Senate seats to Duvalier supporters. It was expected that twenty-two or twenty-three of the twenty-seven seats in the Lower Chamber would go to Duvalierists.

The junta's decree said that "a certain political sector" had in the past often paralyzed the country and even before the elections had been exciting the people "to rebellion and disorder."

This sector, the decree said, attempted May 25 "to disorganize the army and unleash civil war." This was an allusion to disorders that followed the dissolution of a temporary Executive Council and led to the installation of Daniel Fignolé as Provisional President. M. Fignolé was ousted by the junta less than three weeks later.

Now, the decree continued, this group has been appealing against its defeat "to certain foreign and national elements with the aim of troubling the public peace, starving the people, aggravating the already precarious financial situation and thus ruining the government of the state."

Accordingly, the decree proclaimed martial law, banned the activities of political parties and prohibited the "publication of daily or periodic writings that are such as to excite spirits or trouble the public order." The decree also imposed a curfew from 10 P. M. to 4 A. M. and forbade public meetings.

HAITI TO RESUME ACTIVE POLITICS

Times 9-11-C

Election Campaign Expected to Begin This Week After Hiatus Imposed by Junta

Tues. 8-13-57

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 12—The political truce that has prevailed in Haiti in the last two months is expected to end this week with the publication of a decree formally fixing the date for Presidential and Congressional elections.

New York

The ruling military junta, which imposed the truce, has indicated that the system of inscription cards that helped to spark troubles in two previous attempts to hold elections has been abandoned. But most observers feel this does not eliminate the possibility of trouble when active campaigning is resumed for the voting to be held next month.

The root of the problem has been that this Caribbean country was going to the polls for the first time on a basis of universal suffrage and with no permanent civil service. Attempts were made to get control of the administrative machinery as a means of controlling the elections. This led to a fight for control of the Army, without whose tacit permission control of the administrative machine is impossible.

Army Now in Control

Now the Army controls the administration, but that is not regarded as an absolute guarantee against new political maneuvering as the polling date approaches.

The system of inscription cards, which voters who are illiterate were supposed to turn over to the political parties, permitted candidates to get an early indication of their strength. By now, however, the lines have become more or less clearly drawn and the candidates can readily guage their strength once the campaigning resumes.

In the past, the candidates' popularity in Port-au-Prince was the deciding factor, since the peasants did not have much interest in who became President.

However, universal suffrage and the long-drawn-out political struggle over the last seven months have brought rural dwellers into closer contact with political developments in the capital.

Daniel Fignolé, who was Provisional President for a short time this spring, may be permitted to run, but there are only three candidates in the running now. Most of their efforts have been concentrated on winning the support of the leaderless partisans of M. Fignolé, who is now in exile in New York.

Direct Bids for Support

These efforts have developed along bread-and-circus lines. While one candidate has started a clothing relief campaign among the capital's slum dwellers, another has provided free rum and nightly jukebox dances.

The candidates are:

¶François Duvalier, who on the basis of a country-wide poll appears to have maintained the slight lead he established last March. His strength is greatest in the provinces, where he has campaigned harder than any other candidate.

¶Louis Dejoie, who is said to have a good chance of capturing a large section of the Fignolé votes. The fact that he is in opposition to the ruling junta, headed by Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, also appears to give him a strong talking point.

¶Clement Jumelle, somewhat of an unknown quantity owing to his having held Cabinet posts in the previous regime of President Paul E. Magliore, who probably has picked up votes, especially among the supporters of M. Fignolé.

Most observers believe the junta will permit only a few weeks of campaigning and may even ban political speeches on the radio on the ground that most of what could be said already has been said.

Fignolé Says He Will Run

M. Fignolé declared yesterday that he still was a candidate in the September elections. He said none of the other candidates would win the support of his followers.

Reached by phone at the Raleigh Hotel, 121 West Seventy-second Street, the former Provisional President said he had absolutely nothing to do with the present Haitian Government. He said he was sure his followers would continue to support him at home.

toral decree was promulgated the day after censorship was imposed. Yet the electoral code is essentially the same one used in previous elections, and in theory it would give all candidates a fair chance.

The Haitian press and radio have been responsible and restrained. Each paper has its particular candidate, but they have not preached violence or revolution, and they would not do so. Why, then, impose a censorship? It lays the military junta, and especially General Kébreau, open to the charge that the election will not be fairly run. This may prove an injustice, but in the circumstances General Kébreau has to expect his opponents to claim that he wants to remain in power behind the scene as chief of staff for a favored candidate. The beautiful island of Hispaniola already has one military dictatorship, as Milton Bracker has just reminded us in his two articles on the Dominican Republic.

If the Haitian people have demonstrated anything since Gen. Paul Magloire was driven from power last December it is that they want a fair and free election. Anything else will condemn the country to another period of violence. Haiti has a great fund of goodwill in the United States which should be treasured. There had been such disorder and political anarchy in the first six months after President Magloire's ouster that a firm hand such as General Kébreau promised last June was welcomed in many quarters. However, there is a difference between maintaining order temporarily by martial law pending a democratic election and using the same power to prevent democracy. Censorship is the weapon of dictators.

racy, for he was a popular and well qualified candidate. In any event he should now be accepted as the duly elected President.

Racially, politically and economically Haiti is in the most difficult situation imaginable. Somehow or other the Haitian military leaders and the Haitian people must face reality and behave with a sense of responsibility as a member of the society of nations to which Haiti belongs. The alternative would be so terrible in its results that they would not recover for decades.

wake of the elections of Sept. 22.

It is not too late for Haitians to face up to their responsibilities and pull themselves and their country together, but there is no time to waste. Here in the United States there is a great fund of goodwill toward Haiti which is in process of being dissipated. Haiti is absolutely dependent on the economic and financial grants she has been receiving from the United States this year, ever since former President Paul Magloire was thrown out last December. He had depleted the treasury to the point of exhaustion.

Can Haitians expect the American taxpayer to help them if they continue along the present path? Above all, can they expect American tourists to go to Haiti in the winter season now being booked? The country needs the money desperately. American tourist expenditures represent about $7,000,000 a year, which will be lost if Haiti does not settle down quickly.

The election of Sept. 22 did not satisfy many Haitians, either for its honesty or its results. Unofficially but certainly Dr. François Duvalier won the election. It is quite possible he would have won under the strictest conditions of honesty and accu-

SETBACK IN HAITI

Times 8-30-57

Once again Haiti is disappointing her friends. The military junta under Brig. Gen. Antonio Kébreau, which has been ruling the country with an iron hand since mid-June, announced on Thursday a severe censorship of press, radio and speech.

New York

This is a puzzling and even ominous sign. Aside from the fact that censorship is always inexcusable in times of peace, this move comes on the eve of an electoral campaign when free discussion is most necessary. In fact, an elec-

DISORDER IN HAITI

The Haitian military leaders and indeed all Haitians must surely realize the sense of shock with which North Americans and Latin Americans have been following the latest developments of Haiti. An American citizen was beaten to death by the police after the American Embassy had received assurances he would be decently treated. The Haitian authorities have tried to hide or deny this horrifying fact, but the testimony of neutral doctors is conclusive. In addition, there have been other deaths and disorders in the

Haiti's Soldier Chief

Antonio Thrasybule Kebreau

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Sept. 27—In a room of the army's Des Salines Barracks here, the plaster ceiling has a jagged gash and the mahogany desk used by Brig. Gen. Antonio Thrasybule Kebreau is severely pitted.

The partly repaired surroundings are a reminder to

Man in the News

General Kebreau, President of the three-member military junta, which today put Haiti under martial law, of how violent politics can get in this tropical Negro Republic. The damage was done by a 75-mm. shell fired at General Kebreau's predecessor as Army Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. Léon Cantave, and four Haitian politicians when government by a civilian council disintegrated in violence last May.

The lean general, who wears a pistol on his hip at all times, has shown he can be tough in controlling the country.

On June 14 the junta ousted Provisional President Daniel Fignolé, who had been in office less than three weeks. The next day Fignolé supporters began a "ténèbres" (darkness) less demonstration just before the 8 P. M. curfew. They wailed and banged on gasoline drums and walls, threw rocks and started eight fires in various parts of the capital.

General Kebreau's troops went to the reeking slums of La Saline and Bel Air, where thousands live in ramshackle tin huts, and sprayed the areas with machine-gun fire. The army maintains that the shots were aimed at roofs and intended as a warning, except when some of the individual soldiers were attacked by rioters.

A Night of Bloodshed

That night of violence and bloodshed has served ever since as a major restraint to restless members of the populace. Estimates of the casualties have ranged from a low of fifteen killed, the junta's figure, to the "guess" of 300 by Louis Dejoie, defeated Presidential candidate. Another opposition leader, Clement Jumelle, accepts the army estimate as correct.

General Kebreau says he is a soldier who has "never delved into politics." He was born Nov. 11, 1909 in Port-au-Prince, one of five children of Gen. Thrasybule Kebreau. He started training for the Roman Catholic priesthood and spent five years in a seminary here before switching to the military academy, from which he was graduated in 1930.

Most of his career has been in provincial posts. In 1948 he attended the United States Army's Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., for six months and spent two months at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Has shown he can be tough

French is the predominant language here, but the general has some command of English.

The junta president is a student of Napoleon's military accomplishments. But the range of his interests is indicated by the fact that he organized a fifty-member soldiers' chorus while serving in Port-au-Prince from 1944 to 1949 and set up a dramatic group in Cap Haitien, on the north coast, where he was stationed in 1953-54.

General Kebreau was a colonel commanding the southern military department when he was chosen by General Cantave and accepted by Provisional President Fignolé as Army Chief of Staff last May.

Advanced Over His Seniors

He was advanced over a number of officers who had greater seniority. One theory is that he had been considered neutral in the maneuverings of the various Haitian regimes since Gen. Paul Magloire was ousted last December as President and army chief.

General Kebreau in turn ejected M. Fignolé, charging that the Provisional President had tried to destroy the army by demanding a political check of its officers, promoting such enlisted men as his chauffeur to officer's rank and turning soldiers against their superiors. M. Fignolé has said he was deposed for seeking civilian rule.

As junta president, General Kebreau says he has sought economy and taken only the $450 monthly salary of a general. A Haitian President is paid $2,000 a month.

General Kebreau—the name is pronounced "Kay-bro" and is unaccented—is married to the former Yvonne Charles. They have seven children, five girls and two boys, ranging in age from 10 to 22.

DUVALIER SWORN AS HEAD OF HAITI

Pledges Liberty to People—Martial Law Canceled—Amnesty Expected

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Oct. 22—Dr. François Duvalier took the oath of office this morning as President of this Caribbean Republic. The military junta that had ruled the country since June 16 handed over its executive and legislative powers to the newly elected chief executive and his congress.

The ceremony at the flag-bedecked nalimae palace came after ten months of bitter political warfare in which six provisional regimes tried to hold elections and resolve the deadlock that began with the ouster of President Paul Magloire last December.

The whereabouts of the defeated Presidential candidate Louis Dejoie is still unknown, but many of his supporters, including prominent business men, were in the crowds attending the ceremony thought they were not cheering as did thousands when the presidential cavalcade made a snail-pace tour of the city streets after the cathedral tedeum and the oath-taking.

U. S. Guests at Ceremony

No incident marred the proceedings at which the speciallly invited United States guests included Charles Willis, former assistant to President Eisenhower; John Roosevelt, son of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Clarence Summers, business associate of Mr. Roosevelt in New York.

With the inauguration of a constitutional President the whole series of security measures taken by the junta are now ended.

Martial law is canceled and with it the 2 A. M. curfew. It is expected one of the first announcements of the new government will be political amnesty.

The cabinet has not yet announced.

The oath of office was administered to Dr. Duvalier by Senate President Huges Bourjolly at 9 A. M. Afterward the President declared that for the first time in the 150 years of the Republic people of all classes and without differentiation of sex had freely elected a President of their choice.

Associated Press

INDUCTED IN HAITI: Dr. François Duvalier, who became President yesterday.

"My Government," he said, "will guarantee the exercise of liberty to all Haitians and will always give them the necessary protection in that exercise for their well being. It undertakes to maintain that liberty for all without governmental pressure on anyone and to preserve that Haitian-American unity which is for the mutual benefit of the two peoples, the two oldest democracies of the Western Hemisphere."

Duvalier was sworn in under the Constitution of 1950, but the first taks of the Congress will be to fra a new Constitution. Dr. Duvalier said the new Constitution "will embody the principles which define revolutionary societies and which will give an historic interpretation to the social development of this country."

Haiti Moves to Prevent Violence in Election

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Sept. 20 (AP).—The ruling military junta today alerted all armed forces in Haiti for Sunday's presidential and congressional elections.

The junta issued steel helmets, many of them of World War I vintage, to 2,500 troops and police. Three thousand reserves also can be called up if violence breaks out.

Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, chief of the army staff and head of the three-man junta, pledged the armed forces will guarantee free and honest elections. He vowed any disorders would be crushed.

All men and women over 21 are eligible to vote—about 1½ million out of Haiti's 4 million population. Ninety per cent of the voters are illiterate. They will vote by dipping a finger in indelible ink and making a mark on the ballot.

Three Seek Presidency

Three men are seeking the presidency — ex-Senator Louis Dejoie, Dr. [illegible] Duvalier and Clement Jumelle. A fourth candidate, Daniel Fignole, popular with the masses, was exiled to New York June 14. Mr. Fignole then was acting President. Other candidates suspected him of using the office to strengthen his own candidacy. After a period of disorders the military junta moved in and took over.

Haiti's election was in 1950. Paul Magloire was elected President. When he tried to prolong his tenure in violation of the law last December he was ousted by a general strike. Strikes or military coups have overthrown five other governments since.

Campaign Quiet

The bitter political passions still are smouldering, but the campaigning so far has been comparatively quiet. Tight military control since June is credited with preventing bloodshed.

Mr. Dejoie and Mr. Jumelle have charged the junta with trying to rig the election machinery in favor of Dr. Duvalier. The junta insists it has pursued a hands-off policy.

Heavy voting is expected when the 1,000 polls open. Voters also will be casting ballots for 21 Senate and 37 Chamber of Deputy seats.

HAITI WOMEN CROWD POLLS FOR FIRST TIME

Voters Hope to End Political Warfare

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Sept. 22 (AP)—Haitians turned out today to vote under army protection for a president and a new congress. Women, balloting for the first time in the 153-year history of this black republic, dominated the outpouring.

Indications were that more than a million of the 1,600,000 eligibles would vote.

The rush to the polls reflected desperate hope that the new president will end the political warfare which brought six governments since last December and wrecked the nation's economy.

The ruling three-man military junta deployed 2,500 troops and police to guard polls. There were no reports of violence, but potential trouble lay ahead. The result may not be known before Tuesday or Wednesday.

Threat to Burn City

Supporters of former Sen. Louis Dejoie, wealthy industrialist, openly threatened to burn this city if he is not elected.

Dejoie and another candidate, Clemente Jumelle, charged that the military junta had rigged the election to assure victory for a third aspirant, Dr. Francois Duvalier. The junta denied this, pledging a free and honest election.

All three candidates are regarded as Pro-American moderates.

Owns 14 Plantations

Dejoie, 61, owns 14 plantations and is well versed in international affairs. He claimed he had already lined up 90 million dollars in American capital to aid Haiti.

Duvalier, 48, a medical doctor, pledged honesty in government and said he would seek American and United Nations aid in developing the country's agriculture and natural resources.

Jumelle, 42, is an American-educated expert in finance and business administration. He claimed a large following in the armed forces. He said he was boycotting the election and ordered his supporters to stay away from the polls.

Line a Block Long

Lines of Haitians a block long formed before polling places in Port au Prince. Women led the rush, carrying umbrellas, newspapers and handkerchiefs over their heads to protect them from the sun.

Troops and police in armored cars and riot vans cruised Port au Prince and other cities to guard against disorder.

Illiterates voted by dipping the little finger of the right hand in indelible ink and marking a ballot. After voting, clerks clipped the fingernail to prevent repeat ballot ing.

HAITIAN CAMPAIGN FREE OF VITRIOL

Candidates Stress Issues and Eschew Personal Attacks on Others

Special to The New York Times

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Sept. 10—The three Presidential candidates are campaigning by explaining their social and economic programs—rather than, as in the past, attacking the other fellow. The election is to be held Sept. 22.

Gen. Antonio Kebreau, president of the ruling military junta, said in an interview last night that all three had accepted the electoral law as liberal and capable of insuring free and honest elections.

General Kebreau refused to be drawn out on the subject of Daniel Fignolé, ousted by the junta last June after nineteen days as Provisional President and now in exile in New York. M. Fignolé's lieutenants still are holding public meetings in his behalf, and the interview took place against a background of intermittent roaring from the thousands of Fignoléists at a near-by meeting.

Former Senator Louis Dejoie, who had been the military junta's leading critic, declared in his first public speech after the adoption of the electoral law that "Dejoieism will go to the polls under the umbrella of the liberal decree of Aug. 28, 1957, which is a promise of free and honest elections."

Election Laws Accepted

The other candidates here, Clement Jumelle, former Minister of Finance, and Dr. Francois Duvalier, who served fourteen years with a United States health mission in Haiti, also have voiced acceptance of the legislation.

Genaral Kebreau took up protests against a recent decree making defamatory, insulting or subversive statements over the radio or in the press subject to summary trial.

The general said the decree was necessary and not restrictive. There is no intention of applying it indiscriminately or hastily, he said. He pointed to sharp criticisms in the press as proof that there was no intention of muzzling the press.

General Kabreau said that on the other hand the ruthless personal tirades that characterized previous campaigns and caused violence had been stopped.

Army Preserves Order

The army now considers the preservation of law and order its principal role, General Kebreau said. He reported that public meetings were well policed, with no incidents of any kind thus far.

The military government is taking no part in the actual conduct of the elections, the general went on. The polling bureaus are being set up by civilian administrations with the delegated representatives of the candidates who will conduct the polls and declare the results, he explained.

The elections represent the third attempt at Presidential and general voting since Gen. Paul E. Magloire was ousted as chief of government last December.

HAITI TO CHOOSE PRESIDENT TODAY

Junta Pledges Honest Vote After Months of Unrest —Army Is Alerted

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Sept. 21 (AP)—This Caribbean republic, ruled since June by a three-man military junta, will vote for a President tomorrow for the first time in seven years.

Of Haiti's 1,500,000 eligible residents, 76 per cent are illiterate. They will mark ballots after dipping the little finger of their right hand into indelible ink. The fingernails will be clipped by a clerk to prevent repeat voting. A voter will be disqualified if his fingernail is not long enough to be pared.

In addition to a President, voters will ballot for twenty-one Senators and thirty-seven members of the Chamber of Deputies.

Two of the three Presidential candidates, former Senator Louis Dejoie and Clement Jumelle, have charged that the election machinery opens the way for widespread fraud and irregularities. M. DeJoie has claimed the ruling junta has set up the vote to assure a victory for the third candidate, Dr. Francois Duvalier. The junta has denied this.

The junta ordered a halt to campaigning last night. It promised thatthe armed forces would insure free and honest elections and alerted Haiti's 2,500-man army against disorder. Another 3,000 reserves can be called in the event of violence.

There are no official ballots. Each of the three Presidential candidates have printed their own to distribute to supporters. Voters will use their own slips of paper as ballots for senators and deputies.

A fourth Presidential aspirant, Daniel Fignole, was exiled to New York last June while in office as acting President. Rival candidates charged he was using the office to foster his own election. The junta took over in the midst of violence.

In the six months prior to that, Haiti had five governments. The trouble erupted last December when President Paul Magloire tried to extend his term in office in violation of the Constitution. He was ousted after a general strike. M. Magloire had been in office since 1950, the last time elections were held for the Presidency.

There has been no registration of voters. Since comparatively few can show birth certificates, Haitians will simply show up at the polls and say they are 21 or older. The decision whether a person is qualified to vote rests with the election officer.

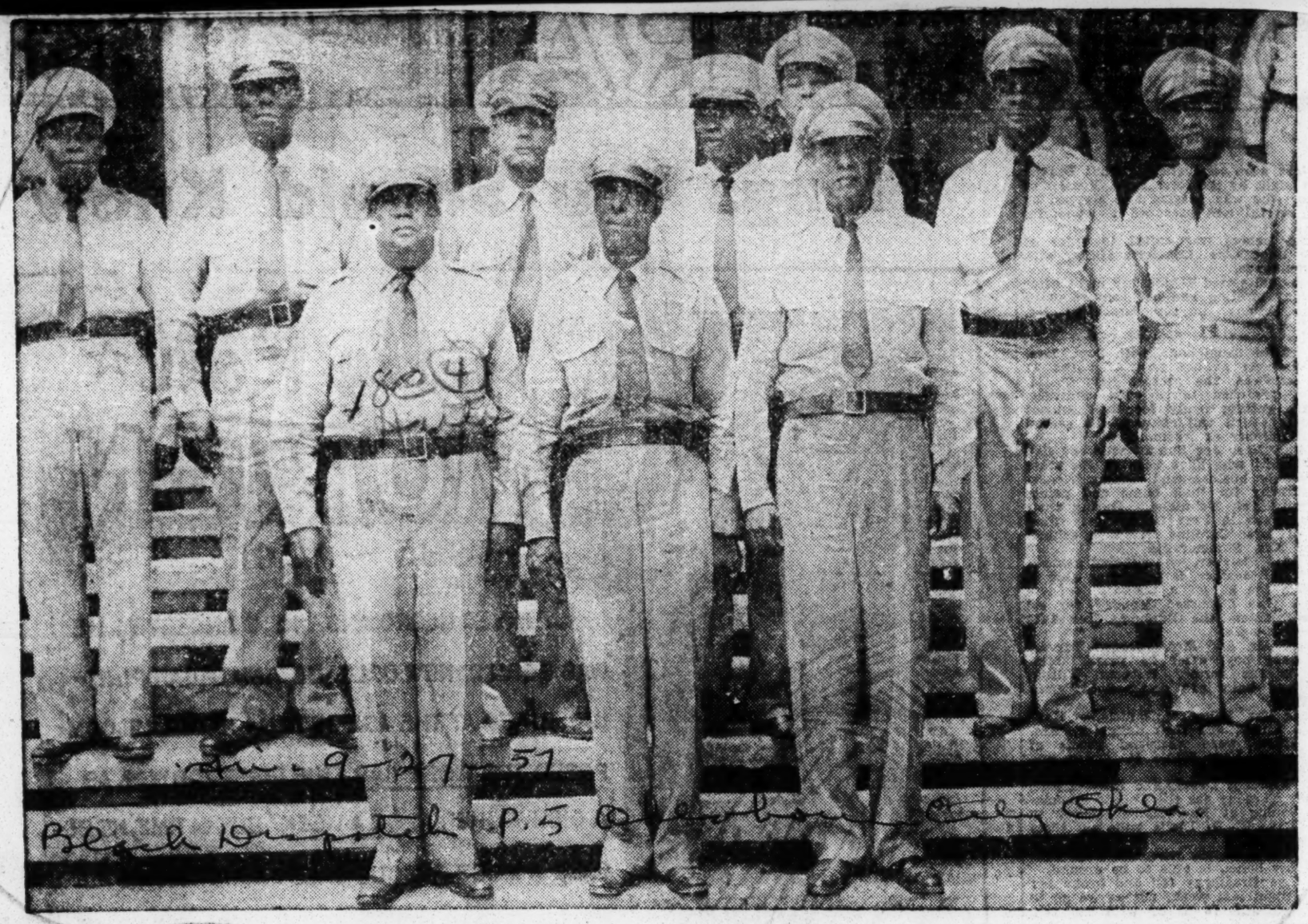
Haitian officers shift for election

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti—Following charges here that election plans in this nation had been "rigged," military rulers announced the transfer of 48 officers to distant posts from the ones they now hold.

The charges came from Louis Dejoie, an industrialist, who said the ruling military junta here had established an electoral machine designed to ascertain the election of Dr. Francois Duvalier as president.

Dejoie warned:

"If that machine is put to work by the army the people will smash it and we shall have a revolution."



HAITI'S BRASS—Top echelon of command in the Republic of Haiti is this group of army men who comprise the Military Council of Government. In front row are members of the three-man military junta which has ruled the island since provisional president Daniel Fignole resigned last June. In center ist Brig. Gen. Antonio Krebeau, army Chief of Staff and head of the junta. He is flanked by Cols. Emilo Zamor and Adrion Valville. The Military Council has set Sept. 22 as the date for general elections when a new president and legislators will restore the government to civil authority.

'We Want Tourists'

Curfew Will Die in Haiti

By NED AITCHISON
Herald Travel Editor

Haiti's curfew will be removed with the impending inauguration of Dr. Francois Duvalier as president, Aubelin Jolicoeur, Port-au-Prince journalist, reported Thursday in Miami.

Now press attache to Gen. Antonio Th Kebreau, president of the military government which is administering affairs of the troubled Caribbean island, Jolicoeur said:

JOLICOEUR

"Full civil liberties will be restored and martial law, including the curfew, ended, when the new chief of state takes his oath of office.

"Meanwhile, Haiti is quiet. Hotels and transportation and other tourist facilities are operating normally. There actually has been no request or suggestion that dependents of Americans in the island leave the country. That report was mistaken.

"In fact, the primary objective of both Dr. Duvalier and Gen. Kebreau is to guarantee the safety of tourists visiting Haiti. It is their purpose to establish a free nation, amenable to the will of the people."

Jolicoeur said that in the move to make tourism the No. 1 industry of the Negro republic, one of the first steps will be for the new president to name a tourist board to encourage travel to the island.

The Port-au-Prince newspaperman, who is a member of the staff of Le Nouvelliste, characterized the recent death there of Shibly Talamas, a U.S. citizen, as "an unfortunate accident" now under full investigation by the Haitian government.

"Actually," he said, "there has been at no time any molestation of tourists.

"In fact, within the last week or two, we have welcomed two large visiting groups from the U.S., including 150 members of the Teamsters' Union following their Miami Beach convention, and 168 representatives of the General Electric Supplies of Texas. They all reported a most pleasant and interesting time."

Jolicoeur stopped here en route to New York and to Washington, where he will attend the Inter-American Press conference.

While in Miami, he conferred with Ian Gileadi, information chief for Haiti in South Florida.

18e(4) 1957

HAITI

Letters to The Times

Events in Haiti

Inauguration of Duvalier Held to Be Result of Rigged Election

18e(4)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The announced inauguration of François Duvalier as President of Haiti on Oct. 22 marks the final act in a constitutional tragedy which has racked the Haitian people since the resignation of former dictator Paul E. Magloire last December. Even if the ceremony should be attended by officials of the American State Department because of diplomatic protocol M. Duvalier's status should not in any respect be considered the result of free and honest election held in accord with democratic procedures.

To anyone familiar with Haitian politics, and contrary to information conveyed by a certain sector of the American press, the recent Haitian election by which M. Duvalier was declared the apparent winner was held under the auspices of a military junta. In rigging the result to bring about the success of its candidate the junta did not hesitate to frustrate the people's free choice by every means possible, including false votes in many if not all parts of Haiti. The island of La Gonave is one illustration—18,000 votes were polled, all for M. Duvalier, from a population of about 7,000 persons. The junta ordered the pillage of business men's stores and imprisonment of women, children, torture and murder to suppress popular indignation at the election result.

The junta's election decree which provided for voting without registration was the appropriate tool to carry on frauds at will.

Muzzling Protests

Daniel Fignole, a Presidential candidate, was exiled; supporters of Louis Dejoie, another opponent of Duvalier's, were discharged from Government posts; judges from the Supreme Court and lower tribunals were removed from office as a safe way to muzzle post-election protests against frauds.

During the process of intimidation one American citizen was beaten to death by order of the junta. To forestall reply to adverse American criticism it even has arrogantly rejected United States Embassy and State Department protests over this act.

While the Haitian people should have the deepest sympathy for the mockery the military junta has made of democracy in Haiti, it is hoped that until and unless a constitutional government based on free and honest elections exists in Haiti American official action is limited to mere correct diplomatic behavior short of recognition and that no public support be given to the present so-called government.

In our Western World illegal use of democratic machinery should be as abhorrent as the brutal denial of freedom by the Communist spheres.

HENRI E. BELLANDE,
Haitian Representative, International League for the Rights of Men
Woodside, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1957.

Haiti's President Tackles 'Austerity'

He Moves To Build Economy

18e(4)

By BERT COLLIER
Herald Staff Writer

Haiti's new President Francois Duvalier, who took over last month a country beset by strike and economic ills, apparently is placing the nation on the path of austerity and sacrifice.

Herald 11-22-57

Dr. Duvalier, in an appeal to the Haitian people, called for renunciation of all selfish interests and a policy of self denial and hard work with discipline.

Miami Fla

The country doctor who taught medicine at the University of Michigan during his political exile in the U. S. was elected by the votes of the "have-nots" in the troubled Negro republic, and there were rumors that civil strike would develop before he could take office.

Fri 11-29-57

But since his quiet inauguration, the physician-president has reorganized some parts of the government and dedicated his administration to balance the budget, increase stability and pay national debts.

"That is our duty of the moment," Duvalier told the Haitian people.

In an interview with an official of Pan American World Airways during a survey of tourist conditions, Duvalier said:

"Haiti's greatest need at this time is an organized economy that will bring true democracy and economic opportunity to all in order to reach a more equitable distribution of the national income and wealth.

"This depends on my ability to set up a 100 per cent honest administration. Only with that can we solve the great Haitian equation — poverty, ignorance, disease, slums."

Although he took office after a year of violence, strikes and unrest, with predictions of more to come, President Duvalier has achieved much, according to observers.

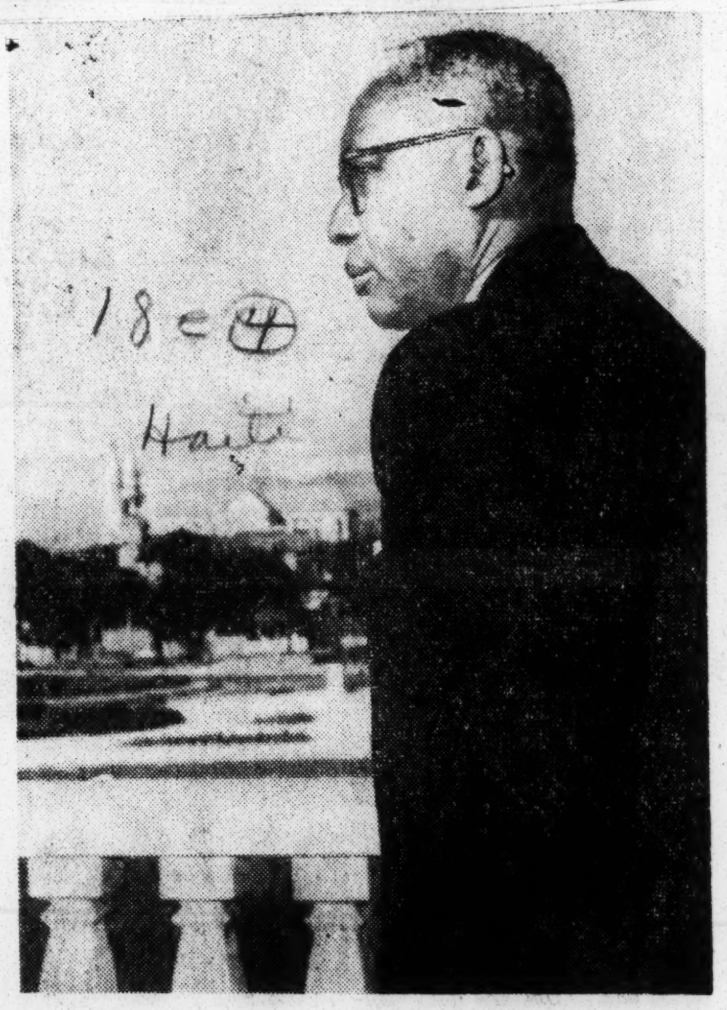
One big factor is the weariness of the Haitian people with political strife and the resulting economic illness.

Insisting on practicing what he preaches, the new chief executive has declined to live in the Presidential Palace. Instead he and his family—Mme. Duvalier and their three children — occupy a small rented dwelling on an unpaved street. The youngsters attend the neighborhood school. The only concession to presidential dignity is an armed guard around the clock.

Dr. Duvalier reports to his executive office at dawn, spends the day struggling with affairs of state. So many Haitians wish to confer with him that he holds twice-weekly "mass interviews" during which he listens to streams of personal and national problems, dictates action memos to a secretary standing at his elbow.

Hoping to restore the former close relations with the U. S., weakened by the murder of an American citizen at the hands of Haitian police during the recent troubles, President Duvalier is out to boost tourism.

He has raised the Tourist Bureau to cabinet status, headed by a minister, and has more than doubled its budget.



18e(4)
Haiti

He Hopes to Bring Peace to Troubled Isle
. . . Haiti's new President Francois Duvalier

HAITI TRAVEL BAN AIMED AT VOTERS

Its Purpose Is to Prevent Back-and-Forth Balloting in Tomorrow's Election

By PETER KIHSS

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Sept. 20—Haiti's military Government today prohibited unauthorized travel between any of the country's 117 municipal districts from 6 P. M. tomorrow until 6 A. M. Monday.

A spokesman for the junta said the purpose of this was to prevent candidates from transporting voters to vote repeatedly in different districts during Sunday's election for President and Congress.

The Ministry of Interior banned all campaigning after 9 P. M. today and the sale of alcoholic drinks or the wearing of any political insignia during the thirty-six-hour period.

Forbidden campaign paraphernalia included such items as the picturesque straw top hats bearing a candidate's name.

In Port-au-Prince, the capital, the prohibition on selling alcohol or explosives will be in effect from noon tomorrow through Sunday.

A Junta spokesman said domestic telegraph communications would be monopolized by the Army, and radio transmitters would be controlled to prevent the inciting of disorders.

Helmets Issued to Troops

The Army, 2,500 enlisted men and 300 officers, has been issued steel helmets, some in the vintage of World War I. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, president of the three-member junta, said in a question-and-answer interview with the newspaper Le Matin that the Army was united in its determination "to guarantee to every citizen the full exercise of political rights within the law."

Two Presidential candidates, Louis DeJoie and Clement Jumelle, have charged election preparations are being rigged.

But Dr. François Duvalier, a physician who is the third candidate, said today he believed the preparations had been fair. He inisisted he did not believe there had been any manipulations in his behalf.

Dr. Duvalier declared his work as a medical man throughout Haiti had given him a popularity that would bring victory. He was with the United States Sanitary Mission from 1943 to 1954 in campaigns against yaws and malaria.

M. Dejoie, a former Senator asserted his supporters were being arrested and released in a "revolving method" of intimidation. He estimated there might be as many as 100 in jail throughout Haiti, but a junta spokesman asserted there were only about half a dozen "political prisoners."

Outside this group, he said was Max Bolte, former Dejoieist Minister of the Interior. The spokesman said M. Bolte was being held on criminal charges growing out of an attack on army barracks here when both the Bolte group and the army under Gen. Leon Cantave said they were in authority.

United States Ambassador Gerald A. Drew returned today from a vacation.

A HARASSED HAITI AWAITS NEW RULE

Junta Insists That Arrested U. S. Citizen Died of Heart Attack While Questioned

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Oct. 5—An official announcement is expected this week-end on the date for the inauguration of Dr. François Duvalier as President of Haiti and the installation of the new Congress.

A time-table set by the ruling military junta had called for the inauguration of the new President Oct. 15.

The official results of the Congressional races are to be announced next week. It is known, however, that Duvalier supporters won thirty-two of thirty-seven seats in the Chamber of Deputies in the election Sept. 22. The rest went to the backers of Louis Dejoie, a defeated Presidential candidate.

It is reliably reported that M. Dejoie won his Senate seat in the south. His whereabouts, however, has been a mystery since he dropped out of sight a little more than a week ago.

Death of U. S. Citizen Cited

The death of the Haitian-born United States citizen Shibley Talamas while in the hands of Haitian Army interrogators, occurring as it did twenty-four hours after terrorists had slain four soldiers at the mountain outpost of Kenscoff, was a blow to those who felt that the country had succeeded at any rate in holding peaceful elections after ten months of turmoil.

Further evidence of ecenomic strain imposed by ten months of a succession of regimes and political seesawing came this week in an announcement that the United States Operations Mission was ending three of its most important technical assistance programs.

In these joint United States-Haitian operations, Haiti undertakes to provide three of every five dollars of expenditure. To date, the Haitian Government is in arrears to the extent of $166,000 on agricultural, health and educational programs.

A United States Embassy spokesman, said the contributions by the Haitian Government had been so delinquent or in such dribbles that the program had suffered setbacks making operations under present conditions most unsatisfactory.

This official explanation spiked rumors that the move was a retaliatory one or pressure on the junta because of the Talamas incident.

Meanwhile, the junta, having furnished a news conference with its own version of the cause of Mr. Talamas' death—a heart attack following a struggle with an officer and four enlisted men when he became violent during interrogation—said a reply to a United States note of protest had been forwarded to the Haitian Ambassador in Washington.

It was authoritatively reported that the junta's note took the stand that Mr. Talamas' death was caused by heart failure, that only reasonable force had been used in restraining him when he resisted arrest and that the arrest had been ordered on the ground that there was prima facie evidence he had engaged in criminal activities.

A junta spokesman said the question of whether Mr. Talamas had dual nationality also had arisen. It was established, the spokesman added, that Mr. Talamas' grandfather was a naturalized Haitian born in Bethlehem, Palestine.

In other developments, with the curfew hour now extended to 11 P. M. amid indications that it may be lifted entirely next week, this crisis-weary republic appears ready to accept philosophically the choice of Dr. Duvalier as President.

Most Haitians feel that, with his inauguration, Dr. Duvalier will fulfill his public promise of recommending that past grievances be forgotten and opportunity be given everyone of ability to participate in the job of rehabilitation. This is taken to mean that there will be a general political amnesty, which would bring out scores of Dejoie supporters who are either in jail or in hiding.

HAITI'S VOTE PLAN IRKS 2 CANDIDATES

They Say Duvalier Is Favored —Junta Declares It Seeks Honest Election Sunday

By PETER KIHSS

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Sept. 19—In this republic of 90 per cent illiteracy, communities isolated by rugged mountains, deplorable communications and seven Governments in nine months, a military junta is preparing to hold elections by universal suffrage Sunday.

Two of the three Presidential candidates already are complaining. But the three-member junta led by Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebréau insists it is seeking an honest poll.

Even unofficial election results are likely to take several days to compile. Under a system for official canvasses, it may be as late as Oct. 21 before a President is sworn in, if all goes on schedule.

The junta says 1,524,408 persons are eligible to vote—that is, all those over 21. There are 117 communal administrations, which last Tuesday set up more than 1,000 electoral bureaus for polling districts.

Drawing of Lots Provided

The junta's electoral decree calls for the "broadest possible representation" but also for drawing lots from among nominees of all Presidential and Congressional candidates to set up each bureau.

One Presidential candidate, Clement Jumelle, a former Finance Minister, says seventy-two of the communal administrations were appointed by the junta since it took power last June. Sixty of these, he charges, were entirely composed of partisans of Dr. Francois Duvalier, another candidate.

The junta says this year's previous Governments had all shuffled the formerly elected administrations and asserts its choices were based on competence, not politics.

Louis Dejoie, another candidate, who is an industrialist planter, says he has protested to the junta that the "army is openly supporting Duvalier" and has cited specific alleged persecutions. In some of his strongholds, he charges, few districts have been set up, compared with the many in Duvalier areas.

Bureaus Have 6 Members

In drawing lots for six-member election bureaus in Cap Haitien, he says, he won no representative in seven of twenty-two bureaus and M. Jumelle had none in thirteen. Out of 122 members there, he adds, Duvalier supporters won eighty-eight, Dejoie men twenty-six and Jumell representatives fourteen, with four scattered.

The representation seems fair in Port-au-Prince, the capital, however, he says.

The bureaus will count ballots and destroy them after the official report. The official count will be by special tribunals.

The tribunal to canvass the vote for Senators and President meets Oct. 6. It is to include the President of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General and a prominent citizen. The Junta is still to announce how the citizen is to be chosen.

The Court's President is Lelic Vilgrain, appointed by former President Daniel Fignoles' Government. He moved up from Vice President of the Court a month ago.

Attorney General Simon Desvarieux moved up from assistant four or five days ago to succeed Juvigny Vauges, who, the Junta says, have been six in New York.

The military government has circumscribed campaigning, but asserts it has never invoked a severe decree against inflammatory press or radio statements despite infractions.

The Junta declares that it has maintained peace, arranged for quick elections and balanced the budget at $27,800,000 by economy.

A QUIET DAY IN HAITI

Whatever else may finally come to light about Haiti's elections on Sunday, they were comparatively quiet. This does not mean that the day was like an upcountry New England Sabbath, for one death was reported and half a dozen arrests. But many Haitians, who had lived through months of turmoil, uncertainty and repression since President Paul Magloire was forced out last December, must have breathed more easily as the sun went down.

Haiti has been ruled, during a space of less than a year, by one elected President, Magloire himself,

2 HAITIAN NOMINEES CHARGE VOTING PLOT

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Sept. 17—Two of the three candidates in the presidential election this Sunday charged today that plans had been made to rig the election.

Louis Dejoie, an industrialist and agonomist, and Clement Jumelle, an attorney, said the ruling military junta had set up an electoral machine that would put Dr. François Duvalier—the third candidate—into the National Palace.

"If that machine is put to work by the army," M. Dejoie warned, "the people will smash it and we shall have a revolution."

A similar reaction was expressed by M. Jumelle, who said that sixty of the seventy-two communal councils had been packed with Duvalier supporters and that the other twelve also had Duvalier representation.

Meanwhile, the army, in a move apparently designed the demonstrate its impartiality in the election, announced the transfer of forty-eight officers of all ranks to posts distant from the ones they now hold.

Fraud Is Charged in Haiti Vote

Dejoie Hints at Internal Disorders if Rival Wins

PORT - AU - PRINCE, Haiti, Sept. 23 (AP) Fear of violence at Port-au-Prince tonight as first unofficial vote tabulations put Dr. Francois Duvalier into the lead for the Presidency of strife-torn Haiti.

His chief opponent, former Sen. Louis Dejoie, charged "extraordinary and incredible frauds." His supporters have threatened to burn down the capital city if he is defeated.

Dejoie told newsmen the Haitian people will never accept Duvalier as President. He hinted internal disorders would result.

DeJoie spoke after a Justice Ministry announcement said Duvalier had swept the farming island of Gonave, thirty miles northwest of here, by more than 14,000 votes in the Sunday balloting. Dejoie received 430. An electoral decree issued by the junta had listed only 13,000 eligible voters on Gonave.

Mass Arrests Charged

Dejoie charged the ruling military junta rigged the election in favor of Duvalier. He said he has evidence that the army and police made mass arrests of his supporters and intimidated others. The junta and Duvalier denied the charges.

Dejoie was expected to receive a heavy vote in Port-au-Prince. First returns in this city—from a dozen of the sixty - seven precincts — gave him the lead by 9,178 to 6,059. But it appeared Dejoie will need strong support from the agricultural districts if he is to win.

The tabulation of results is slow because of this island's poor communication system. No definite trend is expected to be known before Wednesday or Thursday. The official canvass is scheduled for Oct. 6. The new President and twenty-one Senators and thirty-seven Deputies may be sworn in Oct. 14.

Haitian army keeps pledge to country

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — The armies in Haiti and in Latin American countries generally have always had a code of honor and procedure which, they contend, keeps them above politics. The present army regime in Haiti, under Brig. Gen. Antonio Kezreau, is apparently living up to that tradition.

But it is cast in a double role.

Led by a military junta headed by Gen. Kebreau and two fellow generals, the army is maintaining peace and at the same time administering the government in the difficult period leading up to the election of a new president and Congress, Sept. 22.

When the army of this sole colored republic in the Western Hemisphere stepped in following the resignation of provisional president Daniel Fignole last June, there were speculations that the junta might set up a form of dictatorship and actually seek to permanently seize the reigns of government.

Fignole himself claims to have been mistreated and his place usurped by the army, the military men say.

* * *

HOWEVER, in a proclamation read on June 14, 1957 by Gen. Krebeau to the people of Haiti and giving assurances to Haitians and foreigners alike that their persons and possessions would be protected, the military clearly set forth its role in attempting to restore stability in the island government.

It promised to divorce itself from politics, manage the interest of the country, and organize free and honest elections. Various officers of the army were placed in charge of the ministerial departments without "emoluments" (profits).

How well the Haitian army under Kebreau carried out its mission is indicated by the fact that there has been no further disturbance since it took over more than two months ago. The tourist trade is becoming again and some measure of stability has been restored to the country.

Moreover, the junta kept its promise and has scheduled the election for Sept. 22 in order to return the government to the people.

Associated Press

HOW THEY VOTE IN HAITI—An election official clipping the fingernail of a woman voter during the voting at a polling station in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. Because of the high rate of illiteracy, the electorate voted by dipping the little finger of the right hand in indelible ink and marking the ballot. The fingernail was then clipped as identification to prevent the voter from voting again.

Seek to Rebuild Economy

Haiti Planning Austerity Program

By Wireless to the Herald Tribune

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PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti June 24.—Haiti's military rulers may inaugurate a tight austerity program for this politically unstable and economically distressed island, and will request an advance of a sizable portion of $7,500,000 credited to the nation's account in the International Monetary Fund to prime the country's wheezing economic pumps, reliable sources said.

The military junta, headed by Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, still has the political situation well in hand, and the nation on the surface is calm. But the junta is understandably worried about Haita's faltering economy, which exaggerates its political instability.

The junta's preoccupation with economic matters and its silence on the subject of a date for national elections gives rise to the impression it has no intention at the present moment of turning Haiti back to civilian rule.

This impression is underscored by widespread reports that the junta has abandoned any thought of establishing a civilian committee or panel to handle economic affairs while the junta maintains law and order.

The two-pronged program of austerity and drawing on the International Monetary Fund account seems aimed primarily at restoring abroad some of the economic confidence in Haiti lost when it began indulging in the kind of politics which had governments spinning through the capital like men in a revolving door.

It also seems aimed primarily at the United States, to whom Haitians confidently look for help. The feeling seems to be that if the junta convinces the United States it is controlling the political situation and trying to solve the nation's economic problems that Washington will recognize the military rulers officially as the government of this nation and will immediately extend financial aid.

Informed foreign sources closely in touch with the junta said it is thinking about pruning governmental payrolls — swollen by the addition of supporters of heads of six regimes which have made brief attempts to rule Haiti in the last seven months.

HAITI ELECTION DATE REMAINS UNCERTAIN

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, July 19—Gen. Antonio Kebreau, head of Haiti's ruling junta, declined today to indicate any specific date for a Presidential election. But, he said, "elections the country will have, and as soon as possible."

The majority opinion here is that the best time for voting would be late this summer. An autumn campaign would interfere with harvesting of the coffee crop and a winter election might affect the tourist season, it is felt.

Economic and administrative reorganization is continuing as the Government seeks to cut its expenditure drastically, General Kebreau said in an interview. He cited this week's decentralization of Government transport services as a step to reduce wastage and provide better supervision.

General Kebreau explained that James B. Underwood, a United States citizen who describes himself as a former colonel in the Greek Air Force, was still under investigation. Mr. Underwood is in jail accused of conspiring to supply arms to a group of former Army officers here.

The Future of Haiti

Dr. Camille Lherisson is a distinguished Haitian physician who served briefly with one of the early cabinets of ex-President Magloire. Here to attend a Pan-American Philosophical Congress at Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C., he called newsmen together for a briefing on what has been happening in his unhappy country. In general, he confirmed the facts as presented to *Nation* readers by Carleton Beals in our July 6 issue; indeed, he told the newsmen that Mr. Beals's article was the "only vivid account" he had seen in the American press. Repression by the governing *junta*, poverty, ignorance and the threat of national bankruptcy are the four horsemen riding Haiti today. Dr. Lherisson added terrifying detail to Mr. Beals's account of the night of June 15, when army units killed a thousand citizens in the slum areas of Port-au-Prince.

But Dr. Lherisson was not pessimistic. "I do not believe," he said, "that the people of Haiti will tolerate the ruling *junta* for more than a few months. We must and will have elections." And after elections, what? "We will need help in rebuilding our country," he said. "For this purpose I hope, before returning home, to get together a committee of distinguished Americans to advise us."

"You mean," a newsman interrupted incredulously at this point, "that you are not afraid to go home after telling us all this?"

"I did not say I was unafraid," Dr. Lherisson said gently. "All I said was that I will return home."

PEACE IN HAITI

It is just about a month since the three-man military junta headed by Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau took over in Haiti and proclaimed a state of emergency. There has been internal peace after the months of strife and chaos that followed the overthrow of President Paul Magloire on Dec. 12.

Surely civic peace is what Haiti needs now more than anything on earth—even more than a freely and fairly elected government. That must come, but as of today the nation has to have a chance to recover from its wounds. It has been proved that in present circumstances no one person is capable of maintaining law and order with the consent of a majority of the Haitian people and the support of the army. Only the military junta can now do that and prepare the way for Presidential elections. General Kebreau is known to be an honorable man, and there is no evidence that he seeks dictatorial power for himself.

The economy of the country has been terribly hurt by the sanguinary and chaotic events of this year. Now there are prospects of a good coffee crop and—presuming all is peaceful—tourists should flock back to the charming and beautiful country that Haiti is.

However, this brings up the problem of when to hold elections. To try to do so in the early autumn would interfere with the coffee harvest and that would be economic suicide. Later on comes the tourist season and there, also, Haiti desperately needs a break. On the other hand, elections must be held. Haiti must get back on a constitutional basis. Perhaps it would suffice if the military junta announced a firm date. Even if it were at some distance it could be defended with good reasons.

When Haiti is in distress, as she is today, it goes without saying that the United States wants to be helpful. Up to the present this has been impossible. The State Department has not and never had any favorite for President of Haiti. The man must be fairly chosen by the Haitian people. Americans, like Haitians, want to see democratic elections and a constitutional government. Meanwhile they want to see tranquillity. Only if there is internal peace can the United States extend economic aid or organizations like the International Monetary Fund make loans. Given a breathing spell, Haiti could surprise and cheer all her friends by the speed with which she could make a comeback.

OUSTED HAITI CHIEF FLIES TO EXILE IN MIAMI

Rain and Army Keeps Country Quiet

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 15 (AP)—Lashing rainstorms today dampened the smouldering resentment of Haitian workers against the army's ouster yesterday of provisional President Daniel Fignole, idol of Port au Prince crowds.

Fignole arrived in Miami shortly after noon today.

The army put up a strong show of force with a display of automatic pistols, clubs, rifles and submachineguns in the hands of police and soldiers, but the downpour prevented any outburst.

Reported Killed

Passions among Fignole supporters were fanned by ru-

FIGNOLE

mors that Fignole was killed by his army captors, who arrested him and forced him to sign a resignation yesterday.

A three-man army junta, headed by Army Chief Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, now rules.

Red and blue banners reading "Fignole for God and justice" were ripped down from street archways. The Fignole green flag and the white hat which had been widely displayed during Fignole's 19-day rule, disappeared as if by magic.

The potentially explosive situation led the United States naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba, to sak American ships entering Port au Prince to take aboard any Americans desiring to leave. There was no sign of exodus among the approximately 500 resident here. The embassy has not institutedany special measures and commercial air lines are operating on schedule.

Capital Sealed Off

The heavily armed troops

Fignole out; army now rules Haiti

Fort American
Baltimore Md.
Jan 6-29-57

PORT-AU-PRINCE — Troubled Haiti is still in the throes of unrest. Last Thursday, the army executed a coup and overthrew the government of Provisional President Fignole.

They arrested the provisional president and immediately shipped him out of the country into exile. No word has been given as to where he was sent.

A military junta has been formed to run the country until such time as a regular election can be held. The people are a bit numb. The last four presidents and now the military junta all promised an early election, but each have been overthrown until now the army is in control.

* * *

FIGNOLE WAS known as a "man of the people," but many of the folk in Port-au-Prince declare that he was prejudiced in the matter of class and color. Where the mulattoes have as a rule had the upper hand in government, Fignole was turning the balance around.

He began discharging government officials, his opponents say, merely because they were light skinned. He planned to fill most every high office with black people," they assert.

Heavily armed troops swarmed the streets Friday. They barred all exits of Port-au-Prince. All communications were cut off with the five outside provinces.

* * *

THE MILITARY juanta announced a state of seige — a form of martial law—for all Haiti to cope with "the menaces of certain politicians constituting an imminent peril for the internal security of the state."

Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau 43-year-old chief of staff of the army, heads the new three-man junta. He said it would rule until general elections were called, but set no date for the calling of such elections.

The army—upon whose cooperation any regime must depend—said it ended Fignole's rule because he tried to destroy the army's integrity by naming civilians to army positions.

Fort American
1-6-57
Baltimore Md.

FIGNOLE WAS arrested at his home in a workers district and whisked away with his wife and three children. They were put aboard a coast guard vessel believed bound for either Panama or Colombia.

Fignole's ten cabinet members and his three under-secretaries were believed under arrest.

Meanwhile misery continues in the Caribbean republic of 4,000,000 population, where it is estimated that 75 per cent suffer from shocking malnutrition and acute hunger.

1-6-22-57

FOOD SHORTAGES are felt all through Haiti but are particularly acute in northern and northwestern Haiti — areas hit by severe drought that had continued for nearly two years until recent rains.

Tons of American surplus foods from the United States has gone and is going into districts where hunger is most acute, according to Robert R. Peterson, director of American's Point-4 Program, as a gift from the U.S. Government.

Most Haitians, no matter how empty their stomachs, seem to prefer the bitter political dispute to using their energies to improve their lot, observers report.

Army Rule In Haiti

From: The New York Times

It is not at all customary for an American newspaper to applaud a military coup d'etat, but the situation that has arisen in Haiti leaves no choice. Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave and other army officers have taken control of this chaotic little country.

Few developments in recent Latin-American history have been so baffling as this descent into chaos, which began soon after President Paul Magliors was driven from power in December. Two succeeding provisional President were ousted in short order. The ten candidates for the Presidential elections, now scheduled for June 16, formed an Executive Council but split in April. The seven men left were dominated by two figures—Louis Dejoie, who was favored by upperclass landowners and business and professional men, and Daniel Fignole, who had a strong mass following in the ranks of the workers.

However, it became clear in recent weeks that M. Dejoie, the really dominant figure, had little if any intention of permitting fair and honest elections on June 16. There are many currents and cross-currents in Haiti-mulatto against black, the provinces against the capital of Port-au-Prince, and employers against the workers and, by no means least, a clash of personalities. One factor, however, has from all appearances been constant: the people were demanding fair elections and they had good reason to fear they were not going to have them.

This was to the credit of the Haitian people and it was also to Haiti's credit that they had an army leader—General Cantave — who honestly and earnestly wanted to keep above the political strife. This Messrs. Dejoie and Fignole did not let him do. They tried to oust him on Monday and put in their own man. In the circumstances, General Cantave was right to assume power with solid army backing. He has promised to call a meeting of delegates from all provinces to choose a new provisional President, and he says the army will guarantee fair and free elections on June 16. Such being the case, it must be presumed that he will quickly lift the press consorship he imposed yesterday.

The United States is fortunate in having an able career diplomat in Port-au-Prince who knows Haiti well and has just taken up his duties—Gerald A. Drew. M. Dejoie has tried to give the impression that the United States favors him, but in reality we favor no one. Americans are simply hoping that order will be restored and that the Haitian people will have a chance on June 16 to choose a President in a fair, democratic election.

HAITI'S FUTURE

Politically and economically our three million or more Haitian neighbors are still in a state of crisis. Provisional President Daniel Fignole, who yesterday ended his first week in office, has a large following among those of his countrymen who are most down in their luck, but he faces powerful rivals. Economically Haiti is struggling with a depreciated credit, a severe drop in her gold and dollar reserves, unemployment and a pitifully low standard of living.

The irony of this situation is that political conditions will tend to remain unstable until the economy improves, and that the economy is not likely to improve greatly until there is more political stability. Haiti will need loans and grants. These are now being studied at Port-au-Prince by representatives of the United States International Cooperation Administration and the International Monetary Fund. Private capital is also needed. But grants are not likely to be made until it is probable that they will do good, and loans, public or private, will not be made until there is reasonable assurance that they will be repaid.

Four decades ago the United States tried to restore order and prosperity by sending in Marines. Today no Marines will set foot in Haiti except on shore leave with Haitian consent. Yet Haiti must give assurances that she will make good use of whatever help she receives. We have no doubt that Provisional President Fignole hopes to do this.

Haiti has one good reason to rely on us. As Paul P. Kennedy wrote to his newspaper on Saturday from Port-au-Prince, "the wealthy United States cannot afford to stand idly by while at its doorstep a little republic, the only Negro nation in this hemisphere, sinks into the economic mire." The Haitians are a gifted and attractive race. They need the help we cannot afford to withhold. This time it must be the help given by economists, scientists and technicians, not by uninvited visitors with arms in their hands.

Haiti Humming Busily After General Strike

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 1 (AP)—Haiti is making rapid strides toward re-establishment of peace and normal trade after a week of Daniel Fignole's provisional presidency.

Calm prevailed Saturday throughout this land, torn by intermittent strife since strongman President Paul E. Magloire was forced out of office last December. The army announced it hoped to abolish curfew within another week.

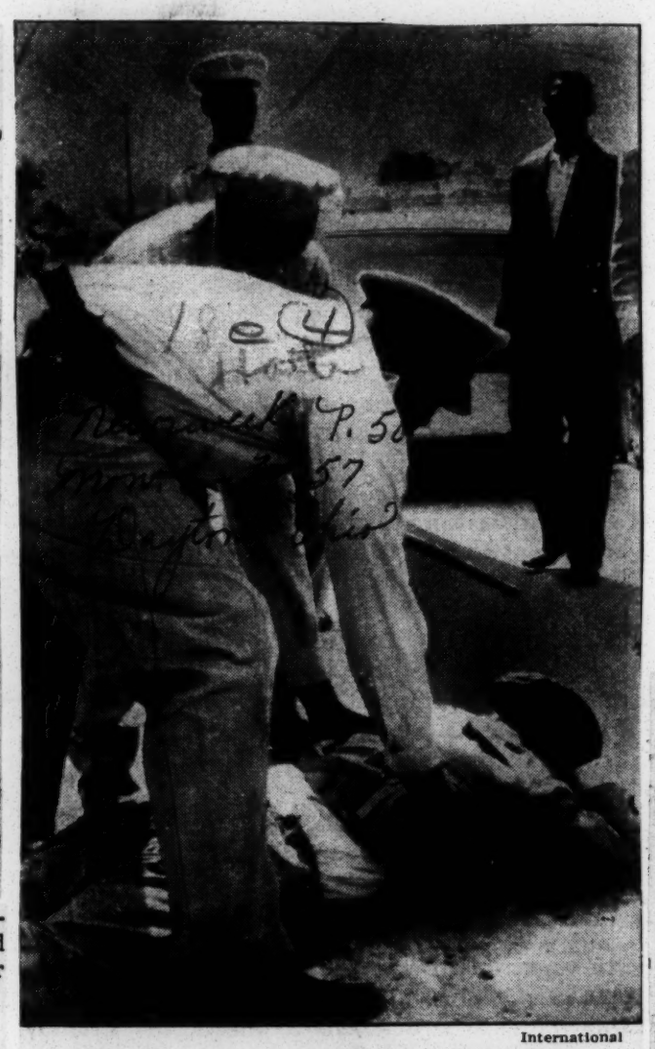
A general strike was over. Stores, factories and essential services were doing a big business. Commercial airlines resumed schedules. Longshoremen were back at work unloading imports and loading long-delayed export shipments of coffee, sugar and sisal.

* * *

BANKS WERE injecting hunhundreds of thousands of dollars into the commercial bloodstream. Clogged post offices were clearing away mountains of mail. The army and thousands of government workers were getting their first pay checks in a month.

The capital's food supplies again were adequate. But prices had skyrocketed. Owners of deserted luxury tourist hotels hoped for a business revival with 800 tourists due here June 15 aboard the British liner Ocean Monarch.

Fignole's popularity seemed to have increased hourly since his inauguration last Sunday. His every public appearance touched off ecstatic demonstrations by thousands of workers and peasants. But police in a patrol wagon trailed him on these appearances, just in case.



International

The Haitian Army: War in the streets

But observers predicted that Sen. Louis Dejoie, leader of the opposition to Fignole's government, might make new moves to gain control.

HAITI:

Upheaval

Strife-torn Haiti was near civil war last weekend as rival armed forces led by Gen. Leon Cantave, Chief of Staff, and Police Chief Col. Pierre Armand battled for power in the streets of Port-au-Prince. Complete chaos was averted on Sunday, however, when they agreed on a compromise: Daniel Fignole, 43, a leftist demagogue popular with the workers, was inaugurated Provisional President. He promised "free and honest elections."

This was the final stage in six months of turmoil since the Haitian people threw out their would-be dictator, Gen. Paul Magloire (NEWSWEEK, Dec. 24, 1956). Neither of the Provisional Presidents who followed Magloire was able to hold on, so last month an executive council

225 Dead In Haiti; Fignole In Top Spot

PORT-AU-PRINCE — (INS) —The Haitian government said this week that 225 persons were killed and 350 wounded in the civil strife which recently erupted in Port-Au-Prince.

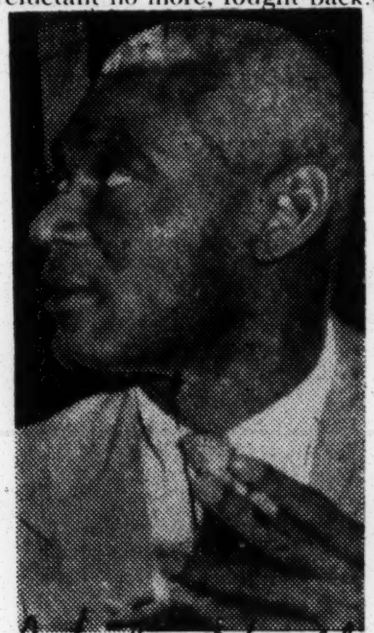
The situation was calm as the government of provisional president Daniel Fignole, winner in the 72-hour battle for power, was on the alert to guard against disturbances.

was set up, composed of representatives of ten Presidential candidates. Within a week, three members of the council walked out, charging that two of the candidates, Louis Dejoi and Fignole, were in control and were rigging the forthcoming election.

Violence: Protests against the council turned into active rebellion, particularly in the hinterland. In several towns "committees of public safety" seized the local government. Strikes and violence erupted. Law enforcement collapsed.

General Cantave had been trying to keep the army neutral, but the disorder finally forced him to act. He threw out the executive council and announced that the army would take over until a Provisional President was chosen.

This quieted the provinces. But it led to a general strike in Port-au-Prince, inspired by Dejoie and Fignole, which paralyzed the country's economy. General Cantave, a reluctant dictator, did nothing to end it. The ousted executive council reassembled, branded him an "outlaw," and encouraged Colonel Armand to stage a coup against him. Cantave, reluctant no more, fought back



Associated Press

Ruled Haiti

Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave, former Haitian army chief of staff who ruled the island republic for five days during unrest two weeks ago, is shown as he arrived in New York, en route to Walter Reed Hospital here. He will undergo treatment for a nerve disorder in his eyes.

Foes Lay Plot To Haiti Chief

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 10 (AP)—Foes of Provisional President Daniel Fignole accused him today of setting the stage to take over the presidency next Sunday with armed backing.

Haiti buzzed with the rumors set afloat by other candidates and published in the newspaper Haiti Miroir, mouthpiece of ex-Sen. Louis Dejoie, a candidate.

Supporters of Fignole's opponents said tens of thousands of Fignole's peasant and worker admirers plan to parade to the Presidential Palace to demand he accept a regular six-year term without benefits of elections, originally set for next Sunday.

Miroir said Army tanks and artillery would back up the marchers.

Brig. Gen. Antonoi Kebreau, army chief, said today that the army is neutral in politics and will remain so.

HAITI'S NEW HEAD SEEKS A CABINET

Fignole Strives to Cement Regime—Calm Restored in Port-au-Prince

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 27—The Republic of Haiti pulled itself together today and counted the cost in lives, property and national economy of nearly a week of general strike, chaos and turbulence.

Large stores and wholesale houses, which had been shuttered since last Tuesday morning, were open for business. But for some not readily explainable reason, trade was reported 25 to 50 per cent of normal.

There was no reliable report of lives lost and persons injured in two days of rioting and unrestrained mob violence. Some observers placed the number of deaths at twenty-five, with nearly 100 wounded.

Many Autos Smashed

Nor has there been an evaluation of the property damage. In many sections of Port-au-Prince mechanics this morning were dismantling automobiles that had been overturned and crumpled with heavy rocks. Dozens of residences were broken into and looted. Two radio stations and two newspaper plants were torn up so badly that no attempt is being made to restore them.

Politically, there were no new developments. The newly named Provisional President Daniel Fignole, was still trying late today to put together a Cabinet. It was reported that he was making slow headway.

In office less than twenty-four hours, Fignole was encountering passive resistance to his Administration from one powerful source and active resistance from another.

The passive resistance came from the Democratic Action Alliance, an organization of professional and business men and intellectuals formed in 1950 to foster democratic processes in the Haitian Government.

The Alliance, under the leadership of a prominent physician, Dr. Georges Rigaud, formally declined to accept a post for any of its member's in M. Fignole's proposed Cabinet. However, Dr.Rigaud said the organization was not going to undertake "systematic opposition" to the Administration pending further knowledge of M. Fignole's intentions.

Senator Louis Dejoie, a Presidential candidate who was bypassed when M. Fignole was chosen for the Provisional post, said he was going to "continue in direct opposition" to M. Fignole. M. Dejoie charged that M. Fignole had come to power "through dictatorial means."

M. Fignole himself a presidential candidate in the election that had originally been set for May 16—a new date is likely—was chosen by a conference of two other candidates, Dr. François Duvalidier and Clement Jumell, and Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave, Army Chief of Staff.

General Cantave resigned his position yesterday afternoon. Antoine Kebreau, commander of the Southern Military District was installed today as the new Chief of Staff.

There appears to be a general feeling of hope that the Fignole Administration will be successful in stabilizing the nation and that the Provisional President will honor his repeated promises of free elections.

The capital was calm. Martial law and an accompanying curfew are still in effect.

FOE OF HAITI CHIEF SCORES VOTE MOVE

Dejoie Says Fignole 'Seized' Power and Acts Illegally in Plan for Presidency Race

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 30—A rival candidate charge today that provisional President Daniel Fignole was acting illegally in seeking the permanent Presidency.

Senator Louis Dejoie, the rival, said of M. Fignole, "I do not believe he is acting in the manner of the democratic man he says he is."

M. Dejoie accused M. Fignole of "Seizing power without going to the polls" and said this was "an illegal act."

M. Fignole was installed as provisional President last Sunday, with the endorsement of Dr. François Duvalier and Clement Jumelle, both Presidential candidates, and Brig Gen. Leon Cantave, at that time Army Chief of Staff. M. Fignole announced yesterday his decision to run for election as President after he had established tranquility.

The nation has been going through a series of crises since President Paul Magloire attempted to prolong his tenure of office last December and was forced into exile. An Executive Council that originally included representatives of the leading Presidential candidates, was ousted by the army last week, and General Contave ruled the country, amid growing unrest, until Sunday.

The provisional President has maintained that his selection during week-end rioting here was not a coup but the result of a "popular movement." Senator Dejoie commented in an interview, "It was a popular movement in Port-au-Prince—an army movement."

M. Dejoie, a wealthy and influential planter, has been a candidate since before the overthrow of General Magloire. He said today he had no intention of abandoning his campaign in the face of M. Fignole's decision.

Senator Dejoie said he was going to resume his radio campaign tomorrow and was going to insist on free elections. "I am not going to advocate the overthrow of Fignole," he added. "I will not fight him, but I am going to defend my rights."

M. Fignole, to be fair, "should step down before the elections and run as I am going to run," M. Dejoie said. He based his contention on a paragraph of Article 81 of the 1950 Haitian Constitution that states. "The provisional chief of state cannot become a candidate before the electorate and cannot be elected by the electorate."

This article has been a subject to considerable debate, however, and M. Fignole has maintained that he has a complete right to run for office to succeed himself.

M. Dejoie today repeated his contention that mediation by the United Nations was the only way of insuring a free election. He said this "would set a good example for all of Latin America."

Meanwhile, President Fignole held his first Cabinet meeting. There was no announcement of the matters taken up.

Port-au-Prince remained calm all last night and today. The day is a national holiday in observance of the feast of the Ascension.

Martial law is still in force, but the curfew was being further relaxed tonight.

HAITI CITIES FEAR FAMINE IN WEEKS

Appeal to U. S. Is Expected —Distribution Is Problem if Food Should Arrive

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, June 3—The Government of Haiti is seriously concerned over a threat of wide-spread hunger in urban areas within three weeks.

It is likely that the Government will make a formal appeal to the United States soon for assistance in the way of surplus foodstuffs for famine areas.

While there are no treaty regulations making the granting of such a request mandatory, it is known that the United States embassy here has been informed of the possibility of such an emergency and would review a request sympathetically.

The real difficulty would be Haiti's ability to distribute foodstuffs should they be shipped here.

Shipment Lies in Warehouse

At the moment there is about 1,500 tons of foodstuffs in a Port-au-Prince warehouse. The shipment was part of an International Cooperation Administration grant to Haiti. Thus far the Government has been unable to distribute it to the North and Northwest farm areas for which it was ordered during a devastating drought.

Dr. Pierre Noel, Director of the Department of Public Health, said immediate danger had been passed in those section's of the country. The drought, he explained, has been broken and fruits and vegetables are coming in.

None the less, he said, about 150,000 persons suffered from dangerous undernourishment and many starved to death.

A similar situation could develop in urban areas such as Port-Au-Prince, Haitien and Jacmel within the next few weeks, the health official said. He noted that the months of July to October are known here as the "season of the dead."

During this period the coffee crop, which is the countrys' chief export, has ceased to generate economic activity. The corp this year was a great disappointment. Haiti also has been through a series of political crises for six months and this has further depressed the economy.

Poverty Is Predicted

Not only is a dearth of foodstuffs expected during the coming season, but also poverty.

United States authorities here said that if a food shortage was foreseen a request should be made soon. On the previous occasion, the request was made and papers were submitted to Washington last November, but shipments did not reach here until February and continued through May.

Because of political upheavals and changes in government there was difficulty in distributing the shipments, mostly rice and beans, to starving rural population the International Cooperation Administration, which handled the request did not have a staff adequate to carry out that phase of assistance. This is why large stocks still are here awaiting shipments into the provinces.

Haiti remained calm throughout the last twenty-four hours. The chief political development today was publication in the morning newspaper l'Independence of an attack on the administration of the Provisional President, Daniel Fignole.

The foreign office during the week-end notified all embassies that the Administration wished to maintain friendly relations with all nations represented here. Thus far, Panama and Cuba have recognized the Administration.

Army Guns In Control Of Rebellious Haiti

Riots Flare Over Exile Of Fignole

Black Republic's Capital Turned Into 'Fiery Jungle'

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti June 16 (AP)—Angry mobs—looting, burning and stoning in protest against ouster of Provisional President Daniel Fignole—turned this capital into a fiery jungle last night and today.

Police and troops retaliated with deadly gunfire, ranging in the wild night through blacked-out Port Au Prince slums where all street lights were broken. They sprayed raging and wailing Fignole partisans with sub-machine gun fire, killing 50 to 150 or perhaps more in the effort to restore order.

Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, head of the three-man military junta which is trying to rule this country as its sixth provisional regime in six months, said at noon his army is in control throughout the nation and would smash all disorders.

The outbreak of violence was touched off by persistent rumors that Fignole, idol of the Port Au Prince crowds, had been executed. The crowds either had not heard, or did not believe, that Fignole is in New York. He reached there yesterday, an exile.

It was Kebreau who called Port Au Prince a jungle. He told reporters the description occurred to him because of the weird wailings and cries of Fignole supporters huddled in ramshackle huts in the slums near the port area in total darkness. Submachine gunners fired at the tops of the houses to put an end to stoning of police vans and to hamper gangs of Fignole partisans rushing out to attack army and police patrols.

Kebreau said there is no question of Fignole being permitted to return to Haiti. Fignole's partisans, informed by all radio stations here of his arrival in New York in morning broadcasts, remained bitter.

Police rounded up dozens of Fignolist leaders today and jammed them into the overflowing National Penitentiary and temporary jails.

The Fignole mobs set fire to eight buildings before they were stopped. Among them were the Roman Catholic Sisters School of Perpetuel Secours, a gasoline station and an unfinished slaughterhouse.

The crowds stoned the Oloffson Hotel near the heart of Port Au Prince. A handful of North American tourists was staying there but no one was injured.

Violence spread also to other sections of Haiti. Travelers from Haiti's chief city of the north, Cap Haitien, reported shootings as police troops smashed angry demonstrations in market places.

The newspaper Haiti Miroir reported a "panic" at the city of Jacmel in southern Haiti.

Cable communications from Haiti to the outside world were cut off last night, but resume this morning. Airlines have canceled schedules for flights to and from Haiti.

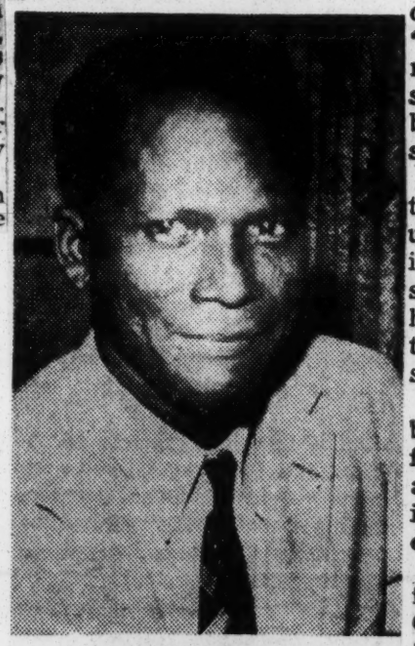
Haiti's continuing political crisis began last December with the ouster of strong-man President Paul E. Magloire for attempting to maintain himself in power unconstitutionally. Magloire is said to have asserted when he departed that Haiti would have six provisional governments in his wake—and then recall him. The present provisional government is the sixth. Magloire is in Paris.

Military Junta Grabs Haiti Rule

NEW YORK — (INS) — The Columbia Broadcasting System reported that new rioting swept Port-Au-Prince Saturday night but a tense calm hung over the Haitian capital Sunday.

CBS correspondent Peter Kalischer said thousands of supporters of ousted provisional president Daniel Fignole surged through the streets of the city, and clashed with armed police. Kalischer reported by telephone to New York he counted at least 10 civilians dead and 50 injured.

Foreigners were not molested, he said, but kept off the streets during this latest eruption in a political situation which has gripped the Caribbean republic since last winter with the fall of one government after another.



DANIEL FIGNOLE

Fignole, a mathematics professor, had ruled as provisional president only 19 days when he was tumbled in a military coup Friday and replaced by a three-man junta headed by Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau. The military claimed that Fignole was trying to set himself up as a permanent president and not hold elections.

Fignole arrived in Miami Saturday enroute to New York after being exiled.

Kalischer said the demonstrators shouted "return Fignole" and "where is Fignole?" as they marched through the streets. He said they stoned government buildings and set fire to several shacks.

The mobs began collecting in the streets about 9:30 p.m., Saturday despite a curfew, according to the CBS correspondent. He said shouting and gunfire could be heard throughout the night. But this morning, Kalischer added, the streets were virtually empty.

He reported there was a small but steady exodus of residents from the Haitian capital, where another of the frequent politically-inspired general strikes is expected to take place Monday.

Fignole's government was the fifth provisional regime since Gen. Paul E. Magloire was ousted from the presidency last December.

None of the subsequent governments have remained in power long enough to carry out pledges to hold free elections for naming a new president.

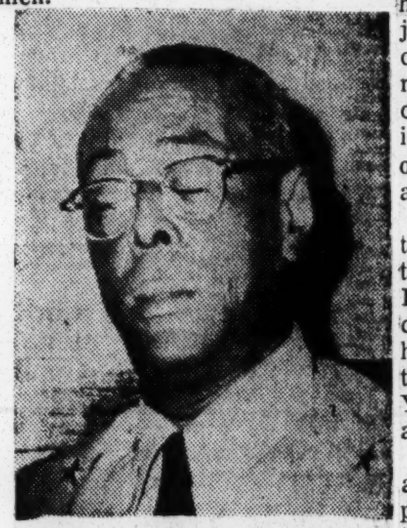
ARRIVES IN STATES

Fignole, ousted in a bloodless coup Friday, arrived in Miami aboard a Haitian government DC-3 accompanied by his wife, Carmen.

Henry Fils-Aime of the Haitian Counsel in Miami, met the exiled couple at the air port, but the diplomatic representative said his English was not extensive enough to interpret the many questions newsmen posed regarding the recent uprising in Haiti.

Fils-Aime did explain to reporters that the Fignoles had left their three children behind, but were confident of their safety.

The five man crew of the Haitian aircraft said they had been instructed not to talk with newsmen.



GEN. ANTON KEBREAU

Police, hospital and medical sources set the casualty figure at more than 250—at least 50 killed and more than 200 wounded.

About 1,000 Haitians were rounded up and sent to the already overflowing prisons. The army said it is in control of the situation.

U.S. Ambassador Gerald Drew said he has kept in touch with U.S. forces in the general area but that there has been no indication of antiforeign sentiment which would necessitate evacuating Americans.

Peasants and workers were threatening another general strike tomorrow. Among them are the 1,200 employes of the Hatian-American Sugar Co.

Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, head of the three-man military junta which is trying to rule this country as its sixth provisional regime in six months, told a news conference at noon his army is in control of the situation throughout the nation and would smash all disorders.

The outbreak of violence was touched off by persistent rumors that Fignole, idol of the Port au Prince crowds, had been executed. The crowds either had not heard, or did not believe, the news that Fignole actually was in New York. He reached there yesterday, an exile.

It was Kebreau who called Port au Prince a jungle. He told reporters the description occurred to him because of the weird wailings and cries of Fignole supporters huddled in ramshackle huts in the slums near the port area in total darkness. Sub-machine gunners fired at the tops of the houses to put an end to stoning of police vans and to hamper Fignole partisans rushing out to attack army and police patrols.

Kebreau said there is no question of Fignole being permitted to return to Haiti. Fignole's parti-

Hundreds In Haiti Hurt, Killed In Rioting Over Fignole Ouster

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti June 16 (AP)—Angry mobs looting, burning and stoning in protest against ouster of Provisional President Daniel Fignole—turned this capital into a fiery jungle last night and early today.

Police and troops retaliated with deadly gunfire, ranging in the wild night through blacked-out Port au Prince slums where

sans, informed by all radio stations here of his arrival in New York in morning broadcasts, remained bitter.

Haitian Army Seizes Control

Fignole Sent Into Exile, State of Siege Set Up

By LARRY ALLEN

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 14 (AP) — A military group seized power in Haiti Friday, booted provisional President Daniel Fignole out of the country and set up a state of siege.

Crowds of sullen Haitians loyal to the popular Fignole demonstrated in the capital under the guns of the army, but there was no violence. A curfew was imposed at 8 p. m.

Heavily armed troops swarmed the streets. They barred all exits to Port au Prince. All communications were cut off with the five outside provinces.

Fear 'Certain Politicians'

The military junta announced the state of siege—a form of martial law—fro all Taiti to cope with "the menace of certain politicians constituting an imminent peril for the internal security of the state."

Troops were issued automatic pistols, rifles, submachineguns and tear gas grenades. The junta ordered them to patrol all towns and cities "to maintain order and guarantee security."

Fignole, 43-year-old mathematics professor who was the idol of thousands of Haiti's workers, headed the sixth government to rule this Caribbean nation of four million since last December. Fignole's regime lasted just 19 days.

Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, 48-year-old army chief of staff, heads the new three-man junta. He said it would rule until general elections are called. He set no date. It was in skirmishing for these elections—originally scheduled for Sunday — that Haiti's six months of political violence was born.

Arrested, Deported

The army—upon whose cooperation any regime must depend—said it ended Fignole's rule because he tried to destroy the army's integrity by naming civilians to army positions.

Fignole was arrested at his modest home in a workers' district and whisked away with his wife and three children. They were put aboard a coast guard vessel, believed bound for either Panama or Colombia.

Fignole's 10 Cabinet members and his three undersecretaries were believed under arrest.

Heavily armed troops and police sent to keypoints had orders to start shooting at any sign of violence. But Fignole's downfall was carried out by Gen. Kebreau without firing a single shot and with machinelike precision. At one point Fignole supporters tried to erect roadblocks on the approaches to the capital but the army swiftly removed them.

Warns Against Violence

Gen. Kebreau's two associates on the junta are Cols. Emile Zamor and Adrian Valville. In a broadcast from army barracks in the heart of the capital, Kebreau warned that any attempts at violence would be ruthlessly crushed. The barracks still bear the marks of the brief May 25 civil war which preceded Fignole's reign.

The junta named a seven-man Cabinet to assist it.

Kebreau read to the nation a letter of resignation quoting Fignole as saying he took over at a time when "civil war menaced the country I love." It added that he tried to establish a climate of peace favorable for elections, but that in the presence of "difficulties of all sorts" he was obliged to submit his resignation.

Starvation Stalking Haitians, But Most Refuse to Work

By LARRY ALLEN
Associated Press Staff Writer

PORT - AU - PRINCE — There is acute hunger, often bordering on starvation, everywhere in unhappy Haiti.

But no matter how empty their stomachs, most Haitians seem to prefer bitter political dispute to using their energies to improve their lot.

Even Haitians who work stay on the job only about five hours a day, on the average.

Thousands of hungry Haitians try to take the easy way out by begging for what they need to eat. The island is swarming with the aged and the crippled, emaciated mothers with crying babes in their arms, and with boys and girls begging for alms.

The government, through its relief agencies, occasionally makes some food distributions. But they appear to be a drop in the bucket compared to what is needed.

American organizations trying to help needy Haitians feel a long step forward would be taken if Haitians would do more to help themselves—such as putting in long, hard work on self-sustaining projects — and cutting out the fierce political squabbling that never seems to end.

There is no accurate information on how many Haitians have died of starvation this year. But in recent years they have died by the thousands.

Robert R. Peterson of Laramie, Wyo., director of America's Point Four agricultural and natural resources assistance program in Haiti, estimated 75 per cent of the four million people in this Negro republic "suffer from shocking malnutrition and acute hunger."

Peterson said the food shortage was felt all through Haiti, but was particularly acute in northern and northwestern Haiti — areas hit by severe droughts that had continued for nearly two years until recent rains.

Peterson, 54, one-time rancher and state conservationist in Wyoming, said thousands of tons of American surplus foods, a gift from the U.S. government, have gone, or are going, into districts where hunger was the most acute.

He termed the Ouanaminthe sector, in northeastern Haiti, one of "the worst hunger spots in this land."

Peterson estimated 6,000 tons of American surplus foods were distributed in 1954-55 after this island was hard-hit by Hurricane Hazel. Unofficial estimates said more than 10,000 Haitians died of starvation after the hurricane.

HAITI CANDIDATE CAUTIONS JUNTA

Dejoie Emerges From Hiding to Say Delay in Election Will Anger the People

By PAUL P. KENNEDY
Special to The New York Times.

PORT - AU - PRINCE, Haiti, June 20—Senator Louis Dejoie, a Presidential candidate, made a dramatic appearance before the ruling military junta late yesterday.

The Senator, who had been missing from his home since the junta took over last Friday, said in an interview today that he had left his residence because of the possibility of an attack by followers of his opponents for the Presidency.

He declared that he had visited the junta to have "a general talk about the arrests of my friends and about the date of the elections and the difficulties the military Government is facing economically and politically." The junta at the time was sitting in the Dessaline barracks, next to the National Palace.

The candidate said he had warned that, unless there was a decision on the election soon, there would be "a stiffening" of the public attitude. He added that he still advocated the supervision of the election by the United Nations or some other international organization.

Meanwhile, reports were mounting that the military Government was conferring with civilians in an attempt to find some formula for installing a civilian provisonal regme pending elections.

These reports, from reliable sources but as yet not confirmed, are that members of the military junta and the Military Cabinet have been unable to agree on policy matters in finance and administration.

The names most prominent in speculation on this government, which presumably would be installed by the Army, are those of Dantes Belgarde, former Haitian Ambassador to Washington ,and three others well-known in political and civic circles — Edgar Nerenuma, Jean Batiste Cinas and Georges Cadet.

M. Dejoie said he had confirmed before the junta his Presidential candidacy and had declared that "by principle I am against the junta."

"We cannot continue to have a cascade of provisional governments," he said he had told the ruling body.

There have been six Governments, either provisional in fact on in nature, since last December, when President Paul E. Magliore was deposed and exiled.

M. Dejoie said that the chief of the junta, Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, had assured him that "as soon as peace could be restored he would give the date of the election."

General Kebreau "emphasized he himself had no political ambition," M. Dejoie continued. The candidate said the general had guaranteed that the election would "be absolutely free and impartial."

M. Dejoie did not comment on the junta's reaction to his charge that many of his friends and party members were under arrest.

These arrests were primarily among folowers of M. Dejoie and Daniel Fignolé, who was deposed as Provisional President last Friday. As far as is known the arrests were almost complete afternoon.

This capital has remained calm over the last twenty-four hours, and there are strong reports that the curfew, now enforced at 8 P. M., will be extended to 10 o'clock tomorrow or Saturday night.

CANDIDATE URGES EARLY HAITI VOTE

Duvalier Backs Election Plea by Others—Government Lacks Payroll Funds

By PAUL P. KENNEDY
Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, June 24—Dr. François Duvalier, one of the three principal candidates for the Presidency of Haiti, asked today for the earliest possible Presidential elections. He recommended late July, but said early August should be the latest.

In an interview, the candidate declared: "I feel the country is tired of the trouble of the last six months and is physically and financially exhausted."

He was asked what he proposed if the elections were not held by August. He replied simply that early elections were a mandate from the people since the overthrow of the Magliore Government.

Gen. Paul E. Magliore's Administration was overthrown and the President exiled last December after various attempts had been made not to hold elections.

Dr. Duvalier said his policy was "based on necessary harmony between the United States and Haiti so that the Government will be in a position to receive necessary assistance." He asserted that he felt more confident than ever of victory in an election.

Senator Louis Dejoie, another principal candidate, has asked for the earliest possible elections, as have other civic and political leaders. It is understood that a decision on this matter will have a significant effect on recognition of the present Administration by other countries. Thus far only the Dominican Republic, which with Haiti makes up the island of Hispaniola, has recognized the Haitian Government.

Payroll Funds Lacking

The military government, under a junta headed by Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, is still facing the problem of meeting the Government payroll Wednesday. The treasury is empty and no one in authority appeared to know from where the money would come.

There had been reports here that the United States had been approached for a loan to meet the payroll. It was not confirmed by the Haitian Government or by the United States Embassy here that a formal application had been made. Embassy sources were emphatic that no loan or grant of money was available for such a purpose.

Several of the leading merchants in Port-au-Prince have been asked to appear voluntarily at police headquarters. It was reported the merchants were merely being advised not to join in "subversive activities" against the Government. They also are being reminded of a decree prohibiting the closing of places of business.

The state of siege is being continued. As of this afternoon there has been no change in the 9 P. M. curfew.

Haiti curfew ends, business normal

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 8—(AP)—Haiti's midnight-to-dawn curfew ended Saturday. The new national police chief, Col. Pierre Paret, lifted that relic of the disorders which afflicted this Negro republic last month.

Provisional President Daniel Fignole's government pushed efforts to revive the wrecked economy and re-establish peace as a preliminary to calling a presidential election. But many Haitians feared fresh violence would arise from some undetermined quarter.

Communications operated normally. Stores, shops, factories and shipping offices hummed.

Haiti Bans Free Speech and Muzzles Press and Radio to Check 'Terror'

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 15 (AP)—Haiti's wobbly temporary government banned freedom of speech and muzzled the press, radio and judiciary today in an effort to stem unrest it called "a state of terror."

There was a hint the United States might step in to help this Negro island nation, whose people are mostly poor and illiterate, to solve the economic and social problems that led to the ouster of the dictator President, Gen. Paul Magloire, last December and riotous demonstrations since.

The new United States Ambassador, Gerald Drew, said in presenting his credentials to the seven-member Executive Council that he was ready to explore means by which the United States and Haiti might cooperate in finding solutions.

A general election is set for June 16.

Alarmed over a continuing threat of revolution, the Executive Council today banned all public demonstrations, speeches and the distribution of bulletins and writings aimed at "inciting the people to revolt." It also ruled out general strikes.

The council ordered heavy fines and imprisonment for all owners of newspapers or radio stations who release material inciting revolt.

It prohibited any court from ruling that the Executive Council is illegal or from refusing to recognize its authority.

All workers in Haiti's Labor Department later walked out, charging the Executive Council was the mouthpiece for Louis Dejoie and Daniel Fignole, two of the 10 candidates for the presidency.

Dr. Francois Duvalier, a presidential candidate who charges that the Council has rigged the voting, declared that the people were organizing to topple the government.

The council blamed "political terrorists" for a fire which destroyed scores of homes yesterday in the town of Jeramie, and for attempts to organize a march on Port au Prince.

Voter registration, started yesterday, proceeded slowly in Port au Prince. Outside the capital, Haitians in all five departments (states) refused to list their names.

Army Junta Seizes Haiti

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 14 (AP)—A military group seized power in Haiti today, booted Provisional President Daniel Fignole out of the country and set up a state of siege.

Crowds of sullen Haitians loyal to the popular Fignole demonstrated in the capital under the guns of the army, but there was no violence. A curfew was imposed at 8 p.m.

Heavily armed troops swarmed the streets. They barred all exits to Port au Prince. All communications were cut off with the five outside provinces.

The military junta announced the state of siege—a form of martial law—for all Haiti to cope with "the menaces of certain politicians constituting an imminent peril for the internal security of the state."

Troops were issued automatic pistols, rifles, sub-machine guns and tear gas grenades. The junta ordered them to patrol all towns and cities "to maintain order and guarantee security."

Ex-Haiti Chief Lands in Miami

MIAMI, Fla., June 15 (AP)—Daniel Fignole, ousted president of Haiti, arrived in Miami Saturday aboard a Haitian army plane.

Fignole was thrown out of office by a military junta after holding the presidency only 19 days.

In Haiti, lashing tropical rainstorms dampened the smouldering resentment of Haitian workers against the army's ouster of Fignole.

The army put up a strong show of force with a display of automatic pistols, clubs, rifles and submachineguns in the hands of police and soldiers. But the heavy downpour cooled desires for a violent outburst.

Passions among Fignole supporters were fanned by rumors that Fignole was killed by his army captors.

The three-man army junta, headed by Army Chief Brig. Gen. Antonion Kebreau, which now rules this troubled island republic, has not disclosed Fignole's whereabouts to the populace. Everywhere in Port Au Prince there were rising cries of "Where is Fignole?"

HAITI'S PRESIDENT OUSTED BY ARMY

3-Man Junta Deports Fignole and Promises Elections

Special to the New York Times.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 14—The Haitian Army ousted Provisional President Daniel Fignole today. Not a shot was fired.

A three-man military junta, headed by Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, took over and proclaimed a state of emergency throughout the republic. General Kebreau announced that an election would be decreed as soon as the Government had been reorganized.

The Army said it had ended M. Fignole's nineteen-day rule on the ground that the Provisional President was destroying the integrity of the army.

M. Fignole, who had headed Haiti's sixth regime since the ouster of Gen. Paul E. Magloire from the Presidency last December, was placed aboard a Coast Guard vessel. Accompanied by his wife, he was believed bound for exile in Colombia or Panama.

At the same time, more than twenty party bosses who were followers of M. Fignole were picked up by the Army and imprisoned.

The Cabinet ministers in the Fignole regime were also removed to prison. This action, taken late last night, was believed to be a security measure.

This capital was quiet today. Occasional well-armed police patrols could be seen on the streets.

The secrecy and precision of the Army coup astonished Haitians and foreign observers alike. It became known today that the Army had worked on plans for the coup all day yesterday at its headquarters opposite the National Palace. At the palace, meanwhile, M. Fignole had been busy signing dozens of new appointments and receiving visits from well-wishers and job-seekers.

The rift between the Army and M. Fignole started, it was said, when the Provisional President wrote a letter to General Kebreau last Saturday ordering him to run a loyalty check on every officer from captain to colonel.

The break widened, it was added, with M. Fignole's insistence on stressing his constitutional prerogatives as commando in chief.

An Army source said that M. Fignole had called General Kebreau out of bed at 2 A. M. one day this week to order Army transfers. The same source asserted that M. Fignole wanted to have civilian partisans put into the Army as officers and had asked that his own Army chauffeur be raised to the rank of sub-lieutenant.

Fignole Ousted at Night

General Kebreau was reported to have informed officers last night of the intended coup, calling it necessary to preserve Army unity. The Army's demands apparently were placed before M. Fignole at the National Palace at 11 P. M. following a Cabinet meeting. The Provisional President signed a short letter of resignation.

At 10:30 this morning, General Kebreau announced over the Voice of the Republic of Haiti that the Army had taken over to return peace to th enation and to organize free and honest elections. He said the military junta would assure protection to foreigners and Haitians alike and pledged that international accords and conventions would be respected.

General Kebreau made his proclamation from the Dessaling Barracks. He was flanked by his fellow junta members, Col. Emile Zamor and Col. Adrien Valville.

Submachine-gun-carrying officers from all branches of Haiti's armed services crowded into the reception room and warmly congratulated Haiti's fifth provisional Government since December.

The junta named two colonels, a lieutenant colonel and four captains to head Ministries.

Cantave Aide Named

Lieut. Col. Gaston Georges, present commander of the barracks, who stood beside the former army chief, Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave, during the brief flare-up of violence last month, was named to direct the Department of Interior and National Defense.

The other Cabinet members are:

Finance—Col. Maicepas Alcindor.
Foreign Affairs—Col. Louis Roumain.
Justice and Labor—Capt. André Fareau.
Public Works and Agriculture—Capt. Oswald Hyppolite of the Army Engineers.
Commerce and National Economy—Capt. Christophe Mervilus.
Public Health and National Education—Capt. Gerald Boyer of the Army Health Service.

Fignole Cites "Difficulties"

PORT-AU-PRINCE, June 14 (AP)—Also in his broadcast today, General Kebreau read to the nation a letter of resignation quoting M. Fignole as saying he had taken over at a time when "civil war menaced the country I love."

"It added that he had tried to establish a climate of peace favorable for elections, but that in the presence of "difficulties of all sorts" he was obliged to submit his resignation.

The political turmoil here began when President Magloire tried to extend his term of office and was forced into exile Dec. 13.

Chief Justice Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis took over as chief of state but resigned Feb. 2.

On Feb. 7, Frank Slyvain was named Provisional President. He lasted until April 2.

Nine Presidential candidates then set up an Executive Council to govern pending elections. But on May 21, General Cantave placed Haiti under military rule and ousted the council. A short-lived civil war flared four days later.

Then M. Fignole was inaugurated as Provisional President. He accepted the resignation of General Cantave as Army chief of staff and named General Kebreau as his successor.

The months of political turmoil, interspersed with crippling general strikes and violence, have virtually wrecked an economy that was not too firm even before Haiti's immediate troubles started.

The Government is deep in the red. The coffee crop, a chief revenue source, is atone of its lowest points in history. Tourist trade is on the skids.

2 Candidates Hail Coup

PORT-AU-PRINCE, June 14 (UP) — Two leading Presidential candidates expressed satisfaction today with the Army's seizure of power.

"The Army acted properly," said Dr. Francois Duvalier. "Fignole was appointed by gentleman's agreement to carry out elections. He never mentioned a date for elections, and talked as if he was installed in the place for a full term."

Senator Louis Dejoie said he had never expected that M. Fignole would last.

HAITI JUNTA JAILS MANY OPPONENTS

An Uneasy Calm Prevails in the Capital—Strikes by Business Outlawed

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, June 17—An uneasy peace dominated the Haitian capital today, but arrests were filling the penitentiary and jails throughout the country.

After a fiery week-end in which troops shot pointblank into mobs and arsonists and looters threatened to destroy large parts of the capital city, thre was a degree of normality.

As initial reports and rumors simmered down, it appeared that the number of deaths during Saturday night's disorders would be fifty to sixty. The total of wounded is more difficult to determine but the prevailing figure is about 200.

The military government under a junta of three headed by Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau has left no doubt in the minds of the populace that it means stern business in maintaining order.

New Outbreak Possible

There was also little doubt that the temper of the followers of the deposed provision president, Daniel Fignolé, was stil at fever pitch and could explode at any moment.

The police, however, were extremely active in snuffing out any show of this temper by whisking away all persons who could possibly lead any opposition action. It appeared that the majority of arrests were among the followers of M. Fignolé.

F. Fignolé resigned at military gunpoint Friday morning. He was flown in a military plane to Miami Saturday and escorted by two Haitian officers to a commercial plane. He then flew to New York.

The next in number of arrests apparently were the followers of Senator Louis Dejoie, a presidential candidate. Max Bolte, a highly placed, member of M. Dejoie's strategy staff and an under Secretary of Interior in the executive council that M. Fignolé's coup replaced, was among those in custody today. It was reported that virtually all of M. Dejoie's high council were similarly under arrest.

Another indication that General Kebreau's regime was determined to keep a lid on the country was the publication of a decree making the business strike illegal and summarily punishable by severe fines and prison sentences. The decree provided for the expulsion of any foreign business man closing his establishment.

Heretofore business strikes have been almost directly responsible for the downfall of most of the five governments that have been in power between Dec. 15, when the regime of Gen. Paul E. MNaglore was ousted, and the time of the present junta's rise to control.

By MICHAEL JAMES

Daniel Fignolé, the deposed provisional president of Haiti, charged here yesterday that a group of ambitious army officers intended to rule that country.

M. Fignolé was ousted last Friday by a three-man junta controlled by Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, Army Chief of Staff, and deported by plane. Saturday night and early Sunday the army put down Fignolist demonstrations in Port-au-Prince with a loss of more than fifty lives.

In an interview in the Hotel Cameron, 41 West Eighty-sixth Street, M. Fignolé said that during his nineteen days in office General Kebreau remained "undisciplined" concerning orders properly emanating from M. Fignolé as chief executive and commander in chief of the armed forces.

"He started reforms, which I did not order, transferred officers about, and did other things which are properly the job of the president," explained M. Fignolé.

M. Fignolé said that under his regime Haiti was peaceably returning toward normality and that he tried to persuade the Army that it was subject to the rule of the civil government. He conceded that he had failed to win Gen. Kebreau over to his way of thinking and that "now he wants to take the power either for himself or for another."

Duvallier Suspected

The exiled president said that the army was not necessarily interested in having one of its officers as a dictatorial president, but that rather it hoped to be able to place a man in the job who would be amenable to army control.

"I suspect," said Mr. Fignolé, "that the man they have in mind is Duvallier."

François Duvallier has been one of M. Fignolé's numerous opponents in the political battle that has raged in Haiti since the former dictator, Gen. Paul E. Magloire, was ousted last December.

M. Fignolé said that he did not wish to hazard a guess as to how far his numerous supporters would go in their opposition to the junta although he said that he had by far the largest political following in Haiti.

In his considered opinion, he said, there are no external political or economic pressures complicating the Haitian situation. had repeatedly warned him of danger from the Dominican Republic, but that "this was just lying information to take my attention off what he was doing in Haiti."

M. Fignolé said the way he was deposed was "pure gangsterism." He was arrested Thursday night while conducting a Cabinet meeting and driven off into the night in an automobile with a guard of four police lieutenants.

At Least 50 Die in Haiti Slum Riots

Hundreds Wounded Denouncing Junta

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 16 (AP)—The Army and supporters of ousted provisional President Daniel Fignole clashed in a 12-hour bloodbath in the slums of Port au Prince today that left at least 50 persons dead and hundreds wounded.

The death toll was expected to run much higher. Hospitals and the Port au Prince morgue were filled with bodies. One of the dead was a pregnant woman only a few days from childbirth.

The Army turned three slum areas of the capital into a shooting gallery, firing machine guns and rifles into rioting crowds in the streets, dropping civilians by the scores.

Machine gunners stitched bullets through the sides of the flimsy shacks crammed with people.

An estimated 1,000 persons were herded into trucks at bayonet point and carted off to jail.

The Fignolists retaliated with fire that bathed the slums in eerie light in the pre-dawn darkness.

MIDNIGHT DEMONSTRATION

The Fignolists poured into the streets at midnight to denounce the three-man military junta which ousted Fignole in a bloodless coup Friday and forced him to exile in the United States.

The squalid districts of La Saline, Portail St. Josef and Belair turned into battlefields as truck loads of soldiers streamed in to crush the outburst.

Ambulances carried off the dead and wounded. One ambulance attendant said he counted 48 bodies, not including those buried on the scene by soldiers.

Bodies kept arriving at hospitals and the refrigerated morgue in a steady stream throughout the night.

Rioters dumped huge stones down on the soldiers in the streets from overhanging roofs.

They stormed a tax office and burned it down. A government warehouse was torn to pieces. Several shops were put to the torch.

Telephone communications with Port au Prince were out.

The violence gathered momentum through the night. As church bells began pealing the call to early Sunday mass for devout Roman Catholic Haitians, more soldiers poured into the streets and began herding civilians into trucks at bayonet point.

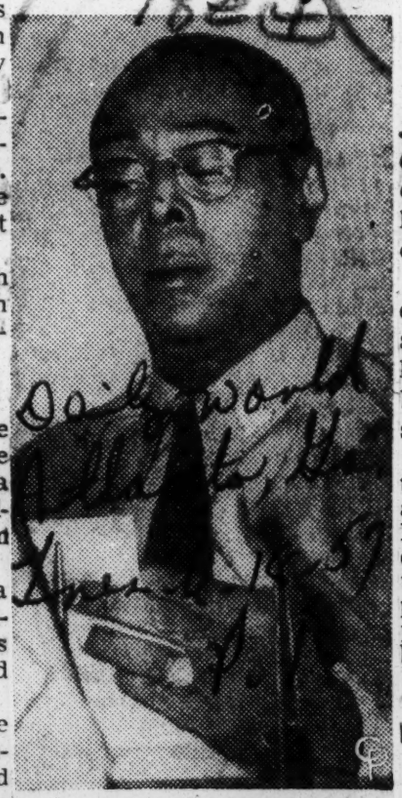
FLIGHTS CANCELLED

Pan American Airways cancelled all flights at the Port au Prince airport. The air terminal usually bustling with activity, was deserted.

Many residents of the slum areas began voluntary evacuation of their homes for fear of further outbreaks.

The military junta headed by Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, the army chief of staff, rushed truck loads of soldiers into the provinces to keep order lest Fignolists turn to violence there.

Takes Over in Haiti



GEN. ANTONIO KEBREAU (above), Army Chief of Staff, overthrew Provisional President Daniel Fignole of Haiti in a bloodless coup and set up a military junta to rule the country and hold Presidential elections. Gen. Kebreau heads the junta. Fignole went into exile. It was the sixth time that rule of Haiti has been switched since President Magloire was ousted.

Principals in Military Coup in Hait

Daniel Fignole

Associated Press

Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau

Raymon Nazon, a former secretary of finance, said in an article in the newspaper La Montée that the succession of six provisional governments since the oustering of former President Paul E. Magloire last December had acquired funds only by borrowing from the National Bank of Haiti on Government bonds.

This situation, he added, cannot continue long because the bank itself had said that it has reached an end of its resources.

Loyalty Checks Ordered in Haiti

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 23 (AP)—Provisional President Daniel Fignole has ordered his army chief to run a loyalty check on every army officer from captain to colonel.

Fignole's action was disclosed today as rumors persisted of an attempt to unseat him, just as four governments before him have been unseated since December.

As commander-in-chief of the armed forces, Fignole sent a letter to Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau demanding clearcut details on "the acts and attitudes" of officers who took part in street clashes that plunged the Capital into a brief civil war May 28.

HAITI HELD BANKRUPT

Financier Says Six Regimes Have Borrowed Funds

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti June 23 (AP)—One of Haiti's leading financiers said today the national treasury was bankrupt.

18e(4) 1957

Haiti Civil War Halted But Nation Is Tense as New Leader Takes Rule

Inquirer
Nov. 6-27-57
Philadelphia, Pa.

Swearing-In Greeted by Wild Joy

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 26 (AP).—Daniel Fignole, a forceful young leader of Haiti's workers, was inaugurated provisional President today, thus halting civil war—at least for a few hours.

A crowd of 40,000 persons, massed in the square around the Presidential Palace, went wild at the swearing-in ceremony.

Workers and peasants took over the streets, rolling in the grass and dust in an ecstasy of joy. Hundreds fired shots into the air.

But the atmosphere remained explosive. Police stood at all street intersections, trigger fingers ready.

SEARCH CARS FOR ARMS

Vigilantes armed with clubs and stones roamed the city, halting all automobiles in a search for weapons.

Two hundred American tourists, trapped in their hotels during 24 hours of wild shooting and artillery fire when civil war threatened, were trying to leave the country. All airline schedules to the Caribbean island were canceled.

Scores of Haitians were killed or wounded in the firing yesterday and today, but it was impossible to establish any accurate count of casualties. One estimate put the death toll at 80.

ARMY HEAD RESIGNS

One of the provisional President's first acts was to accept the resignation of Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave, the Army chief who had ruled Haiti since last Tuesday.

A challenge to Cantave's command of the Army by the Haiti police chief, Col. Pierre Armand, had threatened civil war in Haiti. In his resignation, Cantave said "bitter political passions" had culminated in the troops' engaging in "fratricidal battle."

Both Cantave and Armand stood at Fignole's side as he was sworn in.

REPLACES CANTAVE

Col. Antonio Kebreau, commander of the Southern Military District, was named Army chief in Cantave's place.

Fignole, 43, a mathematics professor noted for his pile-driving oratory and somewhat leftist leanings, promised speedy "free and honest" elections. A presidential election has been scheduled for June 16. Fignole himself is a leading candidate.

In his proclamation, the new president declared:

"This Republic of Haiti under my Administration will have a true democratic government. There will be no dictatorship. The United States doesn't like dictatorships and neither do I."

He appealed to all stores and business to reopen. He said he would pull Haiti out of its economic chaos.

Inquirer
P. 8

In his campaign speeches he has stressed improvement of schools and education facilities.

Batteries fired a 21-gun salute to Fignole, who has been rated by many in this Negro republic as a probable winner in any honest popular vote in Haiti's turbulent presidential campaign.

Fignole's inauguration was the solution agreed upon by five ill-assorted elements—his own supporters, the adherents of Dr. Francois Duvalier and Clement Jumelle, two of the 10 candidates for chief executive, and Cantave and Armand.

ORGANIZED STRIKES

The attitude of Dr. Louis Dejoie, another leading candidate, was still a question.

Dejoie, a wealthy planter and industrialist favored by Haiti's mulatto aristocracy, organized tight city-wide strikes and lockouts which paralyzed the capital of 200,000 last week in an effort to force Cantave to resign. He was reported to have fled to his country home after an attempt on his life by mobs. But this was discounted by informed sources.

Dejoie in a special message to the people urged them to be calm, but declared he would continue his fight for the presidency.

LEAVES STRONGHOLD

Civil war broke out yesterday when Armand attempted to take over command of the Army from Cantave.

Shortly after noon today, Cantave emerged smiling from Dessalines barracks, where he had hold up with 700 soldiers when Armand, with Dejoie backing, attempted to oust him.

WAR IN HAITI ENDS; TEACHER IS PRESIDENT

Daily Tribune
Nov. 6-27-57
Chicago, Ill.
P. 1

Fignole on Job; Crowds Rejoice

HAITI

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 26 (AP)—Daniel Fignole, a mathematics professor, was inaugurated provisional president of this republic today, ending for the moment a crisis that threatened to plunge the nation into civil war.

Thousands of Haitians, workers and peasants, immediately took over the streets of this bullet-spattered capital in wild celebration. They rolled upon the grass surrounding the presidential palace and in the dusty streets.

End Threat to Army

Civil war was averted as Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave walked out of Dessalines barracks, followed by hundreds of his soldiers. This ended a threat of Col. Pierre Armand, who tried to take over Cantave's job as army chief of staff, to smash the barracks by artillery and tanks.

Both Cantave and Armand were at Gignole's side at the inaugural ceremony. Armand

FIGNOLE

is to retire from the army. Its command remains under Cantave until a new army chief of staff is appointed.

Col. Antonio Kebreau, commander of the southern military district, is rated most likely to get the job. Cantave indicated he will step out as soon as a new chief is chosen.

Scores Are Slain

Fignole's assumption of the presidency touched off big popular demonstrations. He has been rated as having an excellent chance to be elected president. His first act was to promise speedy "free and honest elections."

"This republic of Haiti under my administration will have a true democratic government," Fignole said. "There will be no dictatorship. The United States doesn't like dictatorships and neither do I."

He also pledged close friendly relations with neighboring countries, particularly the United States, and quick steps to re-establish order.

Rival Urges Calm

Former Senator Louis Dejoie in a special message urged the Haitian people to be calm and reminded them that he intends to continue to fight vigorously for the presidency. Reports that Dejoie had fled were denied. Dejoie was one of the main backers of Armand.

Scores of Haitians died or were wounded yesterday in mob violence. No one could officially estimate the number of casualties which occurred when mobs ranged the streets overturning automobiles, hurling stones, pillaging and attacking other Haitians who favored other presidential candidates.

Daily Tribune
P. 7

There were reports that planes, presumably under Armand's orders, had bombed Dessalines barracks early today without dislodging Cantave.

The seven man executive council was apparently not functioning. Cantave threw it out of office last Tuesday and took control.

Tourists are "Prisoners"

All airlines canceled schedules to and from Haiti. There is no telephone communication in Port au Prince, which even in the best of times has one of the world's worst phone systems.

Two hundred North American tourists remained "prisoners." in their hotels thruout the night, no one daring to venture out on dangerous streets overflowing with stone hurlers, club wielders and trigger happy Haitians. The United States embassy offered refuge to all American's citizens who requested it.

The city was excited and tense. Troops searched all passengers in automobiles for arms. Vigilante committees armed with clubs stopped cars and yanked out any persons carrying weapons.

Communications with the outside world were resumed this morning after having been shutdown since 1 p. m. Saturday.

Haitian Natives Stage Political Demonstration

[Associated Press Wirephoto]

Natives in Haitian village near Port au Prince demonstrating in support of Army Chief Brig. Gen. Leon Cantava, who was battling Police Chief Pierre Armand for control of army prior to inauguration yesterday of Daniel Fignole as provisional president of country.

Turmoil Since 1492

Haiti's History Etched in Blood

By WILLIAM KENNEDY
Herald Staff Writer

Since its discovery by Christopher Columbus in 1492 the island of Haiti has been torn with bloodshed and turmoil.

Its inhabitants when Columbus arrived were Indians. The Spaniards who followed Columbus slaughtered the Indians or worked them to death in search of gold.

By 1512 Negro slaves were imported from Africa. Not long afterward the Spaniards abandoned the island for more lucrative prospects on the new world's mainland.

French and English buccaneers then used Haiti as a base and in 1697 the part which these buccaneers and their descendants had occupied was ceded to France. The colony of St. Dominique, based on slavery, grew and from this came the Negroes' struggle for freedom.

When they achieved political rights in 1789, whites protested. Struggles followed in which France and England were allied against the Negroes. Toussaint L'Overture was a leader in the war for independence. The final battle was in November, 1803, when Jean Jacques Dessalines defeated Richambeau, French leader, in battle.

Independence was declared Jan. 1, 1804, and Dessalines was made governor for life and later crowned himself emperor. He began his reign by slaughtering all whites. He was assassinated in 1806 for tyranny. In 1821 the Spanish portion of the island — now known as the Dominican Republic — declared its independence.

Revolt and turmoil followed and Haiti went into an economic, educational and moral decline. In 1915 the U.S. Marines intervened to halt a revolution and U.S. naval officers took over administrative functions with the plan being to get Haiti back on its feet.

Two years later the naval commander dissolved the Haitian Congress and dictated a new Constitution. In an investigation by the U.S. Senate in 1921 it was shown that the original intention of the occupation of the country had been ignored.

Pressure came from within Haiti and from other Latin American countries for the U.S. to end its breach of sovereignty. This was done under President Franklin Roosevelt in 1934, when a gradual withdrawal of the U.S. military was completed.

Haiti has had frequent border disputes with the Dominican Republic, the most violent one being in 1937, when Dominican troops massacred 10,000 to 15,000 Haitians.

Haiti's recent political troubles began during the tenure of President Paul Magliore, who was elected in 1950. He assumed dictatorial powers last December.

The country went on a general strike. The passive resistance worked and Magliore resigned and went into exile in Paris.

Joseph Nemours Piere-Louis, Supreme Court president, was the next in line of fast shufflers in and out of the presidential slot. He was ousted by another general srike in February and Frank Sylvain, a lawyer, was named provisional president.

Sylvain resigned under pressure April 3 and an Army junta, led by Brig. Gen. L. M. Cantave took over the country's leadership. Last month, with political wrangling still going strong, Cantave resigned as army chief and two leaders of the council resigned and threw their support to Daniel Fignole.

Fignole became provisional president. He lasted 19 days and was ousted last Friday by the junta led by Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau.

Observers ascribe much of the unrest to politicking and general mistrust of the political leaders. Underlying this is the controversy and discrimination between light and dark-skinned Negroes.

POPULATION — 3,305,000. Ninety per cent of population is pure Negro; remainder is mulatto.

AREA — 10,700 square miles.

LOCATION — Occupies the western third of the island of Hispaniola, other portion being the Dominican Republic. Island is between Cuba and Puerto Rico in the Greater Antilles.

GOVERNMENT — A republic, governed by a president and a two-house Legislature: the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

CAPITAL — Port-au-Prince.

LANGUAGE — French and a French Creole dialect.

Haiti At a Glance

HAITI JUNTA FACES COMPLEX ISSUES

Leaders of Week-Old Regime State Intention of Keeping Power Until Elections

By PAUL P. KENNEDY
Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, June 22—The coming week is likely to decide the fate of the military Government now controlling the Haitian republic, observers here believe.

The week this regime has been in power has been an eventful on beginning with violence and ending with organizational confusion which continues. It is felt that the manner of resolving the confusion and other pressing problems, and the length of time this takes, will determine the Government's future.

The Government is headed by a three-man junta in which Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau is the ranking member. The two others are Col. Emile Zamor and Col. Adrian Valville.

These three, in an interview, left no doubt of their intention to remain in power until elections have been called. The interview consisted of answers by the whole junta to written questions. This in itself was considered significant, since previously it was General Kebreau who did all the answering.

In one of the questions it was noted that military governments here in Haiti had invariably attempted to continue themselves in power. The present Government was asked whether it might have that in mind.

'No Continuance in Power'

The junta answered: "There will be no continuance in power and we give formal guarantees for that."

The junta also reasserted its stand that "absolutely free" elections would be held as soon as "administrative departments are organized and calm returns to the country."

The junta indicated that the period of political arrests, which slackened off toward the end of the week, was not yet over. A question regarding the arrests brough the answer that a military commission had the power **to order arrests and "legal measures will be taken against all those who are engaged in subversive activities."**

The junta confirmed a report that most of the sixty-seven Army officers who had been involuntarily retired since December were summoned by the Army this week. The junta explained that "instructions were given them upon the subject of their comportment within the present crisis."

One officer who had been called in said privately: "They read us the riot act and took away our guns."

Troop Information Withheld

The junta declined to comment on reports that troops considered loyal to Daniel Fignolé, provisional President who was deposed when the junta took over, had been transferred out of the capital. It observed that information on the disposition of troops was "classified in all armies of the world."

One difficult problem facing the military government in the coming week will be meeting the government payroll next Wednesday. There have been numerous reports that the United States would be asked for a $2,000,000 loan for this purpose, but as of today the Embassy here had not received a formal request.

If some source of funds is not found, Army personnel and government workers cannot be paid because the treasury has no money and the National Bank is unwilling to advance more.

A 9 P.M. curfew is still in force here. The country has been under a technical state of siege since the present Government replaced President Figrolé and sent him into exile in the United States.

ON-THE-SPOT REPORT
Star P. A-2

Bankruptcy Haunts Chaotic Haiti

Sun. 6-9-57

By JAMES F. CUNNINGHAM

PORT-AU-PRINCE. — Haiti is headed for economic and political bankruptcy unless elections and stable government are achieved soon.

Washington D.C.

That is the opinion of foreign observers who have witnessed a year-long economic decline, accelerated by over six months of almost continuous political crisis in this Negro nation of 3.5 million people.

Yet, the Caribbean island republic seems little nearer to the presidential ballot boxes today than when the first of a series of general strikes ousted the last elected Chief Executive, Gen. Paul E. Magloire, December 13, 1956.

Since that date, four provisional governments—including a short-lived military regime—have joined the passing parade. Twice this year, elections have been scheduled and registration officially begun. But each time some combination of candidates has maneuvered to bring down the government—apparently for fear that the election would not go its way under the existing regime.

Daniel Fignole, the 43-year-old labor leader who was installed as Provisional President with the blessing of Port-au-Prince mobs on May 26, immediately pledged elections "as soon as possible."

There is some speculation already, however, as to whether Mr. Fignole will stay in the white marble Palais Nationale long enough to see elections through. One political opponent gives him no more than 30 days.

Serious Challenges

Mr. Fignole is confronted on one hand by a severe depression and the solid opposition of businessmen; on the other, by hungry, poverty-ridden followers who want to cash in immediately on his lavish campaign promises — which include a 500 per cent increase of the minimum wage.

Other Fignole problems will be to hold together a loosely wrapped political alliance with two other presidential candidates and keep in line an often meddlesome army whose officers are largely partisans of those other candidates.

As if that were not enough, Mr. Fignole has stirred a public controversy by announcing himself still a candidate even before scheduling elections. Many hold that it is unconstitutional in this second oldest republic in the hemisphere for a president—even a provisional one—to seek re-election.

Meanwhile, the economic situation in Haiti—which is about the size of Maryland—is moving rapidly from very bad to worse.

Apprehensive merchants have been retrenching since the mob action which preceded Mr. Fignole's ris to power. They are canceling big orders, withdrawing shipments from customs on a piecemeal, daily-need basis and taking other measures to hold inventories on their shelves to a minimum.

Economic Woes Double

Heavy transfers of funds from the Banque Nationale d'Haiti to the local branch of the Royal Bank of Canada are reported. Haitian government employes were late receiving their last checks and merchants who cashed them reported that they were not being accepted for deposit.

Two steamship companies—Alcoa and its Canadian subsidiary, Saguenay Terminals Ltd.—have discontinued their usual Haiti service for two months. Customs brokers reported that shipments are piling up in the warehouses because importers cannot pay for them. Some United States and Canadian firms have stopped credit and require Haitian importers to pay cash.

These developments come at a time when the Haitian economy was already scraping bottom—the combined result of a poor coffee crop last year, sagging world sisal prices and the effect of political uncertainties on tourism.

The capital area's nearly 1,000 hotel rooms have not been as much as 10 per cent filled for several weeks. Although Haiti's political difficulties have caused tourists nothing more than inconvenience to date, the news has made them jittery.

Unemployment—chronic in over-populated Haiti—is mounting. Per capita income—never over $100—is projected at only $80 this year. A skilled mason or plumber makes as little as $2 a day. The minimum wage is 70 cents.

Political crisis is not new to Haiti. During the first century of its history Presidents often became dictatorial and as often came to a premature bloody end. The turnover became so rapid in 1915 that the United States was prompted to send in the Marines to restore order.

Since the withdrawal of United States administrators in the 1930s, Haitian Presidents have served out most of their terms—even though the last three (Lescaut, Estime and Magloire) wound up in exile.

Through it all the Haitian people have established somewhat of a record in catching up with an unpopular chief executive, even when he had the guns on his side.

The present political difficulties began when they employed general strike to rid themselves of Gen. Magloire, who gave indications of wanting to perpetuate himself beyond the limits of his six-year term.

It is often said that every Haitian either considers himself President or wants the office. The post-Magloire vacuum made it look that way. At least a dozen men threw their hats in the ring. Political parties—as they are known in the United States—do not exist in Haiti. But four candidates quickly gathered followings and surged out in front of the field.

All the candidates agree on one thing: The importance to Haiti of close ties with the United States. They vie with each other in claiming ability to promote friendly relations; so far the chaotic campaigning has heard not a single anti-American utterance.

The Chief Candidates

The grouping and regrouping of these four factions with one another has been kaleidoscopic and has been responsible for the frequent upsets of provisional regimes. The four leaders are:

Mr. Fignole, dapper hope of the sprawling Port-au-Prince slums and infant labor movement. The United States diplomats regard him as decidedly leftist. Although he sometimes employs a Marxist vocabulary and dialectics, however, neither they nor his opponents have branded him a Communist as yet. An untiring orator, he has been known to deliver four 3-hour radio addresses in a single day. His popularity is centered largely in the capital.

Dr. Francois Duvallier, soft-spoken, mild-mannered physician who counts among his partisans some of the most fiery black-supremacists in Haiti. He campaigns as the political successor to President Dumarais Estime, whose social reforms were aimed at raising the educational and living standards of the predominantly black rural population. His strength is in the army officer corps and the North—especially Gonaive, the birthplace of Haitian independence and the nation's third largest city.

Senator Louis Dejoie, agronomist and agricultural industrialist. He champions private enterprise and foreign investment. He campaigns on not having to steal public money because he already has enough. His backing includes most of the mulatto "elite" and the Haitian-Syrian community, who between them control the nation's commerce. He also has widespread—both urban and rural—support in his native South.

Clement Jumelle — brilliant, wealthy, American-educated attorney. He had a big bulge on radio and newspaper publicity until the Fignole mobs destroyed the pro-Jumelle studios and presses during the May 25th disorders. He has powerful friends among the army's high brass. His popularity suffers somewhat from his being under indictment for alleged irregularities as Magloire's Minister of Finance.

Back-Room Deal

It was a back-room, political deal between three of these men that ended the 36 hours of civil strife and mob rule which made headlines in the United States two weeks ago. Mr. Fignole abandoned a partnership with Senator Dejoie, and allied himself with Dr. Duvallier and Mr. Jumelle in return for their agreement to his becoming provisional president.

On May 26, Mr. Fignole was inaugurated as Provisional President and Col. Anthony Kebreau, identified as a Duvallier sympathizer, was sworn in as the new army chief. Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave, army chief of staff, and Police Chief Col. Pierre Armand were both retired. Gen. Cantave was thus spared the exile planned for him if his military rival, Col. Armand, had prevailed.

On May 27, Mr. Fignole announced a cabinet which included Jumelle and Duvallier men, but seated his own partisans with the key portfolios. Senator Dejoie declined invitations to participate and declared an attitude of "neutrality—neither for nor against" the Fignole government.

Mr. Fignole immediately pledged protection to private enterprise, encouragement of foreign investment and respect for all international commitments. He also promises more jobs, higher wages and a better standard of living. Comforting as those words might sound, thoughtful Haitians say they would rather hear the announcement of an election date and an end to the new government's ban on political activity.

Mr. Cunningham is a former Washington newsman now living in Haiti and writing on Caribbean affairs.

Haiti Restores Order
Post & Times Herald P. 1
Fignole Takes Helm

Mon. 5-27-57 Washington D.C.

By Francis L. McCarthy

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 26 (LP)—Daniel Fignole took office as provisional President of Haiti today to end a 24-hour civil war that turned this Capital City into a battleground and left as many as 80 persons dead.

In a brief ceremony at the Presidential Palace, Fignole promised elections "as soon as possible" to end the six-month-old Haitian political crisis. Some 10,000 cheering aherents who massed outside the palace snakedanced through the streets in celebration. Sporadic rifle fire could be heard in parts of the city.

Fignole organized an administration composed of three of the four major political parties, squeezing out Louis Dejoie, who with Fignole, Clement Jumelle and Dr. Francois Duvalier had been engaged in a four-cornered race for the presidency.

Jumelle and Duvalier apparently made a deal with Fignole

at the expense of Dejoie. But Dejoie broadcast a message to his followers urging them sons were injured, but that no one in the garrison was killed.

The fortress was subjected to a barrage of fire from two 75 mm. Howitzers dug in at the Champs de Mars. One of Col. Armand's planes dropped a 200-pound bomb on the fortress at the height of the gunfight yesterday afternoon.

Crowds exploded in the streets in a wave of looting and violence. Businesses and private residences were sacked. This correspondent came under fire. Three radio stations, organs of the parties supporting Gen. Cantave, were destroyed as well as a newspaper.

Associated Press

DANIEL FIGNOLE
. . . provisional President

to accept the situation and not create any trouble.

Order Restored Slowly

Order returned slowly. Gun shots could be heard through the city during the night. Police and roving mobs stopped automobiles and searched them for weapons. The city still was isolated by air. Cable offices opened and then said they were closing.

The new regime disposed of the quarrel that developed among the military and erupted into outright warfare yesterday by picking Col. Antoine Kebreau, commandant of the Military Department of the South, as Army Chief of Staff.

Sources said Gen. Leon Cantave, who ousted a civilian junta last Monday and took over the government, would resign as chief of staff, and Col. Pierre Armand, whose forces clashed with those of Cantave at Dessalines Barracks yesterday, was reappointed to his old post of police chief.

The prefect of Port au Prince, Rene Laforest, ranking municipal government official, announced this morning that Fignole had accepted the provisional presidency as a "high patriotic duty." The announcement was made on Radio Commerce, the only one of the city's five radio stations on the air.

At 8:30 a. m. a proclamation supporting Fignole and signed by Jumelle and Duvalier was read on the radio. At 11:10 a. m., the brief inauguration ceremony was held at the Presidential Palace.

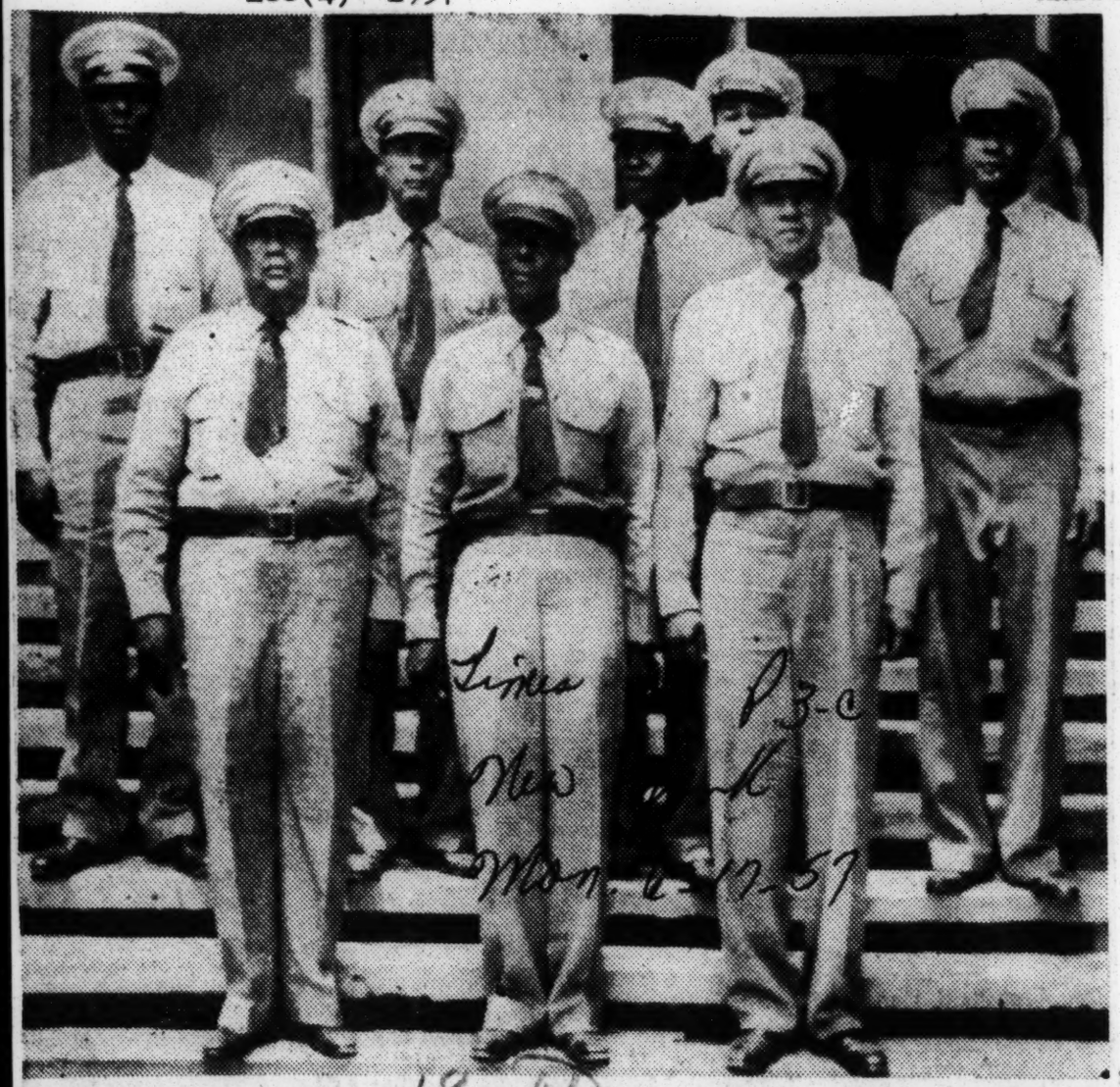
Fignole received a 21-gun salute, although as a provisional president he should only have received three. The reason for the full salute was not explained.

[The Associated Press quoted Fignole as saying: "This republic of Haiti under my administration will have a true democratic government. There will be no dictatorship. The United States doesn't like dictatorships and neither do I."]

Fighting Near U. S. Embassy

Political sources said 80 persons were killed in yesterday's fighting that spread through the city and came so close to the U. S. Embassy that the building was spattered by at least three bullets. Roman Catholic church sources estimated 35 dead.

The United Press counted eight bodies in the aftermath of fighting downtown, including three lieutentants, a corporal, a private and three civilians. A sourse at Dessalines Garrison said a number of



Associated Press Wirephoto

MARTIAL RULE IN HAITI: The three-man junta that overthrew the Government of Provisional President Daniel Fignole meets with military Cabinet at Port-au-Prince. Junta members are, from left in front row: Col. Emile Zamor, Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau and Col. Adrien Valville. M. Fignole's supporters and Army clashed yesterday in a 12-hour riot.

Haiti's Helm Taken Over By Fignole

War Averted, But Tension Still Runs High

By The Associated Press

Port au Prince, May 26.—Daniel Fignole, a forceful young leader of Haiti's workers, was inaugurated provisional President today, thus averting civil war—at least for a few hours.

A crowd of 10,000 massed in the square around the presidential palace went wild at the swearing-in ceremony.

Workers and peasants took over the streets, rolling in the grass and in the dust in ecstasy. Hundreds fired shots into the air.

Remains Explosive

But the atmosphere remained explosive. Police stood at all street intersections, with guns ready.

Vigilantes armed with clubs and stones roamed the city, halting all automobiles in a search for arms.

Two hundred American tourists, trapped in their hotels during 24 hours of wild shooting and artillery fire when civil war threatened, were trying to leave the country. All airline schedules to the Caribbean island were canceled.

Scores of Haitians were killed or wounded in the firing yesterday and today, but it was impossible to establish any accurate count of casualties.

Accepts Resignation

One of the provisional President's first acts was to accept the resignation of Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave, the army chief who had ruled Haiti since last Tuesday.

A challenge to Cantave's command of the army by Haiti's police chief, Col. Pierre Armand, had threatened civil war in Haiti. Both Cantave and Armand stood at Fignole's side as he was sworn in.

Col. Antonio Kebreau, commander of the Southern Military District, was named army chief in Cantave's place.

Fignole, 43-year-old mathematics professor noted for his pile-driving oratory and somewhat leftist leanings, promised speedy "free and honest" elections.

Rated as Winner

He declared his dislike of dictatorships and promised to establish law and order and preserve good relations with the United States.

Associated Press Wirephoto

DANIEL FIGNOLE

Fignole has been rated by many in this Negro republic as probably a winner in any honest popular vote in Haiti's turbulent presidential campaign.

Fignole's inauguration was the solution agreed upon by five ill-assorted elements—his own supporters, the adherents of Dr. Francois Duvalier and Clement Jumelle, two of the 10 candidates for chief executive, and Cantave and Armand.

Civil war threatened to break out yesterday when Armand attempted to take over command of the army from Cantave.

The attitude of Dr. Louis Dejoie, another leading candidate, was still a question.

Dejoie, a wealthy planter and industrialist favored by Haiti's mulatto aristocracy, organized tight city-wide strikes and lockouts that paralyzed the capital of 200,000 last week, in an effort to force Cantave to resign from military rule.

He was reported to have fled to his country home after an attempt on his life by mobs, but this was discounted by informed sources.

Dejoie, in a special message to the people, urged them to be calm, but declared he would continue his fight for the presidency. It was known that he felt his chances had been injured, and he was expected to make some new move.

It was obvious that the partnership of Dejoie and Fignole, w' o teamed in supporting the Executive Council that ruled from early April until ousted last Tuesday by Cantave, had been broken.

The threat of civil war was resolved shortly after noon when Cantave emerged smiling from Dessalines Barracks, where he had holed up with 700 soldiers when Armand, with Dejoie backing, attempted to oust him yesterday.

From his stronghold, Cantave had called upon his supporters in the five outer provinces to march upon the capital.

Armand, in turn, had threatened to blast the barracks into bits with tank and artillery fire.

Fignole had been rated a leading candidate for election because of his hold upon color-conscious Haiti's dark-skinned workers and peasants in the cities and mountainous country districts, in contrast to Dejoie's strength with the mulattos.

In his proclamation, the new President declared:

"This republic of Haiti under my Administration will have a true democratic Government. There will be no dictatorship. The United States doesn't like dictatorships, and neither do I."

He appealed to all stores and businesses to reopen. He said he would pull Haiti out of its economic chaos.

NEW PRESIDENT ENDS WAR THREAT IN HAITI

Peasants Cheer As Army Chief Is Ousted

(Picture on Page 30)

PORT AU PRINCE, May 26.—(AP)—Daniel Fignole, a forceful young leader of Haiti's workers, was inaugurated provisional president Sunday thus averting civil war—at least for a few hours.

A crowd of 10,000 massed in the square around the presidential palace went wild at the swearing-in ceremony. Workers and peasants took over the streets, rolling in the grass and in the dust in an ecstasy of joy. Hundreds fired shots into the air.

But the atmosphere remained explosive. Police stood at all street intersections, trigger fingers ready. Vigilantes armed with clubs and stones roamed the city, halting all automobiles in a search for arms.

Scores of Haitians were killed or wounded in the firing Saturday and Sunday but it was impossible to establish any accurate count of casualties.

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50 REPORTED DEAD IN HAITI VIOLENCE

Army Quells Disturbances That Arise From Rumors of Fignole Execution

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, June 16—The Army backed its regime with submachine guns here last night and early today. Reports were that more than fifty persons had been killed.

Haiti Gets New President, Thus Averting Bloody War

By LARRY ALLEN

PORT AU PRINCE, May 26 (AP)—Daniel Fignole, a forceful young leader of Haiti's workers, was inaugurated provisional president today, thus averting civil war—at least for a few hours.

A crowd of 10,000 massed in the square around the Presidential Palace went wild at the swearing-in ceremony.

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Scores of Haitians were killed or wounded in the firing yesterday and today, but it was impossible to establish any accurate count of casualties.

One of the provisional President's first act was to accept the resignation of Brig. Gen Leon Cantave, the army chief who had ruled Haiti since last Tuesday.

A challenge to Cantave's command of the army by the Haitia police chief, Col. Pierre Armand, had threatened civil war in Haiti. Miami, Fla., squelching rumors he had been killed after the Army removed him from office yesterday.

[Mr. Fignole and his wife arrived in Miami in a Haitian Army plane Saturday afternoon and later boarded an Eastern Air Lines planes for New York. During his stopover Mr. Fignole would not comment on events in his country.]

The rumors had aroused the passions of peasant and worker followers of Mr. Fignole, idol of Port au Prince crowds. A lashing tropical rainstorm helped to dampen the possibility of renewed street demonstrations for Mr. Fignole went back to work.

Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, Army Chief of Staff and head of the junta, told the Haitian people elections for a new President will be held as soon as peace is restored.

The junta took other steps to quiet political tempers. Authorities said ten of thirteen members of Mr. Fignole's cabinet had been released from protective custody. The junta said the remaining three will be released this week end.

The potentially explosive situation led the American Naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba, as a precautionary measure, to ask American ships entering Port au Prince to take on board any Americans desiring to leave. There was no sign of exodus among the 500 Americans residing here. The American Embassy has not instituted any special measures and commercial air lines are operating on schedule.

Associated Press Wirephoto

FIGNOLE IN U. S.—Daniel Fignole, who was ousted by a coup as Provisional President of Haiti, in limousine with his wife, Carmen, after their arrival at Miami, Fla., airport yesterday before they took another plane for New York.

Haiti's Fignole Flies to U. S.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 15 (AP).—The Army tightened is hold on Haiti tonight and tension over the ouster of Provisional President Daniel Fignole appeared to be easing. Police announced that Mr. Fignole had reached exile in

The violence, which began last night, apparently was a result of a persistent rumor that Daniel Fignole, the Provisional President who was ousted by the Army in a coup Friday, had been executed. M. Fignole is in New York and the Haitian radio has repeatedly announced that fact. The largely illiterate and radioless Fignolists, however, evidently did not hear or believe the reports and relied on rumors.

Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, Army Chief of Staff and head of the three-man military junta that is attempting to govern the country, announced that he had the situation under control. There were reports that the Fignolists planned further demonstrations tonight.

'Ténèbre' System in Action

Last night's trouble started shortly after the 8 P. M. curfew, when the Fignolists put the old "ténèbre" passive resistance system into action. This consists of wailing and banging rocks against steel drums and lamp posts in the dark. Most of M. Fignole's supporters are among the working classes, and detachments of troops were sent to the city's tin-hut slums to quell the disturbance.

The troops were reported to have sprayed submachine gun fire at the roofs of particularly noisy huts. The Fignolists threw rocks at Army and police vehicles and at any others that passed.

The police and the Fignolists were reported to have clashed in three areas. During the night fires raged in the slum areas of La Saline near the waterfront and Bel Air, northeast of the city.

During the day many fled the city. Most of these were from the poorer areas that were the center of last night's and this morning's violence.

The exodus is arousing fear for the city's food supply. The people who live and sell farm produce in the Croix de Bossales open market on the waterfront apparently all have left, and it is known that many of the persons who bring food into the city from farm areas are Fignolists, who are expected to be wary of making an appearance in town.

Phone System Silent

Meanwhile, Haiti's communications system was grinding to a halt. The telephone system, never efficient at its best, was inoperative. Bowen Field Airport was closed and the three foreign airlines operating out of Haiti—Pan American World Airways, Delta Air Lines and Cubana—announced the suspension of flights until further notice.

There were no reported casualties among foreign residents, although during the night a mob stoned a downtown hotel where a few American tourists were staying. Both the United States and British Embassies are preparing protected areas for their nationals in case the situation worsens. The United States Embassy has set up a walkie-talkie radio communications system to replace the inoperative telephone.

Haiti has been beset by political troubles since the former dictator, Gen. Paul E. Magloire, was ousted last December. Since then four Provisional Presidents and two military juntas have been unable to halt the political and economic deterioration.

At a press conference today, General Kebredu said it had been necessary to oust M. Fignole because he was trying to disorganize the army.

General Kebreau, who was named chief of staff and promoted to general by M. Fignole, said the ousted President had plans to destroy the Army's power by pitting soldiers against officers and by promoting men known to be Fignolists.

The head of the junta said, however, that he had personally sent $5,000 to M. Fignole in New York out of special funds and that he would send more tomorrow, when the banks are scheduled to reopen. General Kebreau said that he did not know whether M. Fignole's nineteen days in office entitled him to a pension.

In Communando in New York

M. Fignole remained incommunicado in a New York hotel.

Although the three foreign airlines serving Haiti have suspended flights to the island, there were no announced suspensions of ship service to Haiti. However, one cruise liner, the Ocean Monarch, bypassed Port au-Prince Saturday.

Sylvain Heads Shaky Government Of Haiti

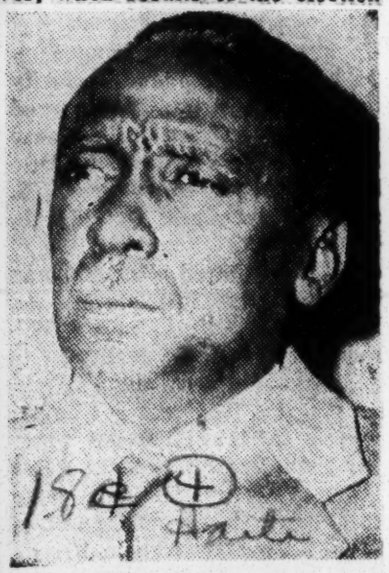
PORT-au-PRINCE, Haiti—Franck Sylvain, a judge of the Court of Arbitration, was elected provisional president of Haiti last week, apparently ending a political crisis in the Caribbean republic.

A joint session of Parliament elected Sylvain to succeed Joseph Pierre-Louis, who resigned earlier in the week when political opponents promoted a general strike against his policies.

Sylvain received 23 votes to 13 for Dr. Edouard Petrus, his closest competitor. Colber Bonhomme, a lawyer, also contested the issue.

CHEER NEWS

Most normal activities were paralyzed during the crisis and tanked army troops patrolled the streets to maintain order. However, when results of the election



FRANCK SYLVAIN

were announced, thousands of Haitians outside the legislative palace cheered the selection and sang the national anthem.

The general strike, which had tied up business and even halted the flights of airliners here was called off. Life in Haiti returned immediately to normal.

In Kingston, Jamaica, former Haitian President Paul Magloire, who was forced out of office last December said prior to leaving for Paris that he expected the ouster of Pierre-Louis. He declared:

"Ambitions and political feeling have been exceedingly loosened since my declaration on not contesting for re-election."

As the country returned to normal, political campaigning for the presidential elections in April resumed. There were only six candidates, since Sylvain's election to the provisional government's presidency removed him from the list of candidates.

According to the constitution, a provisional president serves only for a temporary term between regular administrations. He cannot run for the permanent job, and even if elected, must resign.

Sylvain announced at once that his administration will guarantee free elections. He promised immediate efforts to correct the desperate financial situation which exists in the country.

Prior to electing the provisional president, the parliament declared invalid a constitutional provision which would have elevated the senior supreme court justice to the presidency.

The election was made by the House of Deputies after the general strike closed down businesses and threatened to erupt into violence.

And on the eve of his departure for France, deposed President Magloire said:

"I intend to return one day to my country and to find again the same atmosphere of peace we put in and maintained for six years to the benefit of all."

sent him into exile.

Some of Pierre-Louis' opponents in the elections scheduled for the spring have accused him of protecting the interests of the exiled president.

They threatened strikes such as those which paralyzed the capital last December before Magloire quit.

Legislature Of Haiti Picks A President

(Copyright 1957 by The New York Times Co.)

PORT AU PRINCE, Feb. 7—Franck Sylvain, attorney and expert on constitutional law, was elected president of Haiti by a joint session of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate this afternoon.

Sylvain had been one of seven presidential candidates. He withdrew his candidacy when five of the candidates offered him and two others to the legislature for a choice as provisional president. Sylvain was given 23 of the 39 votes cast.

His election gave the country a president after that office had been vacant for five days since the resignation of Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis Sunday night. It is virtually certain that his election will touch off demonstrations by forces opposing the manner of his selection.

Sen. Louis Dejoie, one of the leading candidates for the presidency, and two of his supporters in the Senate, did not attend this afternoon's electing session. One of his spokesmen early this morning said Dejoie would call for a general strike if the provisional president were not chosen under constitutional provisions. He claimed that selection by the legislature was not constitutional.

Haiti Leader Forced Out By Strike

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — (INS) — A general strike sent thousands of Haitians into the streets of Port-Au-Prince Monday to force the resignation of provisional President Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis.

Pierre-Louis reportedly resigned after the demonstrations. Police arrested several demonstrators, but released them later.

Pierre-Louis took office less than two months ago, after similar strikes toppled the government of President Paul E. Magloire and

Haiti Has New President As Crisis Resolves

PORT-au-PRINCE, Haiti — (ANP) — Haiti is happy again. The political crisis has been resolved. A new provisional president has been elected. His name is Frank Sylvain. He was one of the active candidates for the presidency.

The election was made by the House of Deputies which went into session after a general strike had forced out Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis who had served in the office only a month and a half.

The general strike which had tied up business and even halted the landing of airplanes here was called off.

Life in Haiti returned immediately to normal. Shops reopened. Planes began running on regular schedule. Lines of peasant women carrying fresh garden produce began winding down the mountain roads some blancing baskets on their heads for the 10 or 15 mile trudge, others more prosperous riding the familiar donkey.

The announcement was given out through the radio and was carried even more effectively by that remarkable word of mouth system which Haiti employs and calls "telejowl." Through it news can spread with incredible speed from one end of Haiti to the other.

Hotels stepped up business to the usual tempo. Thousands of people who thronged the streets, sang with happiness. Many danced. Music surged from night spots.

Political campaigning for the presidency to be decided at elections next April, resumed at once with fervid speaking over the radio and at campaign meetings. There were seven candidates but Sylvain's election to the provisional government's presidency, removed him from the ranks.

According to the constitution, a provisional president serves only for a provisional term between regular administrations. He cannot run for the permanent job and even if elected must resign. However he receives half salary for the rest of his life.

Provisional President Sylvain announced at once that his administration will guarantee free and untramelled elections next April. He promised immediate efforts to correct the desperate financial situation which the country faces and which was a contributory factory in bringing about the general strike which had lasted for nearly a week.

The flow of tourists began immediately again. There had never been any danger during the Haitian so-called revolution. It merely was a strike which had paralyzed business. Now that the people's desires are satisfied, life goes on as usual.

SHOALS LIE AHEAD FOR HAITI REGIME

Sylvain Caught in Currents of His Political Rivals— Fraud Inquiry Pressed

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 14—The new Administration in Haiti under Provisional President Franck Sylvain is in a precarious position.

Only feats of masterly political navigation can save the regime from the kind of disaster that overtook the preceding Administration of Provisional President Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis. M. Pierre-Louis resigned Feb. 3 after seven stormy weeks in office.

The temper of the Haitian people over repeated political frustrations has reached a serious pitch and on this correspondent's recent visit to Haiti it appeared as if the fall of still another Government would bring grave consequences.

President Sylvain, a shy, quiet ex-judge, is known for moral courage and integrity. His life, however, has been far removed from violent political cross-currents such as the ones now trying to pull his Administration in all directions. His philosophic approach appears out of place in an atmosphere where bold political moves are in the making.

Hidden Forces Discerned

This correspondent, like most other observers in Port-au-Prince, was impressed with the ominous potential of forces rapidly taking form. These forces, while not directed at M. Sylvain, are calculated to reach their objectives through him, even if his Administration must be torn down in the process.

Everything, of course, revolves around a forthcoming election for a full-term President to succeed Gen. Paul E. Magloire. He was forced to resign in December after attempting to stretch his six-year term into another year. The election has been tentatively scheduled for sometime in April, but the general feeling in Port-au-Prince was that it would be better to hold it in March, if possible.

M. Sylvain was elected Provi-

sional President on Feb. 7 by the Legislature upon the endorsement of five other Presidential candidates. These included three powerful personalities: Clement Jumelle, Prof. Daniel Fignole and Dr. François Duvalier.

The others were Alfred Viau and Jean Pierre Audain.

Outside this group there was still another powerful candidate —Senator Louis Dejoie. He has refused to poin the others in endorsing M. Sylvain, maintaining that the election was unconstitutional and that the Administration in effect is a revolutionary one.

Early Inquiry Pressed

M. Jumelle was Finance Minister under President Magloire. Other candidates, principally M. Duvalier and Senator Dejoie, are pressing the Sylvain Administration for an early investigation into alleged misappropriation of public funds while General Magloire was in office. It is no secret that their interest in such an investigation is primarily to link M. Jumelle with steadily mounting allegations of corruption in the Magloire Administration.

M. Jumelle is disposed to go along with an investigation, but not under the procedures advocated by M. Duvalier and Senator Dejoie. They want full speed and extra deep digging. It was the feeling of these two men that President Pierre-Louis was not carrying out the inquiry rapidly enough and the result was a general strike that collapsed his Administration.

The atmosphere is heavy with suspicion on all sides, but thus far, aside from constantly increasing pressure, the Sylvain Administration has not been attacked. The President is being coldly watched, however, and most observers feel it is only a matter of time until one or another of his rivals will begin stalking him seriously.

U. S. Maintains Sympathy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—State Department officials said today the United States was considering recognition of the new Government in Haiti. They added no unusual delay had occurred in taking action.

Their comment was on reports from Haiti that there was some feeling that Washington might act in reprisal for recent criticisms of United States Ambassador Roy Tasco Davis.

A United States official said, "We have always had a very sympathetic attitude toward Haiti and certainly there is no desire to harm the little country in any way." He added that the recognition matter was being considered in the usual way.

Magloire, Ex-President Of Haiti, Breaks Silence

By Sanford Barton

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.— Former Haitian President Paul E. Magloire said Friday that "ambitions and political feelings have been exceedingly loosened since his forced resignation last Dec. 13.

Breaking his self-imposed silence for the first time since his ouster, Magloire told International News Service he had expected the resignation of his successor, Supreme Court Justice Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis, who quit last Sunday, following protests that he had taken office without constitutional authority.

On Thursday, Feb. 7, the legislature elected an attorney. Franck Sylvain, as president. His election was expected to bring new protests.

Magloire, who was granted a month's asylum in Jamaica, left for Paris Saturday.

He said he had not previously commented on the political crisis in the homeland because of "the rules of hospitality. But Friday he declared:

"Ambitions and political feelings have been exceedingly loosened since my declaration on not contesting for re-election.

He said he had foreseen that no provisional regime could successfully take over the government and therefore "the resignation of Pierre-Louis must surely follow.

Magloire said he had not future ambitions in Haitian politics, but he said:

"I intend to return one day to my country and to find again the same atmosphere of peace which we put in and maintained for six years to the benefit of all Haitians.

Asked about rumors from Haiti that there were shortages in the national treasury and that his departure from the republic was linked with this, he replied:

"The accounts are there to contradict the islanders.

He said he had effected great physical improvements in Haiti during his six years in office, including the construction of irrigation canals, schools, hospitals and the damming of the Artibonite river among other things.

He added:

"The result of all the indispensible work that was accomplished is to be found in black and white in the account books, and some of the accomplishments, being indestructible, will give evidence one day and so we have a peaceful conscience.

HAITI SPLIT OVER NAMING OF PRESIDENT

Senate Meets; Strike Continues

PORT AU PRINCE, Feb. 5 (AP)—Haiti's political leaders were split today over the next step in solving the government crisis resulting from the resignation of Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis, provisional president.

The general strike that forced the president out was continuing, but no disorders were reported. The army appeared to be maintaining order.

Charles Fombrun, senate president, called a special session today to discuss selection of an acting chief executive. Fombrun appeared to agree with Sen. Louis Dejoie, a leading contender in the presidential elections promised this spring, that article 81 of the 1950 constitution provides for naming the senior supreme court justice to the interim post.

Army Is Neutral

Six of the seven presidential candidates—all except Dejoie —met yesterday and last night with army leaders. It was reported they decided to set up an interim revolutionary government, but persons attending the sessions said no final action had been taken.

The army's position was reported neutral. Dejoie said in a letter to Gen. Leon Contave, army chief of staff, that article 81 provides for naming the senior supreme court justice. The majority of the other presidential candidates contend the article is obsolete.

Pierre-Louis, former chief justice of the supreme court, became provisional president in December when a general strike forced Paul Magloire, a former president, to resign as interim chief executive. Magloire is in exile.

Call for New Strike

Pierre-Louis resigned Sunday after Dejoie and Dr. Francois Duvallier, another presidential candidate, broadcast calls for another general strike. Dejoie, a wealthy farmer, charged Pierre-Louis was too slow in investigating alleged corruption in Magloire's regime.

Dejoie said in a radio talk last night that he would personally say when the strike is to end. He accused Fombrun of conspiring with the army chief of staff and the other presidential candidates to set up an anti-constitutional government.

HAITI'S PRESIDENT CHIDES ASPIRANTS

Sylvain Says Candidates for His Office Maneuver to Make Him Scapegoat

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, March 19—Reaffirming his pledge that the presidential and senatorial elections will be free, Provisional President Franck Sylvain in a broadcast to the nation last night declared that some of the candidates were maneuvering to make him the scapegoat in the event of their defeat. The polling will take place April 28.

This was a reference to charges by Clement Jumelle, presidential candidate, that M. Sylvain was using his position to influence the elections in favor of Dr. Francois Duvalier. M. Sylvain named M. Jumelle. A presidential candidate, Daniel Fignole, has been calling for a reorganization of the Cabinet with the representation of all candidates therein.

President Sylvain said that candidates were finding the campaign tougher and more expensive than they had expected, since none was organized on a party basis. There will be universal suffrage for the first time and the candidates need to cover the whole country.

Sylvain Reassures Voters

President Sylvain assured the people that every precaution was being taken to enable them to register their vote without fear. He was determined, the President said, that they should realize the dream so long held by the nation of free democratic elections.

Latest indications on the standing of the candidates are that the odds have shortened in favor of mild-mannered Dr. Duvalier who is regarded as pledged to a middle-of-the-road policy. The 48-year-old physician, who served as Minister of Health and Labor in the 1946-50 Estimé regime, also spent two years in hiding under the regime of Paul E. Magloire. For fourteen years he worked for a Point 4 program.

Dr. Duvalier is campaigning under the mantle of the late Dumarsais Estimé, whose name has become a symbol of the 1946 social revolution, which many Haitians regard as the turning point in the nation's history toward democratic ideals. Dr. Duvalier appeals strongly to the middle class and a large section of the working class in the higher income group.

Last week in Jeremie, a coastal town in southwest Haiti, M. Estimé's widow spoke from Dr. Duvalier's platform on a suspension bridge built by the Estimé regime.

Close behind Dr. Duvalier, according to present wagering, is Senator Louis Dejoie 61, industrialist and farmer. M. Dejoie, a past president of the Chamber of Commerce, has considerable influence with the upper class. M. Dejoie played a large part in organizing the general strike that ousted Provisional President Pierre Louis and was a leading figure in the ousting of Magloire. He spent the last few days of ex-President Magloire's regime in jail. As a farmer and employer of labor his influence also extends to the other end of the scale.

A Dynamic Professor

Even with M. Dejoie is Daniel Fignole, Professor of Mathematics, who is only 43. He spent three months in jail despite his parliamentary immunity as a Deputy because of his opposition to M. Magloire. M. Fignole pioneered the organization of trade unions and founded the Peasant Workers Movement, of which Dr. Duvalier was once secretary general. Although his group was outlawed, M. Fignole emerged a hero to the working class and is certainly the most dynamic personality of any of the candidates. He has exceptional powers as an orator and has traveled deeper into the provinces than any of the other candidates to date.

M. Jumelle is under a cloud as a result of his collaboration with President Magloire as a Finance Minister in 1954, a post that he resigned in 1956. His property has been sequestered pending a report by a commission of inquiry into graft in the Magloire regime. But for this, M. Jumelle, who is 42, would probably be one of the most formidable candidates. His appeal is to the intellectual and technician section of the community and he has considerable working-class influence.

The three other candidates are trailing. They are Dr. René Salomon, Alfred Viau, a lawyer, and Julio Jean-Pierre Audain.

PRESIDENT OF HAITI OUSTED—ARMY RULES

Military Junta Seizes Power —Fignole Exiled

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 14.—(AP)—A military group seized power in Haiti Friday, booted provisional President Daniel Fignole out of the country and set up a state of siege.

Crowds of sullen Haitians loyal to the popular Fignole demonstrated in the capital under the guns of the army, but there was no violence. A curfew was imposed at 8 p.m.

Fignole, 43-year-old mathematics professor who was the idol of thousands of Haiti's workers, headed the sixth government to rule this Caribbean nation of four million since last December. Fignole's regime lasted just 19 days.

Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, 48-year-old army chief of staff, heads the new three-man junta. He said it would rule until general elections are called. He set no date. It was in skirmishing for these elections—originally scheduled for Sunday — that Haiti's six months of political violence was born.

Fignole was arrested at his modest home in a workers' district and whisked away with his wife and three children. They were put aboard a coast guard vessel, believed bound for either Panama or Colombia.

18e(4) 1957

Haiti's President Resigns, Placed Under Guard as Inquiry Launched

Times Picayune
Wed. 4-3-57

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, April 2 (AP) Provisional President Franck Sylvain resigned late Tuesday, an Army communique announced.

New Orleans, La.

The Army said it had Sylvain under guard "because of a need of an inquiry now underway."

Sylvain was Haiti's third interim chief of state in a crisis that began last November.

P. 1

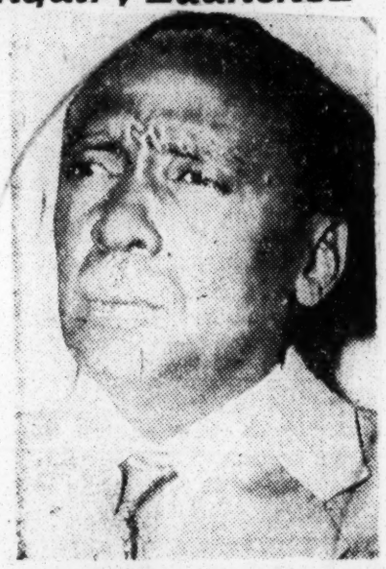
Army chief Brig. Gen. L. M. Cantave issued the communique announcing Sylvain's resignation as pressure from most presidential candidates and their followers mounted against Sylvain.

Cantave appealed to the people's patriotism to preserve order.

The announcement was greeted by shrieking street crowds shouting that they had gained victory over Sylvain.

A threat of a general strike hung over the Caribbean Negro republic during the last few days in the growing opposition to Sylvain's regime.

His cabinet was forced to resign last week under charges that Sylvain was rigging the presidential election set for April 28 in favor of one candidate, Dr. Francois Duvalier. There are nine other candidates.



FRANCK SYLVAIN

he left his post as chief justice of the Supreme Court to take over the office vacated by President Paul Magloire last December.

Pierre Louis did not last long as the various political interests feeling he did not assume a strong position.

SYLVAIN, A FORMER JUDGE

Sylvain, until Tuesday, the current chief of state, was a former judge. He had been selected for the office by a conference in which six of the seven presidential candidates had agreed that Sylvain, himself a candidate should take over provisionally.

Under the law, that would prohibit him from running again. His principal job was to prepare for the elections then scheduled for a date not specified in April.

The six candidates who under Haitian custom assume an almost dictatorial air, charged that Sylvain paid little attention to the opinions or laws set up by the legislature but instead began running the country through presidential decrees. They complained also that he was lax in issuing the election announcements and that favoritism was being used in the election of candidates.

Tension grew. Louis Dejoie, one of the candidates who has perfected the strike technique threatened to have his followers foment another strike. Fignole, another candidate joined with Clement Jumelle asking Sylvain to form a new cabinet after his fell two weeks ago and to name a representative of each presidential candidate in the cabinet.

The tax officers were set on Jumelle and his house ordered sequestered under the charge he had used government money to build it when he was minister of finance. The civil court quashed the order.

EDITOR MAGLOIRE ARRESTED

Franck Magloire, editor of Le Matin, and owner of a radio station, was thrown in jail for 24 hours and his radio station damaged, on the grounds he had permitted anti-governmental speeches on his station.

Jean Brierre, ambassador to Argentine from Haiti, and famed as a poet, took to the air and declared Haiti was living under a dictatorship.

Finding pressures growing, Sylvain attempted to leave his palace after his Minister of Interior Laferrire was arrested and charged with assembling bombs in his home. Two police officers, Colon and Conte, were blown up in an explosion when they went to disassemble the bombs.

At the moment affairs are still in a muddled state. It is hoped a new president can be named to take over the provisional post so that elections can be held.

Meanwhile business has been hard hit. During February and March the tourist trade was off 20 percent. All Haiti is hoping for a peaceful government at an early date.

Sat 4-13-57

UNDER PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

With Sylvain under protective custody in a suburban house and word passed about the country by telejol, the remarkable word of mouth communication system in Haiti, that all was peaceful again, business resumed. Workers participating in the general strike returned to their jobs and life went back to normal.

Daniel Fignole, Louis Dejoie and Dr. Francois Duvalier are regarded as the leading candidates. A proposal was made that the three form a committee to govern the country until elections could be held. Another proposal was that all the candidates form such a committee.

As weekend approached there was no official government in control. The army under Brig. Gen. Leon Contave, however, was pledged to keep peace and maintain order. Gen. Contave refused the tempting offer to form a military regime to take over presidential functions. His stock is high in the country.

New Wave Of Unrest Grips Haiti

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 4-13-57

PORT-au-PRINCE — (ANP)— Haiti, the beautiful little island down in the Caribbean, is still in trouble over the election of a new president and the stabilization of its affairs. When Provisional President Franck Sylvain resigned Tuesday night and was placed under arrest, he was the third interim president the county had since last December.

P. 1

President Sylvain assumed office several weeks ago after Provisional President Joseph Nemours Pierre Louis had been forced to resign. Pierre Louis' brief reign in the presidential palace began when

HAITI

DICTATORIAL RULE IN HAITI IS FEARED

Times
New York
Sun 4-14-57

Observers Doubt the Present Ruling Council Will Be Able to Survive Till Election

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, April 13 — Haiti, which has seen much turbulence and violence in its 137-year history as a republic, appears to be wide open for either a military dictatorship or strongman rule.

The populace is weary and cynical after repeated frustrations. Three Governments have toppled since December. Haitaians from the lowliest plantation worker to the most acute political observer are aware that the present Government has, at best, only an outside chance to survive until the Presidential elections are held.

The country at present is ruled by a council of thirteen members. These members were nominated by Presidential candidates in a desperate compromise to bring about some sort of stability until a constitutional President could me elected.

The deep distrust of one candidate for another and, in most instances an active personal animosity are naturally being transmitted to their respective representatives on the council.

Even if the council members should be able to pull together, as they appear to be trying to do, the pressures being exerted on them individually and as blocs are getting increasingly intolerable.

Questions Are Avoided

In a recent visit to Haiti, this writer submitted a series of questions to Justice Minister Stuart Chambronne in an effort to get some official definition of the house arrest of former Provisional President Sylvain Franck. The minister appeared eager to answer but first had to obtain the concurrence of the full council.

Time admittedly was short, but when this correspondent left Haiti the questions still had not been answered.

This is an apt example, because the detention of M. Sylvain itself is rooted in bitterness and suspicion. M. Sylvain's Government fell after fifty-three days in office because other Presidential candidates charged that the Provisional President was assisting the cause of one candidate, Dr. François Duvalier.

As a logical consequence, Dr. Duvalier's representatives on the council are showing no sympathy for M. Sylvani's detention under Army guard. Dr. Duvalier's campaign forces, however, are agitating for M. Sylvain's release.

This agitation is meeting sympathetic response from persons not necessarily Duvalier followers. There is a mounting conviction that the former Provisional President is being deprived of his constitutional rights by being held without formal charges or opportunity of early trial.

He has been held incommunicade since April 2. On that date, he and members of his family were stopped by armed palace guards when they attempted to leave the National Palace. The unofficial charge is that he had knowledge of a terroristic bomb plot.

The Presidential elections originally scheduled for April 25 have been postponed until the latter part of June. There is widespread skepticism that elections will be held even then.

The three principal candidates at the moment are Dr. Duvalier, Senator Louis Dejoie and Daniel Fignole.

One Contender in Hiding

Another principal contender was Clement Jumelle. At last report, he was hiding with an arrest order over his head. The warrant charged him of defrauding the Government while he was Finance Minister in the administration of Gen. Paul E. Magloire.

In the gloomy and apprehensive atmosphere of Port-au-Prince, there are increasing demands that some strong man take over the Government on a dictatorial basis.

Attention is focused on Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave, Army chief of staff. He directed the Army rule of the nation when General Magloire fell in December and again after M. Sylvain was ousted.

General Cantave has said repeatedly that he has no intentions other than seeing that the nation remains peaceful.

M. Dejoie has often been mentioned as possible strong man. However, he had constantly advocated election of a government by constitutional processes.

Many are advocating United Nations intervention. The desperation of the people may be gauged by the fact that the United States Embassy has been approached by private Haitian citizens to suggest another occupation by United States Marines.

Marines occupied the country from 1916 to 1934, and until recent times the occupation was a source of intense bitterness on the part of Haitians.

The current confusion is seriously affecting whatever little business activity remains. Owners of some of Port-au-Prince's largest establishments are talking seriously of closing their doors to have overhead until the situation has been resolved.

The National Treasury is virtually empty. There is the worrisome question of whether the Government payroll can be fully met next month. Public works construction is nearly nonexistent.

If even a reasonable solution for Haiti's deep trouble is under official consideration, it had not been advanced toward the end of the week.

TENSIONS TIGHTEN IN HAITI PROTESTS

Times
New York, N. Y.
Tues. 4-2-57

Business Halted by Walkout —Paraders Are Arrested in Pre-Election Strife

Special to The New York Times.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, April 1—Business was at a standstill today as Haitians watched anxiously but calmly the progress of a general strike.

Truck loads of steel-helmeted policemen patrolled the streets and sentries were posted at main intersections in the shopping center.

The walkout was called last week by Senator Louis Dejoie, Presidential candidate, unless the provisional Government took speedy action to end what was said to be abuse in the preparation of lists for the Presidential election scheduled for April 28.

Senator Dejoie is one of six Presidential candidates who had been demanding reform of the Cabinet. There are ten candidates in all.

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This afternoon a motorcade through the capital, staged by partisans of Clement Gumelle, one of the candidates, resulted in many arrests.

Protest Against President

The demonstrators shouted,

"Down with Sylvain!" Franck Sylvain is the provisional President.

As word of the arrests spread, other Gumelle sympathizers presented themselves at Police headquarters as "demonstrators" and were promptly arrested. The total of those jailed was believed to be 100, including many women.

It is understood that these events were part of a planned protest against the arrest of Mr. Jumelle, ordered on charges that he misused Government funds during 1955 when he was Minister of Finance. Paul E. Magloire was then President, but was later ousted. Supporters of Mr. Jumelle say he is in hiding not because he cannot clear himself but because there is a plot to assassinate him.

The Cabinet reform issue was heightened by a "political conference" called by Daniel Fignole, another candidate. This conclave issued a joint letter demanding changes.

The Cabinet of Mr. Sylvain resigned last week as a result of charges made by the conference. Mr. Sylvain has refused to accept the resignations until all Presidential candidates agreed on the make-up of a new one.

Publisher Is Arrested

In another development today, Franck Magliore, publisher of Le Matin, a morning newspaper, and owner of radio station MBC, was arrested. He is not related to the former President.

His detention came after a spokesman for a group of students broadcast a strong attack on President Sylvain, threatening that "Sylvain will not even be allowed to take exile."

The police smashed apparatus in the radio station and beat a number of bystanders. Franck Magliore later was released.

HAITI DISRUPTED BY CRISIS IN RULE

Times 4-30-57

Role of Army Becomes More Vital as Tension Mounts

New York N.Y.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, April 29—Haiti's governmental crisis continued today with economic activity disrupted, external communications interrupted—and the role of the Army apparently growing more important, although not yet decisive.

The key man in the situation remained Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave, the Chief of Staff. His offer of resignation, nominally to ease growing tension, was rejected by more than 100 other officers.

Moreover, the other military authorized General Cantave to sign a letter they had drafted prohibiting the installation of a new attorney general whose appointment had disrupted the nation's Executive Council. The man named was Ernst Sabalat.

Council Created April 5

The Executive Council was formed April 5 by five potential Presidential candidates after two provisional Presidents, Franck Sylvain and Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis, had been forced to resign. The resignations were brought about by crippling strikes promoted by candidates who felt that they were being discriminated against.

Three men quit the Executive Council when M. Sabalat was appointed Attorney General. In another aspect of the confusing row the Council requested police action against the so-called Audain conference.

This was a group linked to Julio Jean-Pierre Audain, one of the candidates. General Cantave acceded to the Council's request in this particular; Police Chief Pierre Armand banned the Audain conference as subversive. Its avowed intent had been to set up an interim government as an alternative to the Council.

Although General Cantave's intentions remained known only to himself, it appeared that his role so far had been to seek to ease tensions and prevent any one faction from taking a position of dominance over any other.

Meanwhile, there are indications that the remaining members of the Executive Council may ask the Supreme Court to rule that they are the de jure rulers of the country.

Also, business elements that would like to see General Cantave himself resign, have called a new stroke. The Bank of Haiti was closed today on the basis of reports that some business men planned to start a run by withdrawing funds.

The central shopping district is closed, but no threat of food shortage has developed. Public utilities, gasoline stations, foreign banks, airlines and industry in general are operating.

Army Guards Businesses

PORT-AU-PRINCE, April 29 (UP)—About 30 per cent of the stores, shops and offices here opened under Army protection today. A police communiqué said that terrorists and looters would be shot on sight.

The governmental operations that still were functioning were being run by the Army.

All political meetings and inflammatory radio broadcasts were banned in an effort to prevent the tense situation from erupting into popular demonstrations.

Expectations during the last few days that the Army would set up a military government junta to restore effective authority until general elections could be held were virtually abandoned because of the opposition of two of the most powerful candidates, Senator Louis Dejoie and Daniel Fignole.

Haiti's Troubles

The last four months in Haiti have been turbulent, to say the least. In that period three Presidents have been deposed, and there is no indication that any one government will be able to continue in office until the presidential elections scheduled for April 28.

The unrest started in December with a general strike against strong man Magloire, who was accused of trying to extend his term unconstitutionally by proclaiming himself Chief of State after the expiration of his term. He fled to Jamaica. Then, according to the constitution, the senior justice of the Supreme Court, Joseph Pierre-Louis, became provisional President. He lasted two months until another general strike in protest against his alleged slowness in investigating financial peculations under the Magloire regime forced him out of office. The national legislature then decided to ignore the constitution and elected as provisional President Franck Sylvain, a lawyer and candidate for the presidency, on the condition that he withdraw from the race. Now he, too, has been overthrown, this time by the army. The charge against him was that he was rigging the election in favor of one candidate.

The army chief of staff, who said last February that the army was neutral, has now taken over temporarily. Tourism and coffee are the country's principal sources of foreign income, and the former has hardly been encouraged by the events of the past four months. There are no political parties, and there are acute social and economic tensions in the nation. Congress has been dissolved and the cabinet has resigned. And the ironic fact is that the charges which brought about the fall of Mr. Sylvain were made by a candidate accused of collaborating with the Magloire regime. There would seem to be no constitutional government in the country at the present time.

But the big question still remains to be answered: can Haiti hold a free and democratic presidential election and turn over the government peacefully to General Magloire's successor?

HAITI COURT BACKS RULE BY COUNCIL

Times P. 12-C

Five Judges Express Opinion That Panel Can Function Without Three Who Quit

Fri. 5-3-57

New York

Special to The New York Times.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 2—Haiti's Supreme Court expressed its opinion today that the Executive Council was qualified to exercise executive authority despite the withdrawal of ministers backing the Presidential candidacy of Dr. Francois Duvalier.

The Council, which was established April 5 to run the country following the ouster of Provisional President Franck Sylvain, collapsed last week when the three Duvalier ministers walked out. Seven ministers remained.

The Supreme Court's opinion was asked in a letter from the Army Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave. He sought a ruling on whether the Council was qualified to continue its functions.

The opinion, signed by five of seven judges, declared that the court had no jurisdiction to rule on the issue but that, in view of the critical situation prevailing in the country, it felt it should give advice. The court, which now lacks four members, said its opinion was that, if democratic procedure was to be followed, rule should be by majority.

Before the opinion of the five judges was announced this afternoon, Dr. Duvalier had voiced his opposition to General Cantave's move to ge the Supreme Court to decide the issue. Dr. Duvalier said that, under a 1928 law defining its functions, the court had no jurisdiction.

Commercial Strike Goes On

Meanwhile, with the commercial strike in Port au Prince in its sixth day, the largest downtown stores continue closed.

Alain Laraque, head of the committee of striking merchants, cited in a letter o General Cantave his reasons for the stoppage which was aimed at forcing the army chief's resignation.

The letter charged Army interference in civil affairs to the extent of creating a political instability that had paralyzed the national economy. It accused the police of having used "toxic" tear gas.

M. Laraque also asserted that radio stations had been permitted to broadcast threats of looting, murder and civil war.

The reference to tear gas, it was noted, had to do with police dispersal of a feminist demonstration against a proposal that a military junta run the country until general elections could be held. The demonstrators had marched on military headquarters from the downtown political bureau of Senator Louis Dejoie, a leading Presidential candidate.

In a broadcast today, M. Dejoie praised the women of Haiti and especially those who had taken part in the demonstration. He also praised the merchants as having taken a patriotic stand.

Political Peace Talks Fail

Daniel Fignole, whose ministers still are cooperating in the Executive Council with those of Senator Dejoie, said he had spent three days in unsuccessful talks with representatives of his old political enemy, Dr. Duvalier, attempting to heal the breach.

The peace moves were initiated by Roman Catholic Bishop Remy Augustin, who had spoken individually with all three candidates—Dr. Duvalier, Senator Lejoie and M. Fignole.

Yesterday, the broken Executive Council attended a Te Deum at Port au Prince Cathedral. Council members later toured all sectors of the city in a motor cavalcade.

Since the ouster last December of Gen. Paul E. Magloire from the Presidency, Haiti has had two Provisional Presidents —Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis and M. Sylvain—and an Executive Council of Government, now split.

Traditionally, the Haitian Army has always been a political force. The present strain, it is noted, comes about largely because the Army decided voluntarily to withdraw ffrom its political role.

Largely then the political battle in Haiti has developed into a fight for control of the Army or one aimed at compelling it to committ itself one way or the other.

So far, the Army may be said to have played its role well.

Two officers were shot dead and several soldiers injured in the political disturbances in December. Two other officers were killed in an explosion while inspecting a cache of bombs.

This week it even used tear gas against a demonstration in support of General Cantave. It had similarly dispersed two earlier demonstrations, one by the women. This touched off the commercial strike against General Cantave.

Haiti settles back to normal

News P. 7

Jun. 6-2-57

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 1—(AP)—Haiti is making rapid strides toward re-establishment of peace and normal trade after a week of Daniel Fingole's provisional presidency.

Calm prevailed today throughout this land, torn by intermittent strife since strong man President Paul E. Magloire was forced out of office last December. The army announced it hoped to abolish curfew within another week.

A general strike was over. Stores, factories and essential services were doing a big business. Longshoremen were back at work unloading imports and loading long delayed export shipments of coffee, sugar and sisal.

The army and thousands of government workers were getting their first pay checks in a month.

Situation In Haiti Becomes Critical

Courier-Journal

Demonstrators Battle Police

Louisville Ky.

Port Au Prince, Haiti, May 16 (AP)—Haiti's political turmoil grew more violent today.

Ten thousand farmers armed with knives blockaded the road to the capital to keep out food supplies. Arson and sabotage were increasing. The Government said troops and police were battling armed demonstrators in many communities to put down "a state of terror."

Army headquarters said the situation was critical.

The capital itself remained comparatively quiet.

The seven-man executive council, which is supposed to be arranging for elections June 16, banned freedom of speech and muzzled the press, radio and judiciary in a desperate attempt to restore order.

The council, an interim government until a president can be elected, pledged again that free elections would be held. It said it was forced to abrogate the Constitution's guarantees of liberty of expression because the nation's future is at stake.

Dr. Francois Duvalier, one of the leading candidates of the 10 seeking the presidency, declared the people were organizing to topple the Government and install a provisional chief of state who would guarantee free and honest elections.

Louis Dejoie and Daniel Fignole, is preparing for the national election June 16. Dr. François Duvalier, a rival candidate, is calling for a boycott and accusing the other two of rigging the election in their favor.

The decree, issued with the backing of the Army, forbade judges and lawyers to consider any question of the council's constitutional legality. It announced fines and imprisonment for any tribunal refusing to recognize the council's authority.

The United States' position was underlined when Gerald A. Drew, Washington's new Ambassador, presented his credentials to the Executive Council.

All political and economic systems must progress through tests of strength and vitality, Mr. Drew said, adding that Haiti might be said to be going through such a test.

Six lawyers attempting to present a case against the closing of radio stations by the Government were ejected from court by the police today.

The funeral of Maurice Hean Baptiste, a follower of Dr. Duvalier who was shot and killed yesterday, is expected to touch off fresh anti-Government demonstrations tomorrow.

A Government announcement on registration for the election indicated that the rate in the capital yesterday, the first day, was less than half the daily rate at a previous registration conducted in March.

Virtually the entire northern part of Haiti appeared to be backing Dr. Duvalier's call for an election boycott. Road and rail service to St. Marc, sixty miles north of Port-au-Prince along the coast road to Cap Haitien, were cut south of the town. Supporters of Dr. Duvalier were reported to have set up a Committee of Public Safety—a tradtional term for a revolutionary government—in St. Marc and to be claiming authority and to be claiming authority over the fertile Artibonite Valley.

In Cap Haitien, the situation was reported to be quiet but tense after demonstrations Monday that resulted in cancellation of registration there. Many businesses were closed by strikes, but public utilities and farmers' markets were operating. Several parties of United States tourists who arrived in Cap Haitien by air were hardly aware of anything unusual as soldiers unobtrusively guarded bridges and strategic points.

In southern Haiti the only notable disorder has been in the town of Jeremie, where ten houses were reported to have been destroyed in an outbreak of incendiarism. The Army rushed fire-fighters there by plane.

Haiti in Grip of Virtual Revolt; Roads Cut to Halt Food Supplies

By The United Press

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 16—Two-thirds of Haiti erupted today into virtual rebellion against the ruling seven-man Executive Council.

At St. Marc, a key seaport half way between the capital and Cap Haitien, the country's second largest city, opponents of the Government blocked a vital highway linking the two cities.

[Ten thousand farmers armed with knives blockaded the road to the capital to keep out food supplies, The Associated Press reported.]

At St. Marc, an Opposition leader told a police lieutenant armed with a machine gun, "You can kill me, but you won't go any farther." The officer held his fire, and the roadblock remained.

Throughout the northern half of this Caribbean Island republic and in the big southwestern peninsula, the populace turned against the Executive Council, charging that it was partial to two Presidential candidates, Louis Dejoie and Daniel Fignole.

Voters were prevented from registering for the election slated for June 16. Anti-Government demonstrations were held in several places.

Port-au-Prince officials admitted that the situation in the provinces was critical. Yet they refrained from dispatching Army troops because they did not want to leave the capital unprotected.

Groups favoring the Presidential candidacies of Dr. François Duvalier and Clement Jumelle were reported infiltrating Port-au-Prince, some of them armed with machetes and other weapons.

The Executive Council was set after offices at Republican and Presidents had been toppled by crises similar to the present one. They were stirred by Presidential candidates who contend that the authorities were discriminating against them.

Leading candidates named representatives to the Council. The three Duvalier men walked out April 26.

In the capital today the situation was quiet but tense. The chief cause of resentment against the Executive Council here was the clamping of rigid restrictions on freedom of the press and of the radio.

After closing down two of the city's principal broadcasting stations, the Council issued a decree restricting freedom of speech. One article of the decree said any judge deciding in favor of freedom of expression would be dismissed and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A spokesman for the newspaper Le Matin, one of Haiti's leading dailies, said thousands of protests against the decree had been received at its offices.

Haiti's Rule Teeters; Army May Take Over

Courier-Journal

Louisville Ky.

Port au Prince, May 20 (AP)—Haiti's ruling executive council appeared to be collapsing in chaos tonight.

Its end was being hastened by the defiant national army and by a new rebel regime claiming control over all northern Haiti.

Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave defied the council's order to surrender his post as army chief, and an army take-over appeared imminent. The army numbers 2,500 men with reserves of 3,000.

Top ranking army officers went into urgent conference at army barracks in the heart of the city to discuss what they will say in a proclamation.

Cantave

A committee for public safety at Cap Haitien, 85 miles north of Port Au Prince, announced it refused to recognize the council and would rule northern Haiti until a president is selected who will guarantee "honest and free elections."

The Cap Haitien group appeared to be linked with a rebel committee in St. Marc that touched off the latest of Haiti's long series of crises with a show of defiance yesterday against the seven-man ruling council.

The seven-man council, supposed to rule until presidential elections in June, went to St. Marc in an attempt to show its authority to the rebels.

Cantave, Escort Cheered

It was turned back at the gates. But Cantave and a troop escort were admitted and hailed with cries of "Long live the army" and "Down with the Government."

A similar proclamation defying the authority of the executive council was issued at Gonaives, 75 miles northwest of here.

Port Au Prince appeared quiet, but there was tension.

The council, in ordering Cantave to surrender his army post to Col. Pierre Armand, chief of police, said the general failed to safeguard the lives of the members of the council. It said that only the presence of the diplomatic corps prevented a plot for wholesale slaughter of the council at Flag Day services in the Catholic cathedral Saturday.

Only last week Cantave's intervention prolonged the life of the council after three of its members were ousted. Cantave ruled then that the army would recognize the council's authority until a peaceful election could be held, despite the 6-month-old political and economic chaos in this Negro island republic of four million.

HAITI RULERS BAR PUBLIC MEETINGS

New York Times

7-Man Council Curbs Rights in Army-Backed Move to Enforce Its Authority

Thurs. 5-16-57

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 15—The Executive Council decreed today the curtailment of public discussion and assembly.

The seven-man council, a provisional government controlled by two Presidential candidates,

HAITI FACING RULE BY ARMY IN CRISIS

New York Times

Factions Refuse to Accept Authority of Council—News Man Expelled

Mon. 5-20-57

By The Associated Press.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 19 — Haiti's Army leadership faced today the growing possibility that it might have to take over the Government if order was to be restored.

Leaders in the rebellious city of St. Marc, forty-five miles northwest of Port-au-Prince, served notice on the Army chief, Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave, that they would continue to refuse to recognize the ruling Executive Council. Informed sources here said the St. Marc leaders had told General Cantave that they did recognize the authority of the Army.

Partisans of two Presidential candidates, Dr. François Duvalier and Clement Jumelle, who are in opposition to the Executive Council, have established a revolutionary "committee of public safety" in St. Marc. This

committee runs the city and its environs.

Strikes Are Reported

The Executive Council in Port-au-Prince, which is endeavoring with scant success to establish its authority throughout the country, consists of partisans of two other Presidential candidates, Senator Louis Dejoie and Daniel Fignole.

As fast as General Cantave's soldiers succeeded in removing barricades from the coastal road connecting St. Marc with Port-au-Prince, the rebels set out to restore them. The barriers cut off from the capital food supplies originating in the St. Marc area and beyond.

In most of the five provinces of Haiti outside Port-au-Prince, reports indicated, strikes aimed at the Executive Council paralyzed normal activities. Haitians also have generally refused to register for the Presidential elections scheduled for June 16.

It was reliably reported that a "committee of public safety" had been formed also in Cap Haitien in the north, Haiti's second city and a favorite tourist spot.

M. Duvalier and M. Jumelle, supported by three other minor Presidential candidates, repeatedly have accused the Executive Council of attempting to rig the coming elections.

Talk was general in port-au-Prince today that the days of the Executive Council were numbered. Protests swelled against what was described by the Council's opponents as its dictatorial action in curbing freedom of speech and of the press and prohibiting the judiciary from entertaining any action challenging the Council's authority.

Haiti's political turmoil began in early December when her then strong man, President Paul E. Magloire, was ousted for trying to prolong his rule unconstitutionally. Since then, feuding Presidential candidates have caused three successive crises.

Publisher "Undesirable"

Bernard Diederich, publisher of the English-language weekly, The Haiti Sun, was expelled today as "undesirable."

The ruling Council's decree ordering the expulsion assigned no specific cause for the action. Mr. Diederich was denied an opportunity to seek counsel to fight the order. He prepared to leave at once for New York.

Mr. Diederich, 30 years old and a native of New Zealand, had published The Sun for seven years. He also has served as a part-time correspondent for The Associated Press, the National Broadcasting Company, Time and Life and The New York Times.

It was apparent that the Council was irked by publication in United States newspapers of news about officially admitted disorders in this republic over the last several months.

Mr. Diederich, who will suffer heavy financial loss because of his investment in the paper here, said:

"I have done nothing in seven years in this country but report the news fairly, accurately and impartially. But here it seems there is only one code—if you're not for us, you're against us."

HAITI'S ARMY HEAD DEFIES THE REGIME

Times Pic.
Tues. 5-21-57

Council Tries to Oust Him—Troops Are Expected to Take Over Rule

New York

By The Associated Press.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 20—Haiti's Executive Council ordered Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave ousted as Army chief today but he defied the order. The Army supported him and an Army takeover of the Government was predicted.

General Cantave announced last week that he recognized the authority of the seven-man Council. But he refused to accept its order to turn his job over to Col. Pierre Armand, who has been Chief of Police. The Army numbers 2,500 men, with reserves of 3,000.

The newspaper Le Jour said, "The Army supports General Cantave and controls the situation." The newspaper predicted that a proclamation would emerge saying the Army was taking over the Government.

Troops guarded all entrances to the Presidential Palace and Army headquarters.

New turmoil was certain in this island republic of 4,000,000 inhabitants. It has been suffering from political and economic chaos for the last six months.

Reliable sources said the Council had removed General Cantave because he refused its suggestion that he use his troops to force entry yesterday into St. Marc, a rebel-held town fifty miles northwest of Port-Au-Prince.

The rebels barred the entry of the Council members but welcomed General Cantave with Cries of "Long live the Army!" and "Down with the Government!"

Colonel Armand was named Police Chief last February by General Cantave. The General had ordered the Army to steer a neutral course in the political situation and had turned down requests that he take control.

St. Marc remained in the hands of a "committee of public safety" while opposition intensified in northern Haiti to the Council, which has been running the Government pending Presidential elections June 16.

The Council has been charged with "rigging" the election in favor of Louis Dejoie, 61 years old, a wealthy planter, who has support of the upper classes and Daniel Fignole, 43, a mathematics professor and trade union leader, who is regarded as popular with the voters. There are eight other candidates.

The Council has been ruling virtually as a dictatorship. M. Dejoie and M. Fignole give the orders, with the former having the upper hand because he controls four of the councilors. Two get their orders from M. Fignole and the seventh is described as independent.

The Council has said it intended to stay in power until "free and honest" elections are held. It has banned all public demonstrations, all radio broadcasts and the publication of material in newspapers considered prejudicial to the country's interest. One newspaper publisher has been expelled as "undesirable."

Most of the farm population has been boycotting registration for the election. It had been hoped that 800,000 Haitians would be registered when the deadline was reached June 11. Women will be eligible to vote for the first time.

The country is staggering under one of its worst economic crises since it won independence from France 153 years ago. The national treasury is virtually empty. The Government owes $18,000,000 to the National Bank of Haiti and $40,000,000 in foreign debts.

Strikes that started last December when President Paul Magloire was ousted have caused millions of dollars of damage to the economy. Two provisional presidents since have been removed. The nation's biggest revenue earner, its coffee crop, has been hard hit. The yield is the lowest in twenty-five years.

Haiti Violence Grows; Road to Capital Blocked

Wash. Star Thurs. 5-16-57 P. 3-A
Washington D.C.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 16 (AP).—Haiti's political turmoil grew in violence today.

Ten thousand farmers armed with knives blockaded the road to the capital to keep out food supplies. Arson and sabotage were increasing. The government said troops and police were battling armed demonstrators in many communities to put down "a state of terror.

Army headquarters said the situation was critical.

The capital itself remained comparatively quiet.

The seven-man executive council, which is supposed to be arranging for elections June 16, banned freedom of speech and muzzled the press, radio and judiciary in a desperate attempt to restore order.

The council, an interim government until a president can be elected, pledged again that free elections would be held. It said it was forced to abrogate the constitution's guarantees of liberty of expression because the nation's future was at stake.

Free Elections Called Goal

Dr. Francois Duvalier, one of the leading candidates of the 10 seeking the presidency, declared the people were organizing to topple the government and install a provisional chief of state who would guarantee free and honest elections.

Dr. Duvalier charges the council has rigged the voting in favor of his two chief opponents, Louis Dejoie and Daniel Fignole. The leading presidential candidates named representatives to the council to run the government after riotous demonstrations ousted President Paul Magloire last December and two provisional presidents since. Dr. Duvalier broke with the other candidates recently and pulled his representatives off the council.

Troops were dispatched to clear barricaded roads.

The knife-armed farmers swarmed over the road at St. Marc, 45 miles north of the capital, turning back all vehicles headed for Port au Prince.

Others at Gonaives, 100 miles nothwest of Port au Prince, hurled boulders from hillsides onto trucks trying to reach markets.

Reliable reports said arson and sabotage were prevalent in northern, southern and western areas of the country.

Jeramie Under Curfew

The army imposed a curfew on Jeramie, a city of 30,000 some 170 miles west of the capital, where scores of homes were destroyed Tuesday in a fire blamed on "political terrorists."

The ruling council made plain it intends to crush any shooting rebellion. It said the aim of its emergency decree was to prevent its foes from "plunging the country into disorders and anarchy."

All public demonstrations, speeches and the distribution of literature aimed at "inciting the people to revolt" were banned. Heavy fines and imprisonment up to 10 months were ordered for newspaper and radio station owners who permit publication or broadcasting of inflammatory material.

Any judge challenging the executive council's authority was warned he would be arrested speedily and tried by special tribunal.

Publisher Franck Magloire, owner of Le Matin and a member of the board of directors of the Inter-American Press Association, accused the council of "a flagrant violation of liberty." The publisher is not related to ousted Gen. Magloire.

General Slaps Military Rule On Haitians

Advertiser P. 1
Wed. 5-22-57.
Montgomery Ala.

By LARRY ALLEN

PORT AU PRINCE, May 21 (AP)—Brg. Gen. Leon Cantave, who tried for five months to keep the army neutral in Haiti's political turmoil, slapped military rule on this Negro republic today. He declared this was necessary to save the Caribbean nation from anarchy, economic ruin and even hunger.

The graying 46-year-old general proclaimed dissolution of an Executive Council which has been trying to rule the feuding nation since April 5.

The seizure of authority was accompanied without a shot. Council members were allowed to return to homes and resume normal activities.

NIGHTLY CURFEW

But the army proclaimed a nightly curfew, imposed censorship on outgoing dispatches and banned broadcasts of a political or subversive character.

It will rule until a provisional president is chosen by a national convention, which is promised "without delay." Then, it said, it will guarantee the "free and honest election" of a constitutional president.

Cantave's action was welcomed in the five provinces cutside Port au Prince where Haitians have been shouting "long live the army' and "down with the council." The capital was calm.

CONVENTION PLEDGED

Cantave pledged he would quickly call a convention of the country's leaders to choose a provisional president. The army will step out of the governmental picture after that, he said.

An attempt at dictatorship by the Council, controlled by two of 10 presidential candidates, crumbled in a wave of revolt in the past week.

After barring freedom of speech and muzzling the judiciary, it sealed its fate Monday by ordering Cantave to give up his army command to Col. Pierre Armand, the police chief.

18e(4) 1957

1-Hour Battle Staged Before U.S. Embassy

By Francis L. McCarthy

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 25 (U.P.)—Civil war broke out in Haiti today. Forces supporting Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave, chief of staff of the army and head of the military government, and insurgents supporting Col. Pierre Armand, former Port-au-Prince police chief, staged a one-hour artillery duel in the heart of Port-au-Prince at midday.

The firing took place directly in front of the U. S. Embassy, and at least three rifle bullets hit the embassy building.

Four followers of Armand were killed when a 75-millimeter field gun blew up during the battle. Two civilians were killed by rifle fire.

The bloodshed climaxed a 5-month political disorder that began when former President Paul Magliore tried to extend his term of office last December. His effort was thwarted by a nationwide general strike and he fled into exile.

Since then, two provisional presidents chosen in the regular constitutional order of succession were forced to step down by political strikes on the grounds they were favoring one or another of the many candidates for president in pending elections.

Early in April the warring factions agreed on a 10-man council to govern until the elections. Three supporters of candidate Francois Duvalier later quit, charging the election machinery was being rigged against him.

Council Defied

Cantave then was asked to set up a military junta. Instead, he asked the Supreme Court to rule on the Council's legality and upheld the court's 5-to-2 opinion that the Council was the legal government. However, last Monday, when the Council ordered him ousted as chief of staff in favor of Police Chief Armand, Cantave deposed it and took over the government.

The battle today started when a group of rebellious junior officers under Armand's command besieged Cantave and his followers inside the army headquarters fortress at the Dessalines barracks and demanded they surrender.

The insurgents broadcast an ultimatum to Cantave calling for an immediate end to his four-day-old military regime.

Cantave made no reply to the surrender ultimatum hours after the deadline for acceptance passed. Then the Armand forces brought up field guns in the early afternoon and opened point-blank fire on the barracks.

Those inside the fortress replied with similar fire, and also opened up on two Coast Guard vessels supporting Armand.

Arrest Ordered

Meanwhile, the Armand forces broadcast orders to Col. Pierre Virtus, second-ranking officer under Cantave inside the fortress, to arrest the general. There was no information as to whether he attempted to carry out the order.

An entirely unconfirmed report said Cantave broadcast over the army radio network that he was prepared to offer "full and unconditional surrender" to Armand.

With both forces estimated at about 500 men each, the area around the United States Embassy looked like an armed camp. The Embassy normally is closed on Saturdays, but it was humming with activity today. The Ambassador and a full staff were on hand to keep Washington advised of developments.

The mid-afternoon lull possibly was due to negotiation. However, further fighting was expected unless the Cantave forces surrender.

While both sides were about evenly matched in manpower, Cantave's group had better and heavier weapons and equipment, including motor vehicles, artillery and light tanks. Armand's best weapons apparently are light artillery pieces.

[illegible] Armand's men also have control of the airport and have additional forces there. Some of his planes flew over the Cantave fortress, dropping leaflets demanding surrender this morning. They threatened to machinegun the fortress.

Mob Danger Seen

The situation rapidly was becoming chaotic and further fighting was likely. There also was a danger that mobs would take possession of the streets.

Telephone and cable service around Port-Au-Prince was cut and cable and radio communications were down. This correspondent was able to get news out of the country by telephoning New York from the telephone company building, the only place still with communications.

This correspondent and a United Press reporter came under fire several times running back and forth to the telephone from the scene of action.

Crowds in a holiday mood gathered early this morning on the Champs de Mars parade ground near the Dessalines barracks awaiting Cantave's resignation. But as the hours dragged on without word he had quit, their mood turned ugly.

Mobs started roaming the streets in the heart of the capital of this French-speaking Negro republic. Police tried to divert them from the area around the fortress and the presidential palace by firing shots in the air.

Cars belonging to Cantave's supporters were being stoned in the streets and literally torn apart.

Newspaper Office Sacked

Mobs attacked and sacked the plant and offices of the newspaper Le Matin and radio station MBC, both owned by

HAITI

Franck Magloire.

The assault came minutes after the broadcast of a Cantave communique accusing presidential candidate Louis Dejoie of starting a civil war. Cantave called on his partisans in the northern part of the island to march on Port-au-Prince and rally to his aid.

There were unconfirmed reports that officers within the besieged fortress were trying to get Cantave to step down to avoid more bloodshed. Armand, announcing he was taking over as new military chief, posted troops outside the barracks. Weird-sounding voodoo drums were being used to wear away the nerves of Cantave's supporters.

Other troops of the rebel military faction seized the capital's Bowen Airfield, halting all commercial flights.

The airport, set up as Armand's tactical headquarters, was ringed with troops in full battle dress and armed with field machine guns. They controlled at least three strategic intersections.

Flight Prepared

An aircraft used to fly former President Magloire out of the country after his fall last December was being warmed up—presumably to fly Cantave to a similar exile.

It was disclosed that Armand had support of the police, coast guard, air corps and fire department in its bid to oust Gen. Cantave's military regime and restore civilian rule by the 10-man Executive Council. Cantave presumably had only a portion of the army behind him.

The civilian council was overthrown by Cantave after it tried to install Armand as army chief of staff to replace Cantave.

Armand resigned as the capital's chief of police and joined a reported group of 60 officers in quitting the army to protest Cantave's seizure of power.

It was this group of officers that mastermined today's uprising. The action followed a four-day protest strike that disrupted public services and closed most of the city's shops.

Opponents of Cantave's military rule also resorted to voodoo noises to wear down the nerves of the besieged regime. Drum beats echoed in growing crescendo throughout the night from the hills surrounding Port-am-Prince.

Council Meets

While Armand's forces maintained their siege the civilian Executive Council met in continuous session at an undisclosed rendezvous.

Armand's ultimatum ordering Cantave to step down was delivered at 8:30 a. m. and gave the military ruler half an hour to step down. Otherwise, the ultimatum said, Armand's forces would enter the barracks and get the army chief.

However, at 9:30 a. m. the only rebel move was to send air force planes buzzing over the army headquarters to drop the leaflets demanding that Cantave and his force surrender.

ARMY RULES HAITI; STRIKES WIDENING

Military Chief Dissolves Old Executive, Orders Curfew and Imposes Censorship

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 21—The Haitian army took control of the nation today.

By proclamation of Brig. Gen. Léon Cantave, Chief of Staff, the nation's seven-man Executive Council was dissolved, a curfew was put into force and censorship was imposed on outgoing news dispatches.

The first reaction to the Army's move was a nearly complete strike in Port-au-Prince. Word reaching the capital indicated that the strike had spread into the provinces but this was not confirmed.

General Cantave's proclamation was read to the nation last night over the radio. It was published this morning in the independent newspaper Le Matin.

The newspaper also published a communiqué from Army headquarters nullifying the Executive Council's order yesterday dismissing General Cantave as Army commander and replacing him with Col. Pierre Armand, former National Chief of Police.

Effect on Vote Unknown

The effect of the army's action on the general elections scheduled June 16 cannot be determined now. Registration of voters, which began May 16, was almost completely halted today by the general strike.

However, General Cantave said in his proclamation that he planned to call without delay a convention of delegates from the nation's electoral districts to name a provisional President who would "reconstitute with minimum of delay the public machinery for the legislative and Presidential elections, which will be free, honest and sincere."

The Army takeover ended an extraordinarily confused situation, in which political forces within the Executive council and the army had been jousting for supremacy the last serveral days.

Previously, General Cantave had declined to take control. He hadmaintained that the Army's role was one of neutrality between political factions and of maintaining order.

Strike Is Threat

The general strike in Port-au-Prince posed the most immediate threat to the nation's tranquility. This type of strike, in which practically everything but essential serivces is closed, has proved highly effetcive in the past.

Stores throughout capital were closed. The public market which supplies farm products for city was not entirely closed but activity there slackened continuously throughout the day.

However, on the surface Port-au-Prince remained calm. Schools continued in session as usual. There were crowds along the principal streets but little, if any, unusual commotion.

There was no immediate reaction to the Army's proclamation from the two Presidential candidates who had controlled the old seven-man Executive Council. However, both the men, Senator Louis Dejoie and Daniel Fignole, privately denied reports that they were instrumental in bringing about the general strike. Senator Dejoie announced this afternoon that he would make a statement tomorrow.

No Violence Needed

PORT-AU-PRINCE, May 21 (AP)—The Army's takeover was accomplished without a shot being fired.

Members of the Executive Council were allowed to return to their homes and resume normal activities.

It was reported here that the Council had ordered General Cantave's ouster after he had

Trouble in Haiti

Reports coming out of Haiti are disheartening as this tiny nation becomes a tinderbox of revolt and rebellion in its struggle to make the machinery of democracy work efficiently.

The tiny country has been in turmoil since last fall when their latest and most popular president, Paul Magloire, was put to flight when he refused to hold the elections provided by the constitution and attempted to set himself up as a dictator of the tiny republic.

More than 5,500 Haitians are reported armed and ready to do battle in the election which is scheduled for June 16, as a result of charges that the machinery had been rigged in favor of some of the presidential aspirants.

There are ten candidates of various degrees of strength in the current race for president and bloodshed may result before the problem has been resolved.

Since the end of World War II, three presidents have been forced to flee for their lives, one of whom died in exile.

During the interim, a military junta has run the nation, making it a dictatorship of the colonels. We hope that in the name of patriotism, the candidates can curb their ambitions and not bring things to the point that they were several decades ago when America used similar strife to occupy the country, a condition from which the nation has never fully recovered.

But this is probably too much to hope for in a country where politics is the only sure step to quick wealth and easy riches.

Until Haiti can be lifted up economically so that greedy men can amass wealth without resorting to political power and exploitation of the masses, this condition may long obtain.

BY LARRY ALLEN

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 25—(AP)—Coast Guard batteries opened fire on this capital tonight in what appeared to be an attempt to settle Haiti's political feuds by civil war. Mobs ranged the streets of the city, burning and pillaging and throwing stones. The newspaper, Le Matin, was set afire.

Sporadic small arms fire broke out from time to time in the streets as two rival chiefs of staff sought to gain control of the army—and of Haiti.

Artillery firing from the harbor and the disorders started after Haiti's police chief, Col. Pierre Armand, attempted a coup by seizing control of army headquarters. He sought to replace Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave, who overthrew the Negro nation's civilian executive council last Tuesday.

Army splits open

BUT CANTAVE refused to submit, and the army split wide open. The coast guard appeared to be backing Armand.

The forces of Armand and Cantave were reported to have clashed at the international airport outside the capital.

The nation's police, air force, coast guard and firefighters joined tumultuous demonstrations backing Armand, who took control of army headquarters. But Gen Cantave, surrounded by hundreds of soldiers at nearby Dessalines Barracks, refused to surrender.

In a broadcast he called upon troops in the five provinces outside the capital and the people to rise in war against those who control Port Au Prince.

He accused Sen. Louis Dejoie, a leading presidential candidate in Haiti's six months of political feuding, of "plunging the country into civil war."

Relies on provinces

HE APPARENTLY was relying upon the outer provinces and the bulk of the army of 5500 regulars and reserves to support him.

Since December, when President Paul Magloire was deposed by a general strike for trying to prolong his term, this Negro republic of 4,000,000 people has been rent by the feuds of 10 presidential candidates. Two provisional presidents were overthrown by strikes because they were accused of trying to rig the election, supposed to be held June 16.

The seven-man executive council, friendly to Dejoie, a wealthy landowner and industrialist, and Daniel Fignole, another candidate popular with many working people, was dissolved last Tuesday by Cantave, who said he was trying to save the nation from anarchy and ruin.

Capital strikebound

CANTAVE ACTED after the council attempted to name Col. Armand in his place. Armand refused the post at the time, but changed his mind last night.

The civil war atmosphere in this capital of 200,000 was further complicated by reports that Fignole was lukewarm to Armand's attempted coup. Fignole's attitude could lead to a split in the forces upon which Armand is relying.

The shooting started when hundreds of police and troops rushed into the streets of the capital, strikebound by Cantave's political opponents since Tuesday.

A CROWD OF 10,000 gathered in the square adjoining the presidential palace and army headquarters expecting to witness a ceremony in which Armand would formally assume command of the army. Some high ranking officers at army headquarters had said this ceremony would take place "within the hour."

Police began firing without warning on pedestrians and automobiles and quickly routed all those demonstrating in favor of any candidates except Dejoie and Fignole.

Planes flew over Dessalines Barracks, where Cantave had about 500 soldiers, plus a few tanks and armored cars. They dropped leaflets demanding that he leave the barracks and promising him safety.

Airport closed

BUT CANTAVE SHOWED no signs of leaving the rambling, yellow-plastered barracks where helmeted guards with bayonets were on duty.

Port Au Prince's airport was closed, and Armand was stationed there with a force of coast guardsmen armed with submachineguns and rifles. Commercial flights were canceled, and some roads into Port Au Prince were blocked.

Hundreds of Haitians swarmed about the iron-spiked fences around the U. S. Embassy, and U. S. Ambassador Gerald Drew and his aids worked feverishly to keep up with the fast developing situation.

Shooting could be heard outside the cable company office where correspondents worked behind closed shutters.

Haitian Council Indicates Hope Of Resuming Rule Taken by Army

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Haiti, May 24—Haiti's ousted Executive Council was in session nearly all day today. The meeting heightened speculation that the former governing body was preparing for a return to power.

The council of eight men is composed of representatives of two Presidential candidates, Senator Louis Dejoie and Daniel Fignole. The council was deposed Monday night by the Army, which is directing national affairs.

The renewed activity on the part of the Executive Council came as the general strike instigated by Senator Dejoie and M. Fignole, now in its fourth day, cut deeper into the national economy.

[Havana reported that a rebel group of t[illegible]-seven men had landed in Eastern Cuba. The Cuban Army said it had captured two of the rebels and was pursuing the rest.]

It is being widely predicted in the Haitian capital that if the Army does not break the strike soon, Brig Gen. Leon Cantave, Army Chief of Staff, will find it increasingly difficult to retain his position as director of the Haitian state. The Executive Council in a communiqué declared General Contave to be in "open rebellion against the state."

Highly placed staff officers in the past days have been conferring with members of the council in exploring a compro[illegible] solution of the situation. A well-informed source felt, however, that there would probably be no change in the present situation until next Monday or Tuesday.

An additional indication that the Executive Council was becoming more optimistic was seen in a report that Dr. François Duvalier, a third Presidential candidate, had sounded out the members on terms for the return of his representatives to that body. Dr. Duvalier withdrew his men from the council last month in a quarrel with M. Dejoie and M. Fignole.

Port-au-Prince again today bore a Sunday appearance, with virtually all its shops and factories closed. Food is not yet in short supply, but prices have been soaring in the last two days. One of the chief worries is the dwindling supply of gasoline and oil. Taxis are daily becoming scarcer on the streets.

The only reasonably bright spot in a gloomy picture was the arrival this afternoon of the Panama Line passenger vessel Ancon. The ship, with 189 passengers, docked for five hours and the city momentarily regained some semblance of its normal self as tourists walked the streets laden with purchases and cameras. Some shops that deal exclusively with the tourist trade opened for business during the ship's stay.

Recurrent reports that the forces of M. Fignole and Senator Dejoie were again last night planning a move to break the curfew imposed under the prevailing martial law proved unfounded. Shortly before the curfew went into effect at 9 P. M. some police patrol cars were stoned in the slum district of La Saline. After the curfew sounded there was the now-usual sporadic rifle fire in the streets, but the police headquarters said there had been no casualties.

commands a well-trained army of 2,500 regulars and 3,000 reserves who have United States equipment.

refused to order the Army to shoot its way into St. Marc, a coastal city north of the capital, where a rebel committee for public safety had set up a local government.

Since Dec. 12, when President Paul Magloire was forced into exile as a result of efforts to perpetuate himself in office, the country has been torn by bickering. Two provisional Presidents, one a Supreme Court judge chosen in the regular order of succession, ousted by means of political strikes on the grounds that they were favoring one candidate or another.

The warring factions early in April agreed on a ten-man council to govern until the elections. The truce lasted only a few days. Three members of the council, friends of candidate Francois Buvalier, walked out, charging rigging of the election machinery.

General Cantave was urged then to set up a military junta. Instead, he asked the Supreme Court to rule on the Council's legality and upheld the court's 5-to-2 opinion that the Council was the legal Government.

General Cantave joined the army in his teens, and was trained as a cadet by United States Marines who occupied Haiti from 1915 to 1934. He

Haitian Rule Restored to High Council

Courier P.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti — With the stabilizing effect of Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave's control of the army, Haiti's Executive Council has been returned to power with hopes of maintaining order until one of seven candidates can be chosen by the populace to fill the vacancy created by the ouster of Provisional President Franck Sylvain on April 5.

Cantave's acceptance noted that the 25,000-member army "will stand behind" the Haitian Supreme Court's ruling which restored the Council's power to rule until the election of a president, snuffed out planned demonstrations by presidential candidates who attempted to void its powers.

Shortly after Cantave's endorsement of the high court's opinion, about 40,000 Haitians staged a demonstration to lend further support of the Council.

However, about two-thirds of the city's business houses remained closed by another general strike.

HAITIAN AIDE INSTALLED

Times P. 38-C
Sabalat Becomes Country's New Attorney General
Tues. 5-7-57

Special to The New York Times.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haita, May 6—Ernest Sabalat, nominee of Presidential candidate Louis Dejoie, was installed today as attorney general.

It was M. Sabalat's appointment to the post that caused three members to quit the Executive Council twelve days ago. They had been ministers supporting the Presidential candidacy of Francis Duvalier. The Supreme Court then ruled that the remaining seven members of the council were qualified to execute authority.

The Executive Council was formed April 5 by five potential Presidential candidates after two provisional Presidents had been forced to resign.

Although most Haitians realized that only an armed truce existed between the political factions, there was a holiday atmosphere as crowds thronged into shops that had been closed by an eight-day strike.

BID TO STEM UNREST

Haiti Bans Free Speech; Muzzle Placed On Press

Constitution P.12-C
Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs. 5-16-57

By LARRY ALLEN

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 15 (AP)—Haiti's woobly temporary government banned freedom of speech and muzzled the press, radio and judiciary today in a desperate effort to stem unrest it called "a state of terror."

There was a hint the United States might step in to help this Negro island nation, whose people are largely poor and illiterate, to solve the economic and social problems that led to the ouster of dictator President Gen. Paul Magloire last December and riotous demonstrations since.

The new U.S. Ambassador, Gerald Drew, said in presenting his credntials to the seven-member executive council that he was ready to explore means by which the United States and Haiti might cooperate in finding solutions. Drew succeeded Roy T. Davis, Silver Spring, Md., who resigned in March.

All political and economic systems must progress through tests of strength and vitality, Drew said, and "Haiti might be said to be going through such a test at the present time."

CONTINUING THREAT

Alarmed over a continuing threat of revolution, the executive council issued a decree to prevent its fast-multiplying foes from "plunging the country into disorders and anarchy."

It banned all public demonstrations, speeches and the distribution of bulletins and writings aimed at "inciting the people to revolt." Also ruled out were general strikes intended to paralyze governmental functions.

The council ordered heavy fines and imprisonment up to 10 months for all owners of newspapers or radio stations who permit publication or broadcasting of material inciting to revolt.

It prohibited any court from ruling that the executive council is illegal or refusing to recognize its authority. It said any judge challenging the government which has the backing of Haiti's 5,500-man army, would be speedily arrested and tried by a special tribunal.

FRESH CRITICISM

Fresh criticism flared immediately.

Publisher Franck Magloire, no relation of the ousted Gen. Magloire, accused the council of "a flagrant violation of liberty," Magloire, owner of Le Matin and operator of a radio station, is a member of the board of directors of the Inter American Press Assn.

All workers in Haitis' labor department walked out, charging the executive council was the mouthpiece of two men, Louis Dejoie and Daniel Fignole, among the 10 candidates for the presidency.

Dr. Franois Duvalier, a presidential candidate who charges the council has rigged the voting, came out with a declaration that the people were organizing to topple the government and instill a provisional chief of state who would guarantee free and honest elections.

The council said it was mindful of the constitution's guarantees of liberty of expression, but it had a clear right to repress whatever was "susceptible of troubling the public order." It declared the nation's futureZ was at stake. It pledged to fulfil its one essential mission—the holding of free elections to assure establishment of a democratic administration.

Haiti's Ruling Council Fights Rebellion's Tide

News & Observer P.1
Wed. 5-15-57

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 14 (AP)—Haiti's ruling council today battled a rising tide of rebellion that threatened at any moment to explode into a shooting war.

A wave of general srikes and anti - government demonstrations swept this Negro Caribbean republic. Police raided radio stations in the capital carrying broadcasts urging the people to rebel.

Charges Labelled.

Critics charged that the seven-man council, which inherited political unrest that has ousted President Paul Magloire and three provisional chiefs of state since last December, is rigging in its own interests a general election set for June 16. They demanded that the council resign. They impeded the registration of voters scheduled to start today.

Thousands of Haitians, largely illiterate, sharpened machetes and armed themselves with catapults and other weapons for possible showdown fights with police and the army, newly swelled by reserves to 5,500 men.

Haitians from Cap Haitien in the north to the farming centers of Jeremie and Cayes in the far southwest staged demonstrations under the banner cry: "Down with the government!" They closed schools, stores, market places and public buildings. Political arsonists were reported to have set fires in Jeremie.

Reinforcements.

Reinforcements were rushed to Jeremie and Cayes, about 100 miles from this capital city.

At the seaport of Gonaives, 80 miles northwest of Port au Prince, Haitians gathered huge supplies of stones for hurling in catapult-type devices resembling slingshots.

Police broke up a noisy demonstration involving tens of thousands who barricaded the streets to prevent government bureaus from registering voters in Gonaives.

Reports from nearly every section of the country outside Port au Prince indicated the arrangements for registering the 800,000 eligible voters were at a standstill. The people refused to register or kept the bureaus closed.

HAITI CHIEF BARS PROLONGED RULE

Times P.3-C
Cantave Says He Will Not Become Head of State—New Regime Scheduled
Thurs. 5-23-57

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 22—Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave, Army Chief of Staff, said today he would not become chief of the Haitian nation even if the people demanded it.

General Cantave became the actual ruler of Haiti yesterday, when, by his own proclamation, the Army took control of the country from a seven-man Executive Council and set up martial law.

In an interview General Cantave said he had no political ambitions.

"I have no ambitions whatsoever, except to give my country fair elections," he said. He made the statement in commenting on charges made by political opponents that he was trying to consolidate his position into that of Chief of State and thus prolong his rule over Haiti.

"There are men in opposition to me who want me to leave as Army Chief of Staff because I do not want to help any one of them and I want to be be fair to all of them," he said, adding:

"I will remain as Chief of the Army because the Army is the only means of restoring and retaining stability in my country."

General Cantave said that he did not consider himself Chief of State now. He added, "There is no Chief of State presently because there is no Government."

He indicated that a provisional government probably would be formed early in June. He said it could be formed sooner except for communications difficulties that were hampering efforts to get districts to choose delegates to a convention to be held here. The delegates will select a Provisional President.

General Cantave said that, as soon as the Army had worked out a pla nfor convention, all districts or departments would select their delegates. He said he expected to announce the plan by radio within two days and the selection of delegates would then begin. It would take about a week or ten days before delegates could be chosen and brought here to select the Provisional President, he added.

Meanwhile, the nation remained calm on its second day under complete Army control. The general strike that began yesterday appeared loosening. There seemed to be more stores open than yesterday, but the preponderance of shops and wholesale establishments were closed.

General Cantave said the army would try to break the strike. He declared it was "not a strike of workers but of people who wanted to cause trouble." Asked if he meant merchants, he replied, "Yes." He declined to give details on how the Army proposed to break the strike.

The General, who is living in a barracks near the National Palace, appeared in excellent health after a turbulent week in which the Executive Council ordered him deposed as Chief of Staff and he retaliated by dissolving the Council.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, May 22 (AP)—It was reported today that five army officers, including three top staff officers, had resigned and gone home shortly after General Cantave seized control.

The officers were identified as Col. Pierre Armand, the police chief who had been named to replace General Cantave as Army Chief of Staff; Quartermaster General Roger Villedrouin and Surgeon General Louis Maximilian, both colonels; Col. Pierre Haspil, a staff officer, and Maj. Edwedje Mercier, commandant of the military academy.

Haiti Seats New Leader; Crisis Eased

Advertiser P.1
Mon. 5-27-57
Montgomery

Civil War Stayed Off, At Least For While, As Fignole Sworn In

PORT AU PRINCE, May 26 (AP)—Daniel Fignole, a forceful young leader of Haiti's workers, was inaugurated provisional president to-

day, thus averting civil war—at least for a few hours.

A crowd of 10,000 massed in the square around the Presidential Palace went wild at the swearing-in ceremony.

Workers and peasants took over the streets, rolling in the grass and in the dust in an ecstasy of joy. Hundreds fired shots into the air.

But the atmosphere remained explosive. Police stood at all street intersections, trigger fingers ready.

SEARCH FOR ARMS

Viglantes armed with clubs and stones roamed the city, halting all automobiles in a search for arms.

Two hundred American tourists trapped in their hotels during 24 hours of wild shooting and artillery fire when civil war threatened, were trying to leave the country. All air line schedules to the Caribbean islands were canceled.

Scores of Haitians were killed or wounded in the firing yesterday and today, but it was impossible to establish any accurate count of casualties.

One of the provisional President's first acts was to accept the resignation of Brig. Gen Leon Cantave, the army chief who had ruled Haiti since last Tuesday.

WAR THREATENED

A challenge to Cantave's command of the army by the Haitia police chief, Col. Pierre Armand, had threatened civil war in Haiti.

Col. Antonio Kebreau, commander of the Southern Military District, was named army chief in Cantave's place.

Fignole, 43-year-old mathematics professor noted for his pile-driving oratory and somewhat leftist leanings, promised speedy "free and honest" elections.

He declared his dislikes of dictatorships and promised to establish law and order and preserve good relations with the United States.

Fignole has been rated by many in this Negro republic probably a winner in any honest popular vote in Haiti's turbulent presidential campaign.

STILL QUESTION

The attitude of Dr. Louis Dejoie, another leading candidate, was still a question.

Dejoie in a special message to the people urged them to be calm, but declared he would continue his fight for the presidency. It was known that he felt his chances had been injured and he was expected to make some fres move.

It was obvious that the partnership of Dejoie and Fignole, wh teamed in supporting the Exec tive Council that ruled from earl April until last Tuesday, had bee broken.

Fignole had been rated a lead ing candidate for election becaus of his hold upon color-consciou Haiti's dark-skinned workers an peasants in the cities and mour tainous country districts, in cor trast to Dejoie's strength with th mulattos.

Labor Leader at Helm, Haiti Averts Civil War

By LARRY ALLEN

PORT AU PRINCE, May 26 (AP)—Daniel Fignole, 43, a forceful leader of Haiti's workers, was inaugurated provisional president today, thus averting civil war—at least for a few hours.

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STILL EXPLOSIVE

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CANTAVE STEPS DOWN

One of the provisional President's first acts was to accept the resignation of Brig. Gen Leon Cantave, the army chief who had ruled Haiti since last Tuesday.

A challenge to Cantave's command of the army by the Haitian police chief, Col. Pierre Armand, had threatened civil war in Haiti. In his resignation, Cantave said "bitter political passions" had culminated in the troops engaging in "fratricidal battle."

Both Cantave and Armand stood at Fignole's side as he was sworn in.

Col. Antonio Kebreau, commander of the Southern Military District, was named army chief in Cantave's place.

Fignole, an industrious mathematics professor noted for his pile-driving oratory and somewhat leftist leanings, promised speedy "free and honest" elections.

He declared his dislikes of dictatorships and promised to establish law and order and preserve good relations with the United States.

Fignole has been rated by many in this Negro republic probably a winner in any honest popular vote in Haiti's turbulent presidential campaign.

Fignole's inauguration was the solution agreed upon by five Ill-assorted elements—his own supporters, the adherents of Dr. Francois Duvalier and Clement Jumelle, two of the 10 candidates for chief executive, and Cantave and Armand.

Civil war threatened to break out yesterday when Armand attempted to take over command of the army from Cantave.

The attitude of Dr. Louis Dejoie, another leading candidate, was still a question.

Dejoie, a wealthy planter and industrialist favored by Haiti's mulatto aristocracy, organized tight city-wide strikes and lockouts which paralyzed the capital of 200,000 last week, in an effort to force Cantave to resign from military rule. He was reported to have fled to his counrty home after an attempt on his life by mobs. But this was discounted by informed sources.

Associated Press Wirephoto

SHOW OF DEFIANCE IN HAITI: In one of the incidents that preceded the collapse of the ruling Executive Council, Max Bolte, center, a Council member, was turned back at gates of St. Marc on Sunday by rebel group. At same time, however, Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave, left, Chief of Staff, was welcomed into town with cheers. Army now controls nation.

Civil War Flares Over Haiti Control

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 25 (AP)—Civil warfare erupted here Saturday in a battle of two army factions for control of this divided nation.

An artillery duel began shortly after a group of junior officers headed by former Police Chief Col. Pierre Armand demanded in an ultimatum that army commander Gen. Leon Cantave step down from power.

* * *

WHEN CANTAVE failed to respond to the ultimatum, besieging rebel forces attacked his headquarters, the Dessaline Barracks.

A one-hour artillery duel followed, during which at least three rifle bullets struck the American Embassy.

At least four soldiers were killed when a 73-mm artillery piece blew up during the duel, which took place directly in front of the U.S. Embassy. At least two civilians were killed by rifle fire.

Guns from inside the fortress returned the fire.

Artillery fire was also exchanged between coast guard units, backing the insurgents, and military government units.

18e(4) 1957

HAITI

The Weather Has Been Rough in Haiti

By Russell H. Fitzgibbon

Department of Political Science, University of California

NOW THAT the dust in Haiti seems to have settled, it is in order for some political meteorologist to try to assess what may have caused the weather flurry in the island republic.

The brief sequence of events was this:

Gen. Paul Eugene Magliore had been the Haitian strong man for 10 years. He was elected President in October, 1950, by a vote of 151,115 to 2000. The term (six years) would end Dec. 6, 1956, but a constitutional provision, whose interpretation was disputed, might make it end either on May 15, 1956, or on the same date a year later.

Magliore did not give up the office last May, and from that point on a potentially chaotic situation existed. The President surprised everyone by announcing that he would quit in December, and he did step out briefly on Dec. 6. At the army's request, however, he reassumed power immediately as commander-in-chief to serve "until the country is returned to peace."

TO MANY Haitians, this sounded like a thinly disguised end run around constitutional limitations on the office. Then, too, the coffee crop had been bad and the population faced large economic question marks. Prospective opposition presidential candidates had been thrown in jail or forced into hiding, and their friends and followers were naturally unhappy. In addition, the general public, especially in Port-au-Prince, the capital (where the political tunes are called), had simply gotten tired of a strong man's whip-cracking.

A self-appointed General Strike Committee composed of professional men, university students and intellectuals quickly welded these dissatisfied elements into an organized opposition to undertake a five-day general strike. Within less than that predetermined time limit, Magliore was again forced from office—and this time from the country. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court provisionally assumed the executive power.

Haiti's Provisional President

Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis, center, Provisional President of Haiti, is shown reviewing troops outside the palace, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, during his inauguration. Flanking him are M. Charles Fombrun, president of the Senate, left, and Salnave Lamor, president of the Chamber of Deputies. Pierre-Louis, as president of the Supreme Court, was constitutional successor to Paul Magloire who resigned when he failed to end a general strike.

NOW, ALL THIS did not occur in a vacuum. Many things, probably in complex relationship, lie behind any such development. In Haiti, it was in part literally the weather which caused this political storm.

Hurricane Hazel in October, 1954, wrought enormous damage. Since then, a serious drought in the north and excess rainfall in other parts have helped to reduce Haitians to a near-desperate condition. An incumbent administration often gets blamed even for the weather.

Then, too, certain government policies and actions boomeranged. One of Gen. Magliore's "showcase" undertakings was the construction of a large dam in the Artibonite Valley for power development and irrigation. It was to cost $14 million, but to date about $30 million of the gov-spent on it and an estimated $10 million more is needed for its completion.

THE GOVERNMENT'S economic position has deteriorated badly. Its annual budget is a little more than $25 million, or less than one-fourth that of Los Angeles, which has about two-thirds of Haiti's population. The National Bank of Haiti was claimed to hold about $30 million of the Government's paper. Magliore allegedly quintupled the foreign debt, from $12 million to $60 million.

One lesson to be learned from the recent Haitian situation is that of the extraordinary possible effectiveness of the general strike as a political weapon. It was demonstrated in Hungary more dramatically, but Haiti proved it anew in a Western Hemisphere environment.

The strike was more than 90 per cent effective. Even civil service workers joined it (though allegedly under threat of reprisal by strike leaders if they did not). Gasoline and oil distribution halted, and so did autos, trucks and buses. Dock workers walked out and no ships moved. Merchants shuttered their shops. Schools and even some public services closed. Magloire was faced with an overwhelming paralysis of public life.

STILL ANOTHER lesson is that in time of domestic political crisis it is easy and often fashionable to blame the United States. Before he withdrew, Magloire asserted that he had directed the Haitian Ambassador at Washington (his brother-in-law) to protest to the United States Government against "intervention by some Americans." The intervening United States interests were conveniently not identified. At the time of Magloire's final withdrawal, he again accused Americans of worsening the Haitian crisis and aiding the strike.

A third lesson is that assistance to underdeveloped countries is more palatably received when extended through the channel of the U. N. or, in the Western Hemisphere, better still the Organization of American States. The OAS provides an avenue which removes from assistance any "taint of Yankee intervention," even when that "intervention" is intended to bolster a sagging economy in a sister republic.

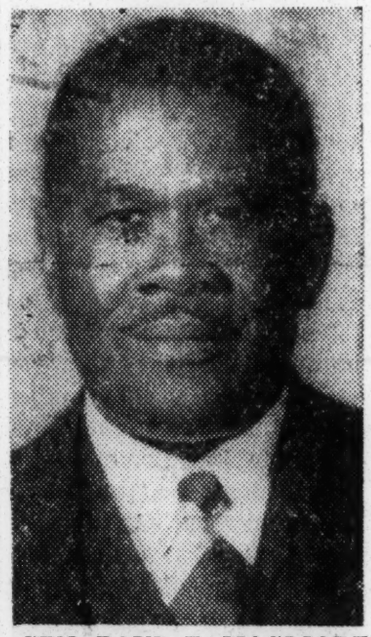
Yet another lesson is that, especially in underdeveloped countries, politics is inevitably tied to national economy. Some of the revelations in the Statistical Abstract of Latin America, recently published by UCLA's Committee on Latin American Studies, footnote the deplorably underdeveloped condition of the Haitian economy.

The population, about 3½ million, is the densest of any Latin American country, more than 318 per square mile. Industry provides no real relief: the population is 88 per cent rural. But only 17 per cent of the land area is arable.

This almost inevitably means a low standard of living, cultural and economic. The literacy rate (age 10 and over) is 11 per cent, Latin America's lowest figure. Newspapers in 1955 circulated at the rate of 4 per 1000 population, again the lowest figure for Latin America. Haiti has fewer radio receivers than any other Latin American state.

All these figures, and many more included in the Statistical Abstract, add up to a discouraging picture. But a final lesson may be mentioned: that in spite of such concrete evidences of lack of development, tangible indication of progress toward democracy may still be found. Perhaps the best straw in the wind is the fact that Haitians avoided a blood bath; the general strike provided an adequate substitute. Disorder and acts of violence were at a minimum. The provisional government is moving toward early presidential elections.

Many Haitians could even maintain a certain wry humor about the departure of "Iron Pants," as they nicknamed their erstwhile strong man.



GEN. PAUL E. MAGLIORE
. . . dubbed "Iron Pants"

Paul E. Magloire's Haitian dream fails

Schweitzer Inspires U. S. Couple To Operate Own Hospital in Haiti

By STANLEY ROWLAND Jr.

In the chill, pre-dawn darkness yesterday an unassuming physician boarded a plane for Haiti with his wife and a crippled Haitian child. They carried a guitar, a microscope and an artificial leg for use in the hospital they had just opened in Haiti.

The physician was William Larimer Mellon Jr. of the Pittsburgh Mellons. He and his wife were in New York for a brief fund-raising appearance for their hospital, the Albert Schweitzer Hospital in Deschapelles.

"We don't need staff help, but we do need money," Mrs. Mellon said in an interview the day before their departure. A soft-spoken woman with graying hair, she wore a navy blue dress with a broad white collar.

"The child has nothing to do with the hospital," she explained. "We're bringing him back for some people after treatment here. The guitar? It's good to have music around the hospital."

Dr. Mellon, who was dressed in light gray sports jacket and Oxford gray slacks, explained in quiet, terse tones that his share of the Mellon millions was in a fund that barely pays routine expenses at the hospital.

"We need many more facilities, especially a tuberculosis clinic. Haitians with the disease walk for five or six hours to the hospital and we have to turn them away because they would contaminate others. Tuberculosis is the main killer there."

Dr. Mellon and his wife told of the Haitian pepole—"they all pay something for treatment, and when they promise to pay they do"—and described their health needs, which the couple are dedicated to filling.

Dr. Mellon wasn't always so dedicated. In 1929, having quit Princeton after a year, he married secretly. In 1935 he started the Apache Maid cattle ranch in Rimrock, Ariz. "I was running from an uphappy marriage and from Pittsburgh," he said. After a divorce he married his present wife, Gwen, in 1945.

Two years later he read in a magazine about Albert Schweitzer, who had given up a brilliant career as a musician and theologian to become a physician in Africa. This was the start of an idea that took possession of Dr. Mellon.

The Mellons sold the ranch and, at the age of 38, he went back to finish college and go through medical school at Tulane University. Mrs. Mellon learned to be a scrub nurse—in charge of instruments in the operating room.

During the school years they were in communication with Dr. Schweitzer, who encouraged, advised and taught tropical medicine to Dr. Mellon when he visited Africa the year before graduation from medical school in 1953.

The fifty-bed Albert Schweitzer Hospital opened its doors last June, and the lives of Dr. and Mrs. Mellon center on it and the needs of the people in the area.

THE BOLD scheme of Magloire lifted the president of the Republic to great heights of popularity. The original cost as engineers outlined it was to be $25,000,000.

Magloire borrowed the $25,000 000. That proved not to be enough.

Today, with additional loans mostly from the World Bank in Washington, the amount stands and $40,000,000 and the project is not yet complete. The heavy interest caused taxes to mount.

There were rumors of extravagant living by people in the administration.

MEANWHILE, EXILED President Magloire and his family are living in Jamaica. He has purchased a w home there. It is not known whether he will be permitted to establish permanent residence.

Kingston, after all, is only an hour's plane flight from Haiti which is rather close for a man who has as much popularity among the rural classes as Magloire possesses. Some of the peasants are just now realizing that their former idol has been forced to flee the country.

2 DIE IN HAITI CLASHES

Backers of Rival Aspirants for Presidency Are Victims

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Feb. 27—Two persons were killed and two more were seriously injured today in the aftermath of a clash between partisans of rival presidential candidates.

The skirmish was precipitated by a tour by Senator Louis Dejoie through an area west of Port-au-Prince dominated by his opponent, Daniel Fignole. A Fignole supporter was fatally shot in the tiny village of Carrefour, and in retribution a mob clubbed to death a Dejoie partisan.

The incident evoked a broadcast appeal by Thesalus Pierrie Etienne, Minister of the Interior, for an atmosphere of calm that would permit free elections in April, as promised by Provisional President Franck Sylvain.

Republic Of Haiti Verdant Enchantment Land Drawing More And More Tourists Every Year

By THOMAS P. WHITNEY

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Feb. 9 (AP)—Take a small piece of West Africa and drop it in the sunny, blue Caribbean.

Subject it to prolonged French cultural influence and endow it with a delightful and cosmopolitan Creole social aristocracy.

For good measure, throw in a solid dose of North American political and economic ties.

The result is the Republic of Haiti, a verdant land of enchantment that is drawing more and more U.S. tourists each year.

The words "colorful" and "picturesque," so abused in tourist literature, apply with full strength to Haiti, whether one speaks of its natural, man-made or human scenery.

MAN-MADE WONDERS

For natural beauty, there is Port au Prince, a thriving city of 150,000 people, situated at the end of a long and broad azure bay. To the North and South of the bay and behind the city, mountains rise to a height of 6,000 feet.

For man-made wonders Haiti has its famous "Citadelle," an enormous castle-fortress atop a 3,000-foot cliff. It was built by forced labor at the command of Haiti's Negro King Henry Christophe, who ruled the northern part of the country from 1806 to 1820.

Haitian life abounds in human scenery, sometimes picturesque, often pathetic. The trademark of the country, one might say, is the black Haitian piasant woman walking through the marketplace proud and erect with a tremendous basket on her head. Outside the resort hotels and the better class residential districts, poverty is omnipresent and the beggars many and persistent, a fact which leads many foreign visitors to lose enthusiasm for walking tours through the interesting city.

ONLY NEGRO REPUBLIC

Besides being the only Negro republic in the Western hemisphere, Haiti is the second oldest of the West's independent countries. Creole, the language of its ordinary people, is unique and colorful. French, the official language, is spoken by the upper class and English is coming into wide usage.

The ancient rites of voodoo still have a very real fascination for many of the natives, a haunting reminder of their tribal past.

Tourists can sample some of the voodoo practices, but whether they will be seeing the "real thing" is highly questionable.

Two events of national importance quicken the tempo of Haitian life at this season of the year. One is the pre-Lenten carnival which comes to a spectacular climax Feb. 25-26. The other is the April presidential election, for which campaigning already has started.

Hotel accommodations are good, ample and varied. There are luxury hotels, such as the Castelhaiti, where tourists can bask in the sun at the edge of a fine swimming pool, dance and dine under the stars and enjoy the finest of accommodations for prices ranging from $32 to $45 per day per couple. Or one may prefer a smaller hotel, like the Majestic, where comfort, good service and excellent cuisine are available at up to $20 per day per couple.

There are plenty of restaurants serving delightful creole dishes. In smaller restaurants, one can dine with drinks from $2 to $3 per person. Prices at luxury hotels run higher.

The tourist will find many good shopping opportunities. The best French perfumes are available at far lower prices than in the States.

Opposition Develops To Army Rule

Four Candidates Are Fighting For The Presidency

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—(INS) — The Haitian army last week attempted to set up a military junta to rule the republic, claiming the move was necessary to "save Haiti from the threat of anarchy."

But groups within the governing executive council, set up when Provisional President Franck Sylvain was forced to resign April 5, opposed the army proposal.

A new, and worse crisis was expected to develop.

• • •

A GROUP OF women pacifists tried to demonstrate in the streets of Port-Au-Price but were dispersed by police using tear gas bombs.

Many stores and businesses closed but public transportation functioned normally.

Four men are contesting the presidency. Two of them, Sen. Louis Dejoie and Daniel Fignole, who staged huge public demonstrations, opposed the army attempt to establish a military government. The position of the other two candidates, Dr. Francois Ducalier and Clement Jumelle, was not known.

18e(4) 1957 HAITI

6th Exiled Haitian President In U. S.

Afro-American Sat. 6-29-57 P. 13

Baltimore Md.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — How long will Haiti be in a state of unrest? The pattern of a provisional president on the average of one a month indicates an indefinite period.

For the sixth time within six months, a provisional president has been forced to flee the country in exile.

The latest government is headed by Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, 48-year-old Army chief of staff. He said he would rule until general elections are held. No date has been set, however.

* * *

DANIEL FIGNOLE, whose reign lasted only 19 days, is the latest of provisional presidents, beginning with Gen. Paul Magloire in December, to be exiled.

Whisked out of Haiti in an Army plane to New York last Friday, Fignole told the press in Gotham four Army officers arrested him at gunpoint and later lured his wife away from home under pretext that he needed her at the palace.

The 43-year-old leader added that he and his wife were put aboard the plane for America, leaving behind their seven children ranging in age from 2 to 13.

Ironically, his successor — Kebreau — was appointed to the army post by Fignole.

* * *

SHORTLY AFTER Fignole and his wife was forced to leave the country, violence once again erupted in the republic's capital city of Port-Au-Prince as thousands of workers and peasants protested his exile.

Kebreau and his two - man junto quickly squashed the rioting by training their guns on the crowd and killing an estimated 50 persons while injuring some 200 others.

Some 1,000 were crammed into the city's already overcrowded prisons. It was also reported that some were being transported to jails on Gonave Island, some 30 miles northwest of the capital.

DANIEL FIGNOLE
Haiti's latest president

HEADS JUNTA IN HAITI — Brigadier General Antonio Kebreau heads the three-man military junta which recently ousted President Daniel Fignole who held the post for 19 days. The junta threw out Fignole and assumed power pending elections. It is the sixth new government in the republic since December.

The rioters demanded Fignole's return from exile and the new government equally stood firm in refusing to even consider letting Fignole, known as a "man of the people," return.

* * *

THE GENERAL promptly put the city on an 8 p.m. curfew and has ordered his soldiers to shoot anyone who tries to set fires to buildings or close down businesses.

Earlier workers had threatened to burn down the city unless Fignole was allowed to return.

In addition to imposing the curfew and giving orders to shoot, the new leader of the 4,000,000 Haitian populace shut-off communications with five outside provinces.

He also announced that he had cabled Fignole $5,000 and would send more. He further said that Fignole's children are "under full protection."

THE OUSTED Haitian official said in New York, however, that he had received no money from Haiti, only a few dollars from the Haitian consul in Miami.

Kebreau and his two - man junta have named a seven-man cabinet, all army officers, to assist in governing the nation.

The uprising reportedly grew out of Fignole's appointment of all civilian personnel to cabinet posts.

* * *

OTHER REPORTS claim unrest started with Fignole's alleged prejudice — that he appointed only dark skin persons whereas formerly light skin persons were placed in controlling positions.

Earlier reports stated that Fignole and his wife and children were hustled out of Haiti on a coast guard cutter to Panama or Columbia.

Kebreau's two - man junta is composed of Colonels Emile Zamor and Adrian Valville.
son are being presented in recital at the John Wesley AME Zion Church, through June 26.

Haiti President Says Isle Travel Is Safe

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti — Strong personal assurances that Americans can plan serene vacations in the exotic tropical republic of Haiti are being voiced emphatically by the country's new President, Dr. Francois Duvalier.

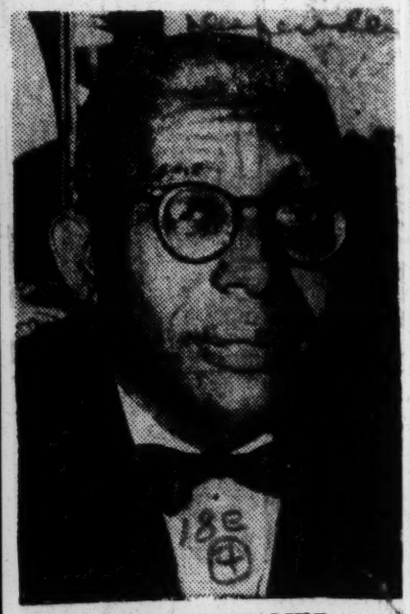
"Normalcy has returned and already many visitors are enjoying vacations here," President Duvalier said at a conference with Pan American World Airways officials to discuss the tourist outlook.

"I want to let the American people know the hospitality they have always enjoyed here is unchanged. Absolute security is guaranteed to all."

VISITORS SAFE

The President pointed out that even in the most hectic days of political maneuvering over past months, when the government was changing an average of every 38 days, not one visitor encountered any problems.

Extensive development of Haiti's tourist facilities and beguiling attractions stands high on President Duvalier's list of things to be done to bolster the French-speaking republic's economy.



PRES. DUVALIER

Buckling down to work following his overwhelming election, the President, "to pay for the improdences of the past seven years," has declared a program of governmental austerity. He has banned the private use of government automobiles and has reestablished the High Court of Accounts to "watchdog" all public expenditures. Government offices are now open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. five days weekly instead of the former 8 to 1 six days a week.

President Duvalier's own schedule is a man-killing one. He begins seeing his ministers and others at 6 a. m. in his small home on the outskirts of the city, moves to the National Palace office about 7:30 and works continuously until late at night. There is no change on Sundays.

"As a doctor, would you allow one of your patients to work as hard?" he was asked.

With a broad smile he answered: "Instead of the million patients I have cared for in the past (as Minister of Health,) I now have 4,000,000. Each of them must be better housed, better fed and better educated than they have in the past. That is my task. I was a 'country doctor' — now I am a doctor to a country."

In addition to a governmental austerity program, expenditures are being made on a priority basis, with money removed from one department's budget being added where it is more urgently needed.

The tourist promotion program will benefit, as the budget is being more than doubled to a yearly $400,000. The department formerly under the Minister of Commerce, has been elevated and dignified with a full ministry, headed by Jean A. Magloire, secretary of state for Tourism.

"We are planning greater pleasures for our visitors," the President said. "There will be new roads to interesting parts of the island now inaccessible; a horse race track and perhaps a dog track; feature attractions throughout the year; new hotels and a new airport."

Since assuming office a month ago Dr. Duvalier has reorganized six of the most important ministries, including Commerce and Tourism, to stabilize the basic industries of the country — coffee, tourism and sugar.

SETS TOURIST GOALS

As for tourism, the President has set his sights at a million ourist-days annually. "Our goal is a minimum of 100,000 tourists a year with an average ten days' stay," he said.

Two big projects will provide a start in creating a new resort area on the north coast of Haiti, at Cap Haitien. One is a $10,000,000 resort hotel of 300 to 500 rooms to be built by an American hotel syndicate. Agreements have been reached, a beach site selected and the President is hopeful that work on the hotel will begin soon.

Haiti seen on verge of national suicide

By LOUIS E. LOMAX

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — As though bewitched by its own voodoo, the Republic of Haiti took another giant step toward national suicide this week as the attempt to elect a president yielded into social chaos.

Two weeks from today (Sunday), Dr. Francois Duvalier, a 48-year-old physician and folklorist, will be President of Haiti.

There can be little doubt of this as Duvalier's opponent, former Sen. Louis Dejoie, has already gone into hiding and the army has all but ransacked every major hotel in the country looking for him.

More than a hundred Dejoie supporters are in jail charged with inciting the strike of last Thursday which saw many of the stores of Port-Au-Prince fail to open.

THE CONSENSUS here is that M. Duvalier will rule as long as the army is satisfied with him, but Haiti — the land, the people, the playground of the world's rich and the harbor of the frustrated — will never be the same.

For Haiti has drunk from the vial of revolution and it will never be content until the insatiable quest for constant change that is the end product of revolt has had its say. This, then, is the story of Haiti:

For as the revolting French climaxed an era of bloodshed by slaying Robspiere, the intellectual father of the soldiers of Juntaman Antonio Kebreau walk the streets clobbering peasants who linger in their paths.

It is too simple to say that the people's unrest in Haiti is but a continuation of the conflict between the blacks and the mulattos.

* * *

LIKE MOST oversimplifications this assertion has the aura of truth, but the current affair is more than a caste-class-problem. It is an affliction of the national spirit — the spirit of a nation fathered by adventure and mothered by romance.

The sin of Haiti is that it has neither the will nor the insight to fuse this heritage into practical values. There is little exotic about telephones that never work depite the fact the patrons must continue to pay telephone bills.

There is little romantic about a land that allows professional beggars to plague its tourists. It is not romantic that a people show a complete disregard for time and less concern for general responsibilities.

* * *

THE FOUNTAINHEAD of this impracticality was unveiled here this week as supporters of Dejoie called a strike and several merchants failed to open their stores.

In a fashion reminiscent of Nazi Germany, military men rampaged the streets of Port-Au Prince declaring merchants enemies of the army and forcing open stores.

Once the stores were open, husky, sweating, swearing, gun totting soldiers filled their pockets with money from the cash registers and passed out merchandise to their friends.

This done, the stores were opened for business under the control of the Junta. Goods were sold at comic prices. For example, at the Maison Hall, one of the better shoe stores, shoes that ordinarily sell for $15 were sold for 50 cents.

Long lines of peasants queed up for the sales and a general day of merrymaking ensued as the milling mass followed

18e(4) 1957

Haiti's Political Difficulties

The fifth provisional government in as many months has just taken office in Haiti after a week end of rioting, strikes, shooting and civil warfare. It apparently has no constitutional basis, having just evolved from an agreement between two factions of the army and police, which were trying to impose military rule, and a few of the ten candidates for the Presidency, which was scheduled to be decided June 16. But it may well be that the turbulous succession of political events since the overthrow of the Magloire dictatorship in December has now made elections by that date impossible.

Daniel Fignole, the new provisional President, is a labor and farm workers leader who has been accused of Leftist tendencies. He is one of the ten candidates, and he has promised speedy free and honest elections. He has also announced his dislike of dictatorships and his determination to have a truly democratic government as long as his administration lasts. As soon as he can assemble a Cabinet, this group will draw up rules governing the elections and set a date for voting.

Serious problems await whatever administration takes over, whether now or in the immediate future. Haiti's economy is in an extremely precarious position, and the prolonged political turmoil has only aggravated the situation. There is the undercurrent of strife between the peasants and the groups which control industry and business. There is the continuous maneuvering of the several candidates for the Presidency, with some calling for general strikes, others urging the preservation of law and order, amid charges of "rigging" the elections in favor of one or another nominee.

If Mr. Fignole can restore law and order, if he can reopen the stores and factories and get Haiti's business going once more, if he can promulgate election rules which will not cause other candidates to incite new disorders among their followers, he will have accomplished a great deal. It is, of course, in the interest of the United States to have a peaceful and prosperous republic on the western half of the island of Hispaniola. Any help we can offer to bring about this situation in line with our foreign aid program should be forthcoming, although such programs cannot be accomplished overnight. But in the mean time it is up to the Haitians themselves to bring order out of chaos, to exercise self-discipline and to go about electing a new national administration in peaceful, democratic elections.

HAITI

The Sad Land

The iron fist of Brigadier General Antonio Kebreau, Haiti's new boss, fell on the black republic last week, bringing temporary calm. After a weekend of arson and terror, the sullen followers of exiled provisional President Daniel Fignole went back to work. Kebreau jammed the jails with political prisoners.

Black Revolt. In the Maryland-sized republic, just three air hours from Miami, the weekend of turmoil only topped off a chaotic political record. In the 153 years since independence, Haiti has had two emperors, one king and 30 Presidents, only two of whom peacefully turned the office over to their successors. Haitian rulers have been fed arsenic, dynamited, driven to suicide, torn to pieces.

The violence stems partly from the manner of Haiti's birth. While revolution tore France in 1791, half a million black slaves rose against France's colonial rule. In two months they massacred more than 2,000 whites, razed more than 1,000 plantations. Haiti never recovered. The world's richest colony before the revolution, it is now a poorhouse. Only 23,470 Haitians out of 3,500,000 engage in middle-class occupations. As the economy strangled, politics turned into a business venture, with revolution the key to the treasury.

Marine Interlude. The 1915-34 occupation by the U.S. Marines reversed the trend, gave Haiti hospitals, telephones and political peace. The paradoxically gentle side of the Haitian nature emerged. From the Marine departure to President Paul Magloire's ouster last year, Haiti had only four Presidents, a modern record. But as the occupation memory faded, the technical services and the civic sense declined, and chaos reclaimed the land. Seven regimes have ruled in the past six months.

The result is a wrecked economy:

¶ The coffee crop is the poorest on record, down an estimated $9,000,000 from 1956.
¶ The public debt pushes $65 million.
¶ The tourist trade hit a severe slump.
¶ Domestic business sagged sharply.

The U.S. is prepared to give assistance, and experts in Washington stood ready last week to fly to Port-au-Prince. But without the re-establishment of public order, no amount of aid could go very far. Sending the Marines was out of the question in the era of the Good Neighbor, but the U.S. Embassy might call in the Haitian politicians and hammer the desk, then sweeten the harsh words with promises of large-scale aid if they would unite patriotically to save their country.

HAITI

HAITI'S WOES: POVERTY AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, June 22—Political strife and an accompanying economic slump have brought Haiti to one of the low points in her history as a republic.

The country has known turbulence and political chaos before, but rarely over such a prolonged period as the present one. There have been seven governments within the last six months. In this period there have been sporadic outbreaks of violence and mob rule and a reduction to nearly complete anarchy.

Food experts estimate that about 75 per cent of Haiti's nearly 4,000,000 people are suffering from either dietary deficiencies or lack of the calories considered the minimum for sustenance. There has been no reported death by starvation this year, but the authorities are fearful of what might happen during the summer.

Graft and Corruption

Behind the country's suffering is a dreary story of graft and corruption, of mismanagement in public affairs and a general withering of political responsibility. This has been accompanied by frustration and loss of morale among the Haitian people.

With only a few exceptions, Haiti has been unfortunate in her political leadership in recent years. This was inevitable in a country with an illiteracy rate of over 90 per cent. The highly emotional people, who have little but tribal rule and superstition to guide their thinking, have been notoriously susceptible to demogogic political appeal.

The political leaders by and large have approached their tasks with the utmost cynicism and with a neglect of their people amounting almost to contempt. Added to this there have been unavoidable misfortunes, such as drought and hurricane. And now the accumulation of all the ills of the past years has

tree

'A heart," he sang. "is nev
mended—
But what is a broken heart to m

'A wing would be something e
again,
Or an eye or a claw or a cat
the nest,
But what is this heart that wom
and men
Complain of, broken in their breas

Being a mockingbird I can phra
your
Sorrow and sing your lament
love,
But sooner or later you'll sur
raise your
Eyes and say, 'What is he singi
of?'"

ROBERT HILLYER

years has been precarious as a family food source. However, the farmer, with all his difficulties, is better off than the urban worker.

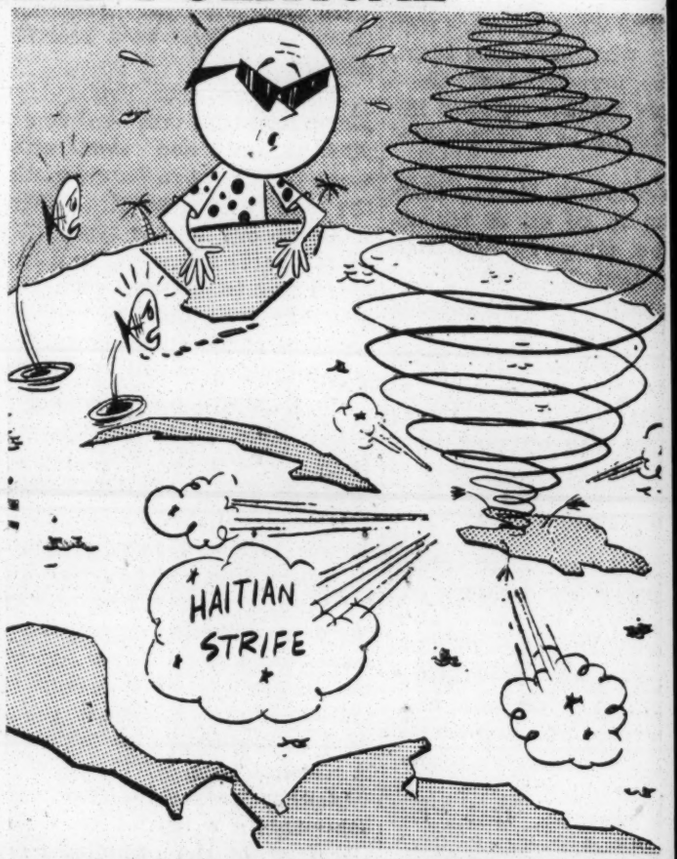
Approximately one-quarter of the population lives in urban centers. The minimum wage for common labor is equivalent to 75 cents a day. Skilled labor is paid approximately $2. It is estimated that each wage earner supports ten dependents. The wage earner's position is made more desperate in that political upheavals have caused a shortage of food and prices have risen about 20 per cent in the last few months.

Unnecessary Poverty

The real tragedy of this grinding poverty and suffering is that most of it has been unnecessary and it could be greatly remedied in a relatively short time, given a reasonable amount of political stability and proper planning and administration on the part of the Haitian leaders.

Competent technicians are convinced that, with properly planned and enforced agricultural programs, Haiti could produce her own food and grow enough for export to bolster her economy significantly.

It is generally agreed also that a reasonable amount of



Ivey in The St. Peterburg Times

"Tropical disturbance in the Caribbean."

stability would provide a climate for international loans, which the country sorely needs. These loans would make possible a desperately needed public works program with which to eliminate widespread unemployment.

As matters stand, Haiti economically is about as close to the bottom of the barrel as a country can get. She has a gross public debt of nearly $65,000,000, which is more than twice her present budget. She has gold and dollar reserves of less than $6,000,000, and that is shrinking fast.

Haiti's two principal dollar earners, coffee and tourism, have reached disastrous lows this year. This season's coffee crop was the worst Haiti has experienced in years. Its export dropped from an average of 48,000,000 pounds to 33,000,000. This meant a loss of approximately $12,000,000 to the growers and $6,000,000 to the Government in export duties.

There are many reasons for the coffee crop failure, but the principal one is that the growers, never overly zealous in the care of their trees, have recently been inclined to feel that the labor and expense is too great for the small return. Technicians are certain that with improved production techniques the country could easily double its production in quantity and quality.

Tourism in 1956 reached an all-time high when more than $8,000,000 was spent here by visitors. This year, by mid-June, $3,000,000 was spent. Travel agents have virtually given up trying to sell Haiti in the face of the scary publicity.

Basis of Instability

The direct causes of the present political instability are: the army's desire to maintain its traditionally decisive role in Haitian affairs; insistence on the part of sympathizers of exiled President Paul. E. Magloire that his properties and those of his exiled followers, which have been impounded, be returned, no matter how many governments have to be overturned in doing so, and the ever-present struggle between blacks and mulattos for control of the country.

At present the Army is in control of the country. A military junta, with Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau as leader, is at the head of the military government. General Kebreau has asserted repeatedly that the junta will call general elections as soon as peace has been restored and that he will return the nation to constitutional government, which it has not had since General Magloire's overthrow last December.

Meanwhile there are insistent reports that the army will turn over its control of the Government to a civilian junta before the elections. It is certain that the principal presidential candidates will become restive if early elections are not announced soon. The principal candidates are former Senator Louis Dejoie Dr. Francois Duvalier and Clement Jumelle.

Looking to America for Aid

Courier Sat. 6-29-57

Army Runs Haiti!

Pittsburgh Pa. P. 4

By LEROY JOSEPHS

(Special to The Courier)

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—Looking toward the colossus of the North for help, the three-man military junta which has forcibly imposed its rule upon Haiti's sullen masses is on the verge of openly campaigning for financial assistance from the United States.

• While the palms of Haiti's rulers are outstretched for help on the one hand, these same palms are busy locking up their tenacious control of this Caribbean republic.

The ruling triumvirate, headed by glasses-wearing Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, has been wasting no time in clearing the streets of this tense capital city of all those persons who would seek to defy the current government.

• Wholesale arrests were jamming this country's prisons to capacity.

The masses were still seething in the wake of the June 13 mass shootings in which the Haitian army smashed an abortive counter-revolt.

■

IN CONFIDENCE many of the pro-Daniel Fignole (deposed provisional president) people told this writer that the real engineer of the revolt was Francois Duvallier who not only had been one of Fignole's most bitter political opponents but had been widely quoted in the American press as having stated that the reign of Fignole would be short-lived.

• There is little reason to doubt the validity of M. Duvallier's observations in view of the fact that M. Fignole has been forcibly extricated to New York City in the United States. And, in the wake of that imposed exile, M. Duvallier now looms as Haiti's next president.

Perhaps the principal difference between M. Duvallier and M. Fignole, in the event the former becomes president, will lie in the fact that M. Duvallier has the backing of the army. Not only has M. Duvallier the army's backing, but the junta has gone methodically about its task of "ridding" Haiti of all opposition.

FOR EXAMPLE, one of M. Fignole's opponents was Senator Louis Dejoie. Another opponent was Max Bolte, a member of Dejoie's board of strategy. Both of these men, along with their ace lieutenants, have been swept up by the army's dragnet and placed under "protective custody."

• The army has also taken steps to keep Haiti's economy on a somewhat level footing by decreeing prison sentences and stiff fines for any businessmen who would close their establishments in protest.

Fignole's passport asked by Haitians

Afro-American Sat. 7-13-57

Baltimore Md.

NEW YORK (MNPA) — The Haitian Consul in New York has demanded that Daniel Fignole surrender his Haitian passport and go to Liberia, according to the deposed Haitian provisional president.

The exiled candidate for the presidency of Haiti said Thursday that he has sent cables to Haitian newspapers reporting this "grave development" and stating that he has refused to surrender his passport or leave the United States, because he is now under the protection of American law.

Mr. Fignole is a candidate for the presidency of Haiti and has expressed his determination to return there and seek election. The ousted president sought refuge in New York after he was arrested "at pistol point" while presiding at a cabinet meeting on June 13.

* * *

MR. FIGNOLE said the Haitian Consul, Serge Covington, visited his apartment in the Hotel Cameron 10 days ago and demanded his passport "on behalf of the Haitian government."

The exiled leader said he hoped Haitian newspapers would print his cables, but he feared that many of his messages were being intercepted after they reached Haiti.

He said some of his followers have been arrested, one of them for printing his photograph in a newspaper friendly to the Fignole regime.

Mr. Fignole said he had not yet received salary for his 19-day term of office which began May 25.

He also said his seven children and his servants were forced to leave his home on the night of June 13 when he was arrested. The seven children have since come to New York, but his money and clothing

POLICY FOR HAITI IS 'GRIM BUT GAY'

New Orleans

Junta Charts a Middle Way Between Austerity and Lures for Tourists

Mon. 7-8-57

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, July 7—Haiti's ruling junta is hunting for a middle course between the austerity demanded by the nation's financial difficulties and the glamour necessary to attract tourists.

What is described here as a "grim but gay" policy is beginning to take shape as officials report improvement in the tourist industry that represents the country's second largest source of income.

The National Bank of Haitin, in a letter to the Ministry of Finance last week, called for a policy of extended credit facilities that would prime the industrial pump and at same time permit a reduction of imports and cut spending abroad.

The bank said the step was necessary because adverse trade balances for three successive years had led to severe contraction of buying power and damaged Haiti's balance of payments position.

But since the prospects of an excellent coffee crop in October are excellent, the bank said it felt the country could ride out the crisis if Government spending were held down and "a long-neglected but realistic" monetary policy were adopted. It urged wider credit facilities to build up local investment.

Acting swiftly on the bank's advice, the military Government published a decree requiring private banks to bring their fixed cover of cash reserves to the legal limit of 30 per cent for deposits and 80 per cent for local short-term obligations, with an offer of a 2 per cent rediscount by the Bank of Haiti.

Two private banks here immediately announced their cooperation. Ignacio Gusman, director of the Colombian Haitian Bank, expressed confidence that the hove would have a good effect on Haiti's economy.

Most quarters here regarded the bank decree as a step in the right direction. Meanwhile, the junta pushed a program of road repairs in the capital, in part as a relief measure and in part to repair the damage caused by repair the damage caused by recent heavy rains.

Tourists arriving at the Port-au-Prince airport are now welcomed by the music of a drumming folk band and night clubs get around the Cinderella curfew by remaining open until dawn, when every one can go home.

A general round-up of beggars in the capital has been started by the police and in many cases jobs are being found for them in relief work

Clovis Charlot, the country's tourist director said yesterday that the number of visitors was rising again, and at least one luxury hotel in the mountain suburbs reports full bookings for the summer.

Although the recent heavy rains did some damage, they also helped the farmers and improved the prospects of a good harvest, especially in the Artibonite Plain, which produces most of Haiti's rice and vegetables.

On the grimmer side, the Ministry of Interior has published a reminder that the country is still under a state of siege and the military has the power to take all measures necessary to preserve order, including trial by military courts, requisitioning of private property and suppression of publications and meetings regarded as likely to provoke any breach of the peace.

An Army team is still investigating details of the violence that broke out during political stock here May 25.

Two members of the Executive Council that ruled temporarily this spring are still imprisoned. Col. Pierre Armand, former chief of police, who led his forces against Army units, is still in asylum at the Spanish Embassy, where the Army investigators has interrogated him.

Meanwhile, two foreigners identified by the Army only as an American claiming to be a former United States Air Force colonel and a Mexican citizen were said today to be leading figures in a plot to land contraband arms at isolated points along the Haitian coast.

The arms were intended to be used by factions that were envolved in the May 25 disorders and have opposed the military junta, the Army said.

Several former Haitian Army officers known to be members of the bodyguard at former Senator Luis Dejoie were questioned by a police interrogator. One former colonel was reported to have been detained.

18e(4) 1957

HAITI

Shoot-On-Sight Order Given To Halt Looting In Haiti

Advertiser Thurs. 5-23-57

Montgomery Ala

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 22 (AP)—Haiti's military government issued fire-without-warning orders to police today in an effort to break up looting, arson and sabotage.

It banned political meetings and demonstrations. The aim was to force this Caribbean Negro republic back into a regime of order after six months of turbulence and government upsets.

Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave, the mild army chief who yesterday sent home the seven members of a governing Executive Council and set up army rule, was accused by the ousted councilmen of being an outlaw "in open rebellion against the executive authority." He was faced with strikes and lockouts in Port au Prince which crippled business.

Strike tactics have overthrown three Haitian governments since Dec. 12, but there was no indication the resistance movement was spreading to the five provinces outside Port au Prince.

On the contrary, the new regime was reported to have been accepted with hilarius rejoicing at Cap Haitien, the main northern port, where a "Committee of Public Safety" had set up an anti-council movement.

In the capital itself, most newspapers also acclaimed the army's action. Food supplies and transport were moving normally. Army guards assured the loading and unloading of ships in the harbor area.

Gen. Cantave banned broadcasts likely to incite disorder, and declared a nightly curfew throughout the island nation of four million people.

Censorship on outgoing dispatches was lifted briefly today, then reimposed. An army spokesman said it was to halt publication abroad, particularly in the United States, of information considered harmful to Haiti in the crisis.

Most of the City's commercial area remained shuttered despite a plea by Cantave for shops to reopen in a show of patriotism. It was reported armed supporters of candidates who controlled the ousted council were threatening violence to Haitians who reopened their shops.

ARMY RULE IN HAITI

Times P.32-C

It is not at all customary for an American newspaper to applaud a military coup d'état, but the situation that has arisen in Haiti leaves no choice. Brig. Gen. Léon Cantave and other army officers have taken control of this chaotic little country.

New York Herald Trib 5-22-57 P.16

Few developments in recent Latin-American history have been so baffling as this descent into chaos, which began soon after President Paul Magliore was driven from power in December. Two succeeding provisional Presidents were ousted in short order. The ten candidates for the Presidential elections, now scheduled for June 16, formed an Executive Council but split in April. The seven men left were dominated by two figures—Louis Dejoie, who was favored by upper-class landowners and business and professional men, and Daniel Fignole, who had a strong mass following in the ranks of the workers.

However, it became clear in recent weeks that M. Dejoie, the really dominant figure, had little if any intention of permitting fair and honest elections on June 16. There are many currents and cross-currents in Haiti—mulatto against black, the provinces against the capital of Port-au-Prince, and employers against the workers and, by no means least, a clash of personalities. One factor, however, has from all appearances been constant: the people were demanding fair elections and they had good reason to fear they were not going to have them.

This was to the credit of the Haitian people and it was also to Haiti's credit that they had an army leader—General Cantave—who honestly and earnestly wanted to keep above the political strife. This Messrs. Dejoie and Fignole did not let him do. They tried to oust him on Monday and put in their own man. In the circumstances, General Cantave was right to assume power with solid army backing. He has promised to call a meeting of delegates from all provinces to choose a new provisional President, and he says the army will guarantee fair and free elections on June 16. Such being the case, it must be presumed that he will quickly lift the press censorship he imposed yesterday.

The United States is fortunate in having an able career diplomat in Port-au-Prince who knows Haiti well and has just taken up his duties—Gerald A. Drew. M. Dejoie has tried to give the impression that the United States favors him, but in reality we favor no one. Americans are simply hoping that order will be restored and that the Haitian people will have a chance on June 16 to choose a President in a fair, democratic election.

18e(4) 1957

HAITI

Chaos in Haiti . . . .

Deep Divisions Underlie Political Rivalry

By Russell H. Fitzgibbon

Russell H. Fitzgibbon is a member of the Political Science Department of the University of California.

Almost 40 years ago, Eugene O'Neill wrote a play, "The Emperor Jones," in which an ignorant, swaggering bully became dictator of a mythical tropical country. Later, the superstitious "Emperor" gave way to his fears and died little more than a craven, cringing animal.

Haiti, which might have formed the backdrop for the drama, seems fated to go the same way. For six months the situation there has disintegrated until anarchy seems just around the corner.

From 1950 to late 1956, Haiti presented a picture of stability. But it was the stability of armed rule, not that of even an adolescent democracy. Then, last December, the "strong man," Gen. Paul Magloire, was ousted by a military coup because he sought to extend his term of office. A general strike, a potent political weapon when astutely handled in Latin America, contributed to his downfall.

Magloire was followed by a judge, Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis, but he was forced out on Feb. 3. Another judge, Franck Sylvain, lasted until April 2.

Sylvain was followed by an executive council which partially collapsed on April 24 but whose remnants managed to hold on until May 21.

For a brief period, the Army, under Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave, took over the government, but factions in the army began a quarrel that ended in shooting. Finally, one of Haiti's 10 presidential candidates, Daniel Fignole, made a deal with two of his opponents and was delared Provisional President. Gen. Cantave was ousted. There the matter rests—for the moment.

The ostensible cause of all this confusion has been the bitter and uncompromising rivalry of the 10 presidential candidates. With the ouster of Magloire, the successive provisional governments promised "free" presidential elections, first set for April 28 and later postponed to June 16.

Candidates sprouted like wild flowers. Among the more important ones were Dr. Francois Duvalier, a mild-mannered 48-year-old physician; Sen. Louis Dejoie, a 61-year-old farm owner and industrialist; Fignole, 43, a professor of mathematics, and Clement Jumelle, 42, who was Finance Minister under the repudiated Magloire.

Cooperation among the candidates in order to bring some order from the chaos has been fragmentary and precarious. The army, which has purported to follow a nonpolitical role, has doubtless decided that the dividing line between politics and prima donas was a thin one indeed.

But back of this jockeying for political advantage lie deeper lines of division. Haiti is not only a country with a very sad economic situation; it lacks even the rudiments of social integration.

The republic's population of upwards of 4 million gives it a density of more than 300 per square mile, by far the heaviest in Latin America and almost six times what it is in the United States.

Haitian economic, political and cultural life is controlled from Port-au-Prince, the capital. In that city of about 150,000 a relatively small group o mulattoes dominate the activity of much of the country.

Class lines between the very small percentage of mulattoes in Port-au-Prince and the largely Negro population in the rest of the island have by no means been wiped out. Exploitation has been a chronic plague.

Parallel to this division has been the separation in viewpoint between provinces and capital. Only recently St. Marc, a provincial town 50 miles northwest of the capital, set up a "committee of public safety," reminiscent of the virtual locval declarations of independence which characteried revolutionary France more than a century and a half ago. Other Haitian towns followed suit.

Another line of cleavage is that between employers and workers. Labor organiation is rudimentary but it is already politically exploited. President Fignole has appealed especially to trade unions. He was an earlier founder of the Peasant Workers Movement. Dejoie has won support especially among employer groups.

It might have been said that division also existed between the Catholicism of the cities and towns and the voodooism of the remote interior. But voodoo (at least the most glamorous if not the most authentic) is now found chiefly in night-club entertainment and it no longer plays much part in contributing to social disintegration.

Some persons in distraught Haiti were even moved earlier this year to suggest that the United States ought again to intervene militarily as it did from 1915 to 1934. That period had left so bad a taste in Haitian mouths, however, that the suggestion found no takers in Haiti.

A more likely suggestion, heard increasingly recently, has been that only another "strong man could salvage the situation and bring any sort of order as a necessary prelude to peaceful elections. But if the armed forces continue badly split how can even a strong man be sure of any reasonable lease on political life?

The political clouds do indeed look dark in Haiti. Milton penned some lines 300 years ago which well describe the tragic Haitian scene:

"Chaos umpire sits, and by decision more embroils the fray. Chance governs all."

Ribicoff Signs School Bus Bill

HARTFORD, Conn., May 30 (AP)—Gov. Abraham Ribicoff last night signed a bill that will permit Connecticut communities to provide school bus service for private and parochial schools on a local-option basis.

Twenty-eight Connecticut towns are already providing such bus service in the absence of any clear-cut state policy. Principal beneficiaries of the bill are expected to be some 70,000 children in Roman Catholic parochial schools. The Catholic archiocese of Hartford had been active in agitation to support the bill.

Haitian History In The Making

Out of the economic chaos and endless cycles of political upheavals that shake Haiti to its very foundations, one bright, redeeming fact is emerging—the women of that unhappy land are ready to cast their votes whenever the ruling junta should call for general elections. This is a matter of no ordinary import. Armed with their ballots, the Haitian women can change the whole course of their country's political history.

Some 400,000 women representing half of Haiti's electorate have now the right of suffrage. Their votes may well be a decisive factor in the final determination of a stable constitutional government. Four women candidates for the Haitian senate are campaigning vigorously for their election to the upper House. Their chances of winning are said to be good. Leading them is the highly cultivated Mrs. Madeleine Sylvain Bouchereau who received a Ph.D. from Bryn Mawr college in 1941. She promises to introduce legislative measures aimed at improving educational facilities, wiping out illiteracy and establishing full civil rights for women.

The feminine influence which had not hitherto been projected into Haiti's politics may usher in a new era or perhaps a new deal patterned after the American social security program that was initiated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It is our fondest hope that peace may soon reign in the island republic which has had more than its share of misfortune.

Haiti, more than any other country in the Caribbean, has a historic past. She contributed 10,000 troops to the struggle for the American Independence. One of the greatest military tacticians that the world has ever since known — Gen. Toussaint L'OUVERTURE so badly trounced Napoleon's Army that the French abandoned all hope of ever conquering the island.

Haiti has produced great men of letters like George and Benito Sylvain, Antenor Firmin, Charles Moravia and a host of others who have left their indelible imprint upon the body of Haitian literature and history.

It is a great pity that a county so rich in culture and natural resources should yet be unable to advance and strengthen its economy and eliminate the fractricidal conflicts whose recurrence saps the vitality of the nation while inflicting incalculable harm to its reputation. We hope and pray that the dawning of a new day is not far off for Haiti and its good kind people.

A Job For Fignole

Provisional President Daniel Fignole, ousted from Haiti in the night and flown to New York without a penny in his pockets, is a 43-year-old professor of mathematics.

Right now there is a shortage of math teachers in the United States.

We would like respectfully to suggest to some of our state schools like Morgan or Virginia State that Professor Fignole is a good instructor of math.

But on second thought, it occurs to us that he would be still more useful in a private school where he could teach such courses as

The art of revolution;

The technic of an economic boycott;

How to get cash when you have to leave your country suddenly;

Mass psychology and how to apply it;

Helicopter vs. airplane in making a hasty departure;

How to wield power, yet keep the common touch.

We like Dr. Fignole.

He's black; he's one of the common people in Haiti where common people have suffered much because they are black and don't want to be white.

Half of the revolutions of Haiti would never have gotten past the firecracker stage except for American money or American greed to control the island's wealth.

Right now these 96 and 98 degree days are every day temperatures in Haiti.

AFRO readers feel first hand what this temperature, blazing sun and 100 per cent humidity does to them.

It weakens the desire to move around and it promotes lethargy.

To tell the truth it makes you sluggish, lazy and sleepy.

We are no more annoyed by frequent revolutions in Haiti than by frequent changes of government in France, Argentina, Guatemala, Columbia and the Middle East.

It's not for us who live in colder climates to tell other people how to beat the heat.

Right now we have our own problems.

Haitian Pressure Cooker

Post & Times Herald p. 18-a
Jan. 25, 1957
Washington D.C.

The circumstances surrounding the emergence of Daniel Fignole as provisional president of Haiti are still unclear, but it does seem evident that a determined effort is being made to avoid the kind of bloodbath that has stained the history of the tiny republic in the past. The weekend outburst of violence appears to have had a sobering effect on political leaders in the faction-ridden island. M. Fignole, a leftist whose support comes from Negro workers and peasants, supplants Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave, who seized power last week. If free and fair elections are held, as M. Fignole has pledged, his major opponent will unquestionably be Dr. Louis Dejoie, Haiti's other dominant personality, who draws his support from the wealthy landowners, businessmen and the mulatto elite. So far, Dr. Dejoie has urged his followers to remain calm; if further bloodshed is averted, much will depend on Dr. Dejoie's attitude.

Politics in Haiti is the politics of the pressure cooker. The tiny country has the highest population density of any Latin American republic; there are more than 300 persons for every square mile, a figure six times greater than in the United States. Haiti's politics have been turbulent, and her people have the lowest standard of living in the hemisphere. The island's problems are compounded by an intricate checkerboard of factionalism—mulatto against Negro, city against province, *authentico* against *nonauthentico*. Any hope for stability must be tempered by this knowledge. Yet M. Fignole has shown signs of maturing into something more than a master of mobs; he has said recently, "It is time for a truly democratic government in Haiti." Haiti's American friends will watch hopefully to see if he is right.

Little Haiti Struggles Hard For Free Election

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.
Jan. 5-28-57

HAITI IS ENDURING political convulsions at a rate bewildering to citizens of less volatile lands. Its governmental heads succeed one another in the space between newspaper editions and its army seems to spend its time pulling down barricades in one embattled village and putting them up again to protect the citizens of another.

But Haiti's troubles are very real. The little country is nearly bankrupt, ridden by unemployment. Its coffee crop is the worst in 25 years. And its immediate disorder, caused by fierce competition among candidates running in the June election, is heightened by its miseries.

Until Saturday it seemed as though General CANTAVE, the head of Haiti's army, might be able to control the country at least until a provisional president could be named. But the General is now deposed, and so is his rival, the chief of police, who sought to take over island administration.

DANIEL FIGNOLE, the provisional president now in power, is one of the ten candidates for a full six-year term. He is suspected by some observers of being a stooge for a wealthy planter candidate who is supposed to be instigating much of the disorder that has accompanied the campaign. And his chief popularity seems to lie with the urban workers of Port au Prince, not with the suspicious country people of the villages and farms.

Haiti still has two weeks to go before the election and one major cause of disorder is the widespread suspicion that candidates are ganging up to prevent a free vote. If the country picks wisely and gets a president able to tackle the long-standing economic difficulties, he and his aides might well give some thought to this six-month hiatus between the resignation of one president and the election of another. Haiti almost never survives this six-month interval without riots and the furious conniving of candidates. It is a pity that the stricken little country, which believes so passionately in free elections has not had a better choice of leaders so far.

HAITI'S GROWING PAINS

Times p. 38-c
Jan. 27, 1957
Miami Fla.

Out of many weeks of tension and some days of destructive rioting in Haiti a 42-year-old teacher of mathematics emerged yesterday as provisional President. How provisional the new Executive, Daniel Fignole, will be nobody knows. The demonstrators in Port-au-Prince were obviously delighted when the troops of Brigadier General Leon Cantave, who had been holding the Dessalines Barracks and exercising temporary authority, walked out and left the field to Professor Fignole.

The new President, if that is what he is in any legal sense, promises "free and honest elections" next month, assures Haiti of "a true democratic government" and insists that "there will be no dictatorship." The words are good, but we will have to wait for the deeds that fit them. Haiti is a small island, with a population of only four million or less, but its personalities and politics are confused and confusing. The mobs that were ranging the streets Saturday night, with considerable loss of life and property, may simply have needed reassurance that they would not be subjected to some new tyranny. It is also possible that they were organized by some one of the pretenders to the Presidential chair.

Behind these dismal events, beginning with the deposition and exile of President Paul Magloire last December, is the strain of overpopulation, poverty, ignorance and a high rate of sickness and mortality. Haiti has been technically free for over a century and a half. Yet how free are any people subject to preventable disease, crowded upon too little land, caught in the trap of underproduction and inadequate wages, and unable to get the education needed to understand and deal with their own problems?

The Haitians are an attractive and picturesque people, as many a tourist has observed. It is easy to romanticize their problems and themselves. But Haiti is also a land in which even the tourist, living in comfortable hotels and traveling mostly on a few good highways, must be aware of dire poverty all around him. A few years ago a United Nations technical assistance mission reported "less than one acre of tillable land per person," with an industrial development totally inadequate to take up much of the slack.

Economically Haiti is almost like a part of Asia or Africa, though it lies within two hours or so by air from the American coast. The fault is not in the quality of the population but rather in past years of bad and arbitrary government. Nor can it be said that our own country appeared at all times as a friend, though the Marines, during the two decades of occupation that ended in 1934, did at least keep order.

Underneath the surface of the perplexing tragedies and comedies of the past weeks and days—and we cannot be sure that the designation of M. Fignole yesterday ended these dramatics—is of course the worldwide problem of underdeveloped lands, of peoples without the opportunity to create and make progress, and of the drive for equality and democracy.

Haiti, so near to our shores, is in part our own problem and in part our own responsibility. We cannot in these days solve the problem or meet the responsibility by using armed force. We would not if we could. Those days are happily past. What we can do is to study anew the ways in which we might help these troubled neighbors of ours to live better, to learn more and to govern themselves more satisfactorily. The magnificent advance of Puerto Rico within the past twenty years is an example of what can be done in the Caribbean islands. Capital, technical assistance and, above all, friendship and encouragement, all are needed.

Meanwhile, let us be thankful that we have ourselves advanced beyond the stage of what used to be called dollar diplomacy. Haiti is poor and small but it is no stepchild in the modern world; it is a member of the United Nations, and it has a moral claim upon the resources and services of that organization as well as upon such help as we can give. We hope that its Government will soon be stabilized and that a program destined to bring prosperity to its people will be set up and flourish.

Haitians Settling Down After Fight

Post-Herald
Jan. 5-28-57

Work Resumes Under Fignole

Birmingham Ala.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 27 (AP)—Haiti pulled back from the brink of anarchy today and went back to work under peasant-labor leader Daniel Fignole. He is the third provisional president in the five months since the Magloire regime.

Store owners patched up bullet holes, erased the scars of fire and reopened their shops after a week-long general strike.

The national bank of Haiti, closed during the crisis, reopened and put tens of thousands of dollars into circulation in this bullet-scarred, economically strangled capital.

Laughing, shouting thousands swarmed the streets. Farmers once more brought their produce to the capital.

This was a new day. The people seemed to be over the passions that converted them into a stone-throwing, pillaging and killing mob during the bloody hours of Saturday.

Unofficial sources estimated nearly 100 dead or wounded from the bitter week-end strife between partisans of feuding candidates in the presidential elections scheduled for June 14.

The Army finally had a pay day. The government paid the 2500 officers and men of Haiti's army who less than 48 hours ago were firing at each other in the streets.

Haitians moved back into sacked and burned homes with their salvaged possessions.

Newspapers and radio stations wrecked by the mobs began salvaging equipment from the debris. Some radio stations were back on the air blaring American music.

The coalition of three presidential candidates headed by Fignole and backed by the Army appeared to have averted civil war—for the moment, at least.

About 300 fretful and alarmed North American tourists, who looked for excitement in this French-speaking Negro republic and found too much of it, rushed out of luxury hotels in the mountains overlooking the city to try to get planes out for Jamaica, Cuba and the United States. None of the visitors was known to have been hurt in the eruption of violence and mob rule.

Haitians Return To Work Under New Leader

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 27 (AP)—Laughing, shouting Haitians swarmed into this bullet-scarred capital today to get back to work as Daniel Fignole, third provisional president in four months, labored to pull Haiti back from the brink of anarchy.

For the moment at least, the formation of a coalition of three presidential candidates headed by Fignole and backed by the army appeared to have averted the danger of civil war. From reopened stores radios blared American music and Haitians got back on the job as if nothing had happened.

Unofficial sources counted nearly 100 dead and wounded in the bitter weekend strife between partisans of feuding candidates in the presidential elections scheduled for June 16.

About 300 fretful and alarmed North American tourists, who looked for excitement in this French-speaking Negro republic and found too much of it, rushed out of luxury hotels in the mountains overlooking the city to try to get planes out for Jamaica, Cuba and the United States. None of the visitors was known to have been hurt in the eruption of violence and mob rule.

Provisional President Fignole and his arch-rival presidential candidate, Sen. Louis Dejoie, both appealed to the populace to "remain calm and resume normal work."

Fignole worked hard at the rambling white presidential palace to form his cabinet. Though he is provisional president, he remains a presidential candidate. Cooperating with him at present are candidates Dr. Francois Duvalier and Clement Jumelle.

There were rumblings of possible further trouble emanating largely from the defeated forces of candidate Dejoie. In the showdown of the weekend Dejoie, a mulatto and member of Haiti's social aristocracy, was left isolated when Fignole, a Negro who formerly had acted in uneasy alliancew ith him, deserted and combined with Dejoie's rivals.

The majority of the army—at least for the time being—appeared to be behind Fignole, with his appointment of Col. Antonio Kebreau commander in southern Haiti, as army chief of staff. The Haitian soldiery was in an amiable mood with money coming from the banks by government order to meet the monthly military payroll. Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave, former army chief who defied attempts of Dejoie to remove him, resigned yesterday in favor of Kebreau.

It was Dejoie's effort to put Col. Pierre Armand, the police boss, in Gen. Cantave's place—and Cantave's defiance—which triggered Saturday's outburst of violence and gunfire.

Today, Fignole offered an olive branch to Dejoie by offering to let him name a member of the Cabinet.

Partisans of Dejoie, however, openly denounce the methods by which Fignole took over the provisional presidency. They say they fear Fignole will try to perpetuate himself in office by running the promised free elections so as to further his own candidacy.

U.S., WORLD FUND STUDY AID TO HAITI

But Nation Under Fignole's Regime Must First Show Stability Politically

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, June 1—Important decisions are being considered to assist Haiti along the road back from her present state of political chaos and economic collapse.

Of immediate interest are explorations by such agencies as the United States International Cooperation Administration and the International Monetary Fund into means of providing emergency finances and into conditions for controlling their expenditure.

It is understood that assistance in the form of loans and grants will quickly be available if the nation can offer proof of political stability.

However, this is an exceptionally large "if." Weeks or even months will be required to dissipate the haze hanging over the country's political scene.

Much will depend on the skill with which Provisional President Daniel Fignole can generate in the provinces an acceptance of his Administration. Superficially, at least, most of Port-au-Prince appears to be willing to let M. Fignole prove himself.

A Constitutional Debate

There also remains the imponderable factor of popular reaction to his decision to seek election to the Presidency when that decision, published in the foreign press, has been made fully public throughout the nation.

There already is heated debate over his Constitutional right to run for the Presidency while serving as Provisional President. But aside from this, there is widespread opposition to any move by the man in the National Palace toward succeeding himself no matter what the circumstances.

Meanwhile, this republic is in the midst of a bad economic situation. It has a gross public debt of nearly $65,000,000 which, for a country with an annual budget of around $35,000,000, is bewilderingly high.

Its gold and ollar reserves have shrunk from $11,300,000 last year to around $5,800,000 as of now.

The nation that until recent times had an enviable international credit rating has passed an interest payment on its loans and probably will pas more unless aid is suddenly provided. The entire public debt problem is being held in abeyance during the rule of the interim governments the country has had since the fall of Gen. Paul E. Magloire's Administration last December.

M. Fignole's Presidential campaign before taking over the Provisional Presidency was directed almost entirely to the lower class, laborers and the unemployed. His promises dealt mainly with increasing the standard of living and the general righting of economic wrongs.

Now he is handcuffed to an economic situation in which there is no immediate freedom of action.

U. S. Expected to Help

However, the Unite dStates is expected to step in. There are manyreasons for this, the chief of which probably is that the United States has traditionally assumed responsibility for Haiti's welfare.

Another and less altruistic reason is that, as a matter of prestige, the wealthy United States cannot afford to stand idly by while at its doorstep a little republic, the only Negro nation in this Hemisphere, sinks into economic mire.

There is still another reason. The United States did not accomplish its mission of rehabilitating Haiti during the Marines' occupation from 1915 to 1934. Haiti began national retrogression shortly after the occupation ended.

Now there are many observers, both Haitian and American, who maintain that the republic is more irresponsible politically and economically than in the desperate period leading up to occupation. However, these observers are convinced that Haiti can be put on a self-sustaining basis should she be brought out of her present plight and should there be some way to put the brakes on the rampant corruption and graft of the past.

After studying numerous reports, they believe, for example, that Haiti could produce agriculturally more than enough to feed herself and could increase her coffee crop, her greatest agricultural export, by 100 per cent both in quality and quantity.

From all indications, there are two things on which the United States is expected to insist this time before coming to Haiti's aid. These are a regimen of the tightest austerity until the country has reasonably emerged from its economic troubles, and the strictest control over the funds supplied. But neither of these measures will prove to be even remotely pelasing to the majority of Haitian politicians.

Curfew May End in a Week

PORT-AU-PRINE, June 1 (AP)—Calm prevailed today throughout Haiti, and the Army announced it hoped to abolish the curfew within another week.

A general strike was over. Commercial airlines resumed schedules.

The capital's food supplies again were adequate, but prices had skyrocketed. Owners of deserted tourist hotels hoped for a business revival, with 800 tourists due here June 15 aboard the British liner Ocea nMonarch.

M. Fignole's popularity seemed to have increased hourly since his inauguration last Sunday. His every public appearance touched off ecstatic demonstrations by thousands of workers and peasants. But police in a patrol wagon trailed him on these appearances, just in case.

Haitian Candidate Asks U. N. to Guarantee Vote

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 30 (AP)—One of Haiti's leading presidential candidates urged today that the United Nations take immediate action to end violence in this Negro Republic and establish machinery for "free and honest elections."

Former Sen. Louis Dejoie, wealthy 61-year-old planter, said in an interview that the U. N. offered the best hope to dispel threats of continuing violence that could destroy this nation. He said all 10 candidates for the presidency in June 16 elections should "accept mediation by the United Nations which would assure free elections."

His plea was unlikely to find support among other presidential aspirants, including Provisional President Fignole, 43-year-old favorite of Port-au-Prince workers. Fignole has declared "free, honest and sincere" elections would be held "as soon as possible."

Dejoie declared that Fignole's accession to the provisional presidency last Sunday—backed by candidates Francois Duvalier and Clement Jumelle, plus elements of the Army—was "a revolutionary coup d'etat supported only in Port-au-Prince, which accounts for 10 per cent of Haiti's total vote."

Dejoie termed "illegal and nondemocratic" Fignole's announcement that he would seek election to a regular six-year term as President. Haiti's Constitution specifically prohibits a provisional executive from being elected, Dejoie asserted.

"If Fignole wants to do things in a democratic way then he must step out and take his chances with all the other candidates," he went on. "I will defend my rights and I will continue to wage a vigorous campaign for the presidency because I can beat Fignole or anyone else in a free election.

Dejoie attributed this island nation's recurring crises to "hang-overs" from the administration of President Paul Magloire, ousted last December after an attempt to perpetuate himself in office when his term expired.

The new Army chief, Brig. Gen. Antonio Kebreau, issued an order of the day today appealing to all 5500 officers and troops to bury political differences and work for re-establishment of peace throughout this country of 4 million.

Violence Erupts in Haiti As Factions Contest Rule

Opposing Army Chiefs Defend Strongholds as Rioters Roam

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 25—The nation of Haiti was in a state of revolt today.

An armed force under Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave, Army Chief of Staff, was holding the Dessalines Barracks near the National Palace. Another force under Lieut. Col. Pierre Armand was holding the airfield.

[Coast Guard batteries opened fire on Port-au-Prince Saturday evening in what appeared to be an attempt to settle the nation's political feuds by civil war, The Associated Press reported. Mobs ranged the streets of the city, burning and pillaging and throwing stones. The building of the newspaper Le Matin was set on fire.]

There was shooting in the streets of the capital as the police tried to break up the mobs.

The forces within the barracks

were estimated at 600 of the so-called Elite Guard. It was difficult to estimate the strength of the troops under Colonel Armand, but they included personnel from the Air Force, the Coast Guard, the Artillery and the police of surrounding provinces.

The state of morale within the barracks was not known. But when mobs approached, demanding General Cantave's dismissal, troops at a window of the barracks were seen waving the crowds forward and cheering as they drew nearer.

Commercial air service was shut down at mid-morning as Colonial Armand's troops were deployed over the airfield. Air Force planes were making reconnaissance flights over Port-au-Prince and the surrounding provinces.

The city has been in a state of extreme confusion since early morning. This confusion began when Radio Caribe began broadcasting urgent announcements asking the populace to go to the public square Champ de Mars to witness a ceremony investing Colonel Armand, who has been Haiti's police chief as Army Chief of Staff.

As the time set for the ceremony passed, the crowds gathered at the square became restive and began moving toward the barracks. They demanded that General Cantave be thrown out.

According to reports General Cantave sent out word that the crowd should be dispersed because, should he be forced out, he would emerge protected by the guns of his men. A few minutes later the mob was informed that the Port-au-Prince radio was broadcasting a ne-

The New York Times May 26, 1957

Site of the clash (cross).

tional appeal for supporters of General Cantave to hurry to the city.

The mob moved from the barracks toward the radio station, which is housed in the municipal football stadium. The rioters, at first driven back by rifle fire from within the station, entered it after having thrown stones for a few minutes.

There was no indication of what happened to the personnel inside, because the crowd began shifting to the radio stationcm shrifting to the Radio Caribe station, which also was broadcasting alarms to the provinces. The attackers were driven away from this station by rifle fire.

The break in the nation's intense political conflict came last night when Colonel Armand consented to become Chief of Staff to replace General Cantave, who has been ruling the country since Tuesday morning. There was no indication whether General Cantave agreed at first to step down, but it is certain that early this morning he asserted he would not leave the barracks.

The situation became generally known in mid-morning when an Air Force plane dropped leaflets asking the forces in the Dessalines Barracks to join the Armand forces.

At his headquarters at the airport this morning, Colonel Armand appeared in good spirits. He allowed pictures to be taken, but would answer no questions. The injunction against questi[illegible] was given by Lieut. Col. Louis Roumain, who hitherto had acted as press officer for General Cantave.

An uncertain factor in the present situation is Col. Pierre Vertus, who is in charge of the Palace Guard. This force consists largely of Dessalines Barracks personnel. It was known that as late as last evening he was negotiating with various members of the deposed Executive Council, exploring means by which General Cantave might step down without loss of pension privileges.

Colonel Vertus, a close friend of General Cantave, is one of the most powerful men in the country. The role he decides to play can make a great deal of difference.

COALITION REGIME TAKES OVER HAITI; CAPITAL IS TENSE

Leftist Politician Installed as Provisional President—Mobs Still Roam City

Associated Press

PRINCIPALS IN HAITIAN REVOLT: Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave, left, with Lieut. Col. Pierre Armand on Tuesday. Yesterday they were leading opposing armed forces.

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 26 — A new provisional Government headed by Daniel Fignole, a leftist politician, took office today.

However, there was no assurance of its durability as the capital remained tense, with roving mobs holding up automobiles and threatening what little law and order had been restored after yesterday's rioting.

The selection of M. Fignole, one of the leading Presidential candidates, was a political maneuver through which the forces of Senator Louis Dejoie apparently were bypassed. M. Fignole was joined in a coalition by two other strong candidates, Clement Jumelle and Dr. Francois Duvalier.

President Fignole announced at a press conference this afternoon that Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave had submitted his resignation as Army Chief of Staff.

Guarantees Offered

The provisional head of government did not confirm or deny that he would seek to become permanent President. He said he would guarantee all parties the right to organize freely and, that free and honest elections would be guaranteed, but added that he still recognized his own rights.

M. Fignole said he would organize a provisional Cabinet during the next two days. The Cabinet will draw up provisions for the election and set the date for voting, he declared.

Both General Cantave and Lieut. Col. Pierre Armand, Chief of Police, were present at the swearing-in of M. Fignole at the Presidential Palace this morning. The three Presidential candidates who formed the coalition visited the Port-au-Prince airport this morning for a conference with Colonel Armand, whose forces hold the airfield. They presumably persuaded him to accept the same formula as that accepted by General Cantave, but troops from Colonel Armand's command still were guarding a roadblock between the city and near-by Pétionville this morning.

Dejoie Calls for Calm

Speculation concerning a possible new chief of staff centered on Col. Antonio Kabreau, former commander of the Southern Military District.

Senator Dejoie broadcast over Radio Commerce here this afternoon a message asking that his followers remain calm. He referred to himself as "a Presidential candidate."

About 10,000 persons, most of them obviously Fignole supporters, witnessed the swearing-in ceremony, which was followed by a twenty-one-gun salute.

There was wild rejoicing throughout the capital after the ceremony ended. Thousands of persons danced in the streets shouting Fignole slogans and firing pistols into the air. Supporters of the new President began roaming through the city, apparently in search of Dejoie followers.

Legal and diplomatic questions raised by todays developments were being studied this morning. The Unied States Government, as well as most of the others represented diplomatically here, had recognized the Executive Council, composed of representatives of M. Fignole and Senator Dejoie, as the de facto Government.

The council was ousted Tuesday, when General Cantave took over the direction of national affairs by proclamation. The status of the general's military dictatorship was in doubt, and the legality of the new Government headed by M. Fignole also is uncertain.

The new situation brings Mr. Jumelle back into the confused political picture after an absence of several weeks. He was excluded from participation in the original Executive Council because there was an order out for his arrest on charges of having defrauded the Government during his tenure as Finance Minister under President Paul Magloire. The country has been in a state of political turmoil since General Magloire attempted unsuccessively in December to prolong his stay in office and was forced to leave the country.

Dr. Duvalier, until early April, had a powerful following. It apparently dwindled somewhat when he withdrew his representatives from the Executive Coun-

cil in a dispute with other candidates.

President Fignole's supporters are preponderantly laborers and peasant farm workers. His chief strongholds in Port-A--U-Prince are in the lower-class districts.

The situation here still is potentially as explosive as it was yesterday when Colonel Armand's forces went into revolt against General Cantave.

The danger lies in the fact that M. Dejoie, with his backing of the country's biggest merchants and industrialists, conceivably can strike back at the new coalition by continuing the general strike. This strike, which was in its fifth day yesterday, was the most important factor in yesterday's eruption of violence.

The selection of M. Fignole came at the end of twenty-four hours of chaos and terror in Port-au-Prince. The mobs began getting out of control immediately after it had been announced that Colonel Armand would take over as chief of the Army. His appointment was made by the Executive Council, which had continued to meet despite its ouster. Colonel Armand set up headquarters at the airport and the struggle between his forces and those of General Cantave was on.

There was a light artillery duel between the opposing forces. No shell damage was found within the city, but it was reported that one or more shells had been lobbed into a barracks. All the damage was caused by roving mobs that stoned and overturned cars and looted stores from noon until early night.

Still more serious destruction was apparently avoided last night when a torrential rainstorm swept the city.

Workers' Leader Is Made Provisional President

BY LARRY ALLEN

PORT AU PRINCE, May 26 (AP)—Daniel Fignole, a forceful young leader of Haiti's workers, was inaugurated provisional president today, thus averting civil war—at least for a few hours.

A crowd of 10,000 massed in the square around the Presidential Palace went wild at the swearing-in ceremony.

Workers and peasants took over the streets, rolling in the grass and in the dust in an ecstasy of joy. Hundreds fired shots into the air.

200 US Tourists Stranded

But the atmosphere remained explosive. Police stood at all street intersections, trigger fingers ready.

Viglantes armed with clubs and stones roamed the city, halting all automobiles in a search for arms.

Two hundred American tourists trapped in their hotels during 24 hours of wild shooting and artillery fire when civil war threatened, were trying to leave the country. All air line schedules to the Caribbean islands were canceled.

Scores of Haitians were killed or wounded in the firing yesterday and today, but it was impossible to establish any accurate count of casualties.

Accepts Cantave Resignation

One of the provisional President's first act was to accept the resignation of Brig. Gen Leon Cantave, the army chief who had ruled Haiti since last Tuesday.

A challenge to Cantave's command of the army by the Haitia police chief, Col. Pierre Armand, had threatened civil war in Haiti. In his resignation, Cantave said "bitter political passions" had culminated in the troops engaging in "fraticidal battle."

Both Cantave and Armand stood at Fignole's side as he was sworn in.

Col. Antonio Kebreau, commander of the Southern Military District, was named army chief in Cantave's place.

Promises Speedy Elections

Fignole, 43-year-old mathematics professor noted for his pile-driving oratory and somewhat leftist leanings, promised speedy "free and honest" elections.

He declared his dislikes of dictatorships and promised to establish law and order and preserve good relations with the United States.

Fignole has been rated by many in this Negro republic probably a winner in any honest popular vote in Haiti's turbulent presidential campaign.

Fignole's inauguration was the solution agreed upon by five ill-assorted elements—his own supporters, the adherents of Dr. Francois Duvalier and Clement Jumelle two of the 10 candidates for chief executive, and Cantave and Armand.

Civil War Threat Halted

Civil war threatened to break out yesterday when Armand attempted to take over command of the army from Cantave.

The attitude of Dr. Louis Dejoie, another leading candidate, was still a question.

Dejoie, a wealthy planter and industrialist favored by Haiti's mulatto aristocracy, organized tight city-wide strikes and lockouts which paralyzed the capital of 200,000 last week, in an effort to force Cantave to resign from military rule. He was reported to have fled to his country home after an attempt on his life by mobs. But this was discounted by informed sources.

Dejoie Urges Calm

Dejoie in a special message to the people urged them to be calm, but declared he would continue his fight for the presidency. It was known that he felt his chances had been injured and he was expected to make some fresh move.

It was obvious that the partnership of Dejoie and Fignole, who teamed in supporting the Executive Council that ruled from early April until last Tuesday, had been broken.

The threat of civil war was resolved shortly after noon when Cantave emerged smiling from Dessalines Barracks, where he had holed up with 700 soldiers when Armand, with Dejoie backing, attempted to oust him yesterday.

Called for March on Capital

From his stronghold, Cantave had called upon his supporters in the five outer provinces to march upon the capital.

Armand, in turn, had threatened to blast the barracks into bits with tank and artillery fire. Planes were reported to have bombed the redoubt.

It was announced tonight that Fignole's selection was pleasing to "a majority of the army."

Fignole had been rated a leading candidate for election because of his hold upon color-conscious Haiti's dark-skinned workers and peasants in the cities and mountainous country districts, in contrast to Dejoie's strength with the mulattos.

'No Dictatorship'—Fignole

In his proclamation, the new President declared:

"This republic of Haiti under my administration will have a true democratic government. There will be no dictatorship. The United States doesn't like dictatorships and neither do I."

He appealed to all stores and businesses to reopen. He said he would pull Haiti out of its economic chaos.

In his campaign speeches he has stressed improvement of schools and education facilities.

Batteries then fired a 21-gun salute to him.

The new President held a news conference at the Palace four hours after his inauguration.

Curfew to Be Lifted

He said he was president as a result of popular demand of workers and peasants and that his aim was to "bring peace and confidence."

He said the curfew imposed last Tuesday would be lifted as soon as full constitutional guarantees for the people could be restored.

He declared he was now forming a cabinet to work out ways and means to re-establish order and revive the economy and that Dejoie would be invited to name an important minister in the government.

Fignole pledged that every political candidate would have all rights protected in the election that has been scheduled for June 16.

But he pointed out that the provisional presidency does not bar him from being elected.

Associated Press

GEN. LEON CANTAVE
... ousted

Haiti Council Fires Contave As Army Head

PORT AU PRINCE, May 20 (AP)—The embattled Ruling Council — governing Haiti by decree — ousted the country's army chief today. New turmoil threatened this island republic of 4 million, which has been pushing toward political and economic chaos for six months.

The seven-man Council, acting to get Army Commander Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave out of the picture, gave control of the Army to Col. Pierre Armand, who has been chief of police. The Army numbers 2500 men, with reserves of 3000.

Reliable sources said the council removed Cantave because he refused its suggestion that he use his troops to force entry yesterday into St. Marc, a rebel-held town 50 miles northwest of Port Au Prince.

The rebels inflicted a damaging blow to the Council's prestige by barring entry of the seven while welcoming Cantave with cries of "Long live the army" and "Down with the government."

TROUBLED HAITI LAND OF FARMS

It's On Only Two-Nation Island

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

WASHINGTON, May 31—Haiti, where a series of general strikes and sudden government shifts have marked political unrest over the last six months, is the only French-speaking nation in Latin America.

With the Spanish-speaking people of the Dominican Republic, the Haitians occupy the Caribbean island of Hispaniola, about halfway between Cuba and Puerto Rico. It is the world's only island that is home to two sovereign states, says the National Geographic Society.

Haiti covers the western third of Hispaniola, with two long peninsulas extending around the Gulf of Gonaives like claws of a giant crab.

Some 3,500,000 people crowd into this sun - drenched, mountain-crumpled land. With an area of less than 11,000 square miles, Haiti is the most densely populated republic in the Western Hemisphere.

Soil Chief Resource

Farming has provided Haiti's chief means of support since the days of Spanish settlement, following Columbus' discovery of the island in 1492. After the French took over the western region as Saint Domingue in 1697, their lushly profitable sugar and coffee plantations became the envy of the colonial world.

The problem then was lack of manpower, for practically all the original Indian population had been wiped out during the early waves of Spanish colonization and fruitless search for gold. To obtain the necessary labor for the plantations, France imported more and more slaves from Africa, thus establishing the basis for today's teeming population.

But modern Haiti's farm pattern has changed drastically. The big estates have been replaced by many small holdings. Some 80 to 90 per cent of the people live by the soil. Most own the plots they work.

Coffee, sisal fiber, sugar, and cacao are leading exports and the mainstays of Haitian economy. The farmers, however, have a hard time producing enough food for the nation's needs. An American freighter docked recently at the capital, Port au Prince, with 800 tons of food donated by the United States to relieve distress.

Varied Economic Programs

Despite the country's warm climate and fertile soil, Haitian farming suffers from the basic geographic handicap of a mountainous terrain that leaves less than a third of the total area available for cultivation.

Severe droughts and excessive rainfall, plus occasional tropical hurricanes, add to the difficulties. Heavy erosion reduces crop production.

To mitigate these problems, the United States and United Nations have aided programs for irrigation, erosion control, and improved farm methods. In the background is a long-term plan to spur industrialization. Construction is under way on a huge hydroelectric project on the central Artibonite river. An American company mines bauxite (aluminum ore) in the southern peninsula.

In recent years tourism has boomed, as more and more visitors have discovered the spectacular scenery, colorful native life, and the sites and relics of a dramatic, often tragic history.

Americans particularly recall that Haiti played a sympathetic role in the American Revolution. From it France sent secret arms to the American colonists. Haitian volunteers, including men who were destined to become leaders in winning their own freedom, fought in Washington's army.

The Louisiana Purchase became possible largely because of Napoleon's losses in the Haitian independence struggle that ended in 1804.

18e(4) 1957

Turbulent Politician

Pierre Eustache Daniel Fignole

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 26—Pierre Eustache Daniel Fignole, the new provisional President of Haiti, knows well the turbulence in which his country can become involved. He himself has been a participant in much of that turbulence over the last several years. He has been jailed twice for his political views and has lost two newspapers because his political activities the ruling administration. M. Fignole, who through most of his political career has shortened his name to just Daniel, is a tall, slender, ruggedly handsome man with an engaging smile. His political enemies will concede this much, but that is all.

Man in the News

They accuse him of demagoguery and declare he has the instincts and the talents of a rabble-rouser. He has a fine speaking voice and is an out-of-the-ordinary political orator, both in French, the principal language of his country, and in the Haitian Creole version.

M. Fignole started out as a teacher. When he ventured into politics in 1946, he was ordered arrested by President Dumarsais Estime and spent seventeen days in prison. Four years later, after he had been elected a national deputy, he was arrested again, this time at the order of President Paul Magloire. He was in prison ninety-five days and the two liberal papers he was publishing were closed down by the President.

One of 10 Children

M. Fignole was born Nov. 12. 1914, in the south Haitian town of Pestel. He was one of ten children of an impoverished farm laborer. He himself worked on farms until he could come to Port-au-Prince, where he worked his way through parochial school and the Lycée Pétion.

After graduation from the lycée he began teaching mathematics in a Seminary College. Later he branched out into political economics, and then organized his first political movement, the Peasant Workers Union. This was successful from the first and in August, 1946, M. Fignole was appointed Minister of National Education. But his views differed with those of President Estime, and imprisonment followed.

His greatest political success has been achieved through his Social Democratic party, which consists largely of laborers and farm workers. He draws most of his political strength from the humblest Haitians. They look to him partly because he is dark-skinned like themselves, in contrast to the light-skinned Negroes who control most of the country's businesses, industries and wealth. He has promised to improve working conditions and also has said that he would try to achieve a rises in the minimum wage from the present 60 cents a day to $2.

Associated Press

A touch of the mystic in his political thinking.

Because of his political views, considered radical by many here, M. Fignole has sometimes been called a Communist a at a least a fellow traveler. He has repeatedly denied that he was ever a card-carrying member of the Communist party, but he has made no secret of his support for some aspects of socialism.

Denies Anti-Americanism

He also has been accused by his political enemies of being anti-American. This also he has repeatedly denied. He recently declared: "It is time for a truly democratic government in Haiti. Latin America has too many dictators and the United States is fed up with them."

M. Fignole is married and has seven children, two boys and five girls. His wife was a public school teacher and still teaches in a private primary school the Fignoles established in their modest home.

The new President has a touch of the mystic in his political thinking. His conversation and speeches are replete with references to "my mobs" and their effect on public and official thinking.

His greatest political weapon has been what is known here as "Fignole's Steamroller." It consists of an aroused populace sweeping out of the capital's slum districts and rolling everything before it. On most occasions M. Fignole has been reluctant to set loose this force, but when it starts moving it spreads terror and destruction.

Turmoil in Haiti

To American tourists, the Negro republic of Haiti (10,000 square miles, 3,000,000 persons) in the midst of the Caribbean Sea is a land of striking charm. The peasants are simple, Creole-speaking blacks who believe in voodoo; the French-speaking upper class, mainly mulatto, is cultured and sophisticated; the countryside is wild and primitive and the capital, Port au Prince, is a modern city.

But politically, Haiti is in a state of semi-anarchy. The root of the trouble is economic; the country is too poor to support the population. The standard of living is so low that the majority of the Haitian people are apathetic about politics and a vocal minority runs the show.

The issue in the current turmoil is Haiti's Presidential election, which is scheduled to take place in June. Last December the then President, Gen. Paul Magloire, indicated that he intended to run for re-election in violation of Haiti's Constitution, which bars a President from succeeding himself. The rival candidates for the Presidency and the business men and merchants backing them organized a general strike—actually more of a lock-out—in Port au Prince. The capital's business activities were paralyzed; Magloire was forced to quit. But the turmoil continued, and the candidates got together and formed an

HAITI

Executive Council to run the country. By the beginning of this month the strongest candidate, Louis Dejoie, a wealthy mulatto landowner and business man, had effectively taken over the Executive Council, apparently by making a deal with one of his rivals.

Council Forced Out

Two weeks ago the anti-Dejoie forces began organizing demonstrations to force the Council out of office on the ground that it was planning to rig the election in Dejoie's favor. Last week Haiti's military chief, Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave, stepped into the picture and forced the Council to resign. He and his supporters maintained that only the army could restore stability in Haiti and guarantee a fair Presidential election. General Cantave's opponents charged that he was secretly working with one of Dejoie's rivals.

In any event, the Dejoie forces shut the capital down tight with another strike—or lockout. By the week-end it was plain that another showdown was approaching. General Cantave issued a proclamation threatening merchants and industrialists with Army intervention if stores and factories were not reopened. M. Dejoie announced: "I ordered the strike and I am directing it."

Yesterday the Army itself split, shooting broke out in Port au Prince, and General Cantave's future looked dim.

Uneasy Truce Is Called In Haitian Civil War

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — (INS) — Haitian strongman Brig. Gen. Leon Cantave smashed his military and political foes Sunday and backed a new provisional president as a prelude to new elections.

The Haitian air force, loyal to Police Chief Col. Pierre Armand, bombed Cantave's troops at the Dessalines Barracks at dawn. But Cantave's Soldiers counter-attacked and, with the aid of political leader Daniel Fignole's street mobs, won out in the one-day civil war.

Fignole was sworn in as provisional president just before noon. His supporters claimed that all political factions agreed that Fignole should serve until next month's presidential elections decided the people's choice.

WAS OUSTED

Cantave remained as army chief of staff. He was ousted from that post early Saturday when Armand, with the backing of presidential candidate Sen. Louis DeJoie, led a coup d'etat.

Contave refused to resign and gathered his forces at the Dessalines Barracks as Fignole's thousands of partisans rampaged through the capital's streets, killing and injuring followers of Dejoie and the other presidential hopefuls.

Throughout the night Fignole's "vigilantes" roamed the streets in bands. They stopped cars, searched passengers and beat many suspected of allegiance to any of the other leaders of the island republic's political factions.

By mid-morning, the Cantave-Fignole groups were in control, Fignole was inaugurated and thousands of citizens of Port-Au-Prince celebrated in the streets.

CEASE FIRE

Some reports said Armand had agreed to cease-fire.

But Dejoie, it was believed, was planning a counterstroke in his effort to gain control.

Despite Fignole's apparent victory the situation was still near chaos. Communications with the outside world were restored but there were still reports of street fights, searches and arrests.

The number killed and injured in the one-day civil war was not known. But casualties were believed heavy. Many buildings were damaged. Two radio stations and the offices of the newspaper Le Matin were sacked and burned in the clashes in downtown Port-Au-Prince.

TAKES OVER

Fignole announced he was taking the provisional presidency "to save the country from anarchy."

That condition virtually had prevailed since last Monday night when Cantave ousted the eight-man ruling Executive Council and said he would hold power until the June presidential elections could restore a permanent, legitimate government.

But Fignole, Sen. Louis Dejoie, Dr. Francois Duvalier and the other would-be presidents countered Cantave effectively. Their supporters in the business community closed down banks, shops and industry in the capital — the same tactic they used last December to force the resignation of dictator Paul Magloire.

With business idle, the streets were jammed with partisans of the various presidential candidates. Early Saturday, Armand unseated Cantave with the announced support of Dejoie and Fignole.

But Cantave barricaded himself and his men in the Dessalines barracks, Fignole announced he was not involved in the Armand coup and battles erupted in the streets.

A coast guard gunboat hurled shells into the inner harbor. The small Haitian air force, the police force and units of the army artillery declared themselves for Armand.

However, the largest mob of civilians was mobilized by Fignole who apparently took advantage of the turmoil to assert his authority.

But presidents — and particularly provisional presidents—have had little success in governing this island republic of three million persons. Haiti's multitude of past rulers have been expelled or assassinated at regular intervals in the tumultuous past.

A recent president was the short-lived term of provisional president Franck Sylvain. He was in office only a few days in April when the various political leaders tossed him out and set up the executive Council. The Council had little better luck and Cantave took over last week

PAUL MAGLOIRE

DuVALIER

Charge Brutality At Jamaica School

Defender, Chicago, Ill. P. 3
Lt. 10-5-57

KINGSTON, Jamaica — (ANP) — Brutal and sometimes weird initiations at the Jamaica School of Agriculture were revealed in an exclusilve interview with the Associated Negro Press Wednesday. Senior students of the school are said to be making certain ritualistic marks by using razor blades on sleeping junior students in the dormitory at nights. The marks are said to be incised in the head and other parts of the junior boys whom second and third year students call grubs.

The most recent blood-curdling report of sorms of self-ontrived initation told how it had been carried out on a studentby the name of Lewis. Relatives of the youngsters told ANP that while Lewis was sleeping one night in the dormitory razor blades were used to make certain marks on his scalp.

They also tied his "big toe" to a part of the ceiling and removed his cot from under him so that he was hanging almost suspended by his toe. He would have injured his leg if he had not propped up himself with his hands.

BEATEN UNCONSCIOUS

When the lad objected he was beaten to a state of unconsciousness. When discovered Lewis was rushed off to the hospital. It was the first time that these types of sly initiations were carried out by senior boys of the school.

It had started away back when Mr. A. Powell was headmaster, then it continued when Hugh Miller took over but, it grew worse when Mr. Irving Johnson became principal. The Lewis incident took place since Pet Gayle became chief at the school.

Some years ago two student on whom the senior boys attempted to carry out the initiation, held up the entire dormitory with two revolvers one night. The fathers of the "Grubs" had heard about the atrocity of senior students and the newly enrolled.

They, therefore, armed their sons with two revolvers and sent them off to school. When the school boys attempted to carry out their sadistic practices, the grubs drew their pistols and threatened to blast down the classroom. The matter was shrewly hushed up by the School Authorities.

It does not seem that any of the headmasters of the school is ever stern enough to put down this practice in the West Indies largest School of Agriculture.

Parents are now wondering whether they should avoid sending their boys to the institution without Government instituting immediately, an inquiry into the students bad behavior and the reaction of such by headmasters.

GO ON HUNGER STRIKE

Earlier this year the old students took control of the institution and went on a hunger strike because they wanted the matron fired. Reports were that the matron had refused to bow to their bullying. The students won out. There are reports of very serious injuries, some involving broken limbs done to smaller boys at the school. Very few expulsions are on record for these offenses.

Because the initations have reached such frighting proportions, Frank L. Spaulding a city councilor proposes to take the matter to the next session of the council. He said he will move suspension of standing orders to report the various incidents at the school and ask his colleagues to join him in resolving that Government forthwith lead an investigation into the matter.

Negro Troops To Replace British Tommies

Call, Kansas City, Mo. P. 2
Jr. 10-11-57

KINGSTON, Jamaica — (ANP) — Unitary territories of the federated West Indian region will be manned by colored troops succeeding British white Tommies shortly. The standing Federation committee meeting at Port-of-Spain disclosed that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has asked the Government of these territories to enact legislation permitting the resurrection of the West India Regiment by January 1958.

The old West India Regiment is a heroic colored army that gave heroic services to the British Empire from the time of the Boer war to the Kaiser war 1914-1918. Following these two heroic outings, the Regiment was abandoned. Only British troops drawn from parts of the United Kingdom were sent to man Colonial garrisons and outposts.

But with an unequal record of heroism, the West India Regiment was still on the mind of the British Monarch.

For this reason and because of the imminence of federation the British Government believes that the time is ripe to revive this wonderful army.

The Regiment would be in various platoons and would be stationed in Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana and St. Lucia. It would consist of about 1,700 men lightly armed but well trained. It is believed they will be taken for maneuvers in Europe so as to be prepared for atomic warfare.

Recruits are to be drawn from the following territories in the following order: 35 percent from Jamaica, 18 percent from Trinidad, 12 percent from British Guiana, 8 percent from Barbadoes, 9 percent from the Leeward Islands, 7 percent from the Windward Islands and 11 percent from the area Commander's poll to provide for flexibility. The Regiment will cost $18,000,000 over a period of six years. The Federal Government will therefore be required to pay a part of this sum.

All British soldiers will therefore be withdrawn from the region by 1960 when colored soldiers will wear military uniforms in these parts.

Bermuda jim crow assailed by mayor

Am. Jamaican

KINGSTON, Jamaica — Bermuda jim crow came in for harsh treatment in Jamaica recently. Mayor Balfour Barnswell and his Councillor-colleagues moved for a resolution in the Kingston City Council condemning race hatred in Bermuda.

St. Thomas Parish Council also passed a resolution berating race hatred in Bermuda.

The resolution arose out of an incident in a Bermuda cafe, where some weeks ago a contingent of Jamaican scouts bound for Britain were jim-crowed.

THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA

One of the last of the milestones leading to a British Caribbean federation was passed yesterday wher the island of Jamaica ochieved a high degree of internal self-government. We are going to have another independent member of the Commonwealth on our doorsteps before many more years have passed.

The West Indies, as the federation is to be called, will take form at the beginning of 1958. Lord Hailes starts his term of office as Governor General on Jan. 3, at which time the interim provisions of the federal Constitution begin to operate. There will be elections in March and the first meeting of the federal Legislature takes place April 22 in Trinidad, which will hold the seat of government.

Times

In addition to Trinidad and Jamaica all the islands of the British West Indies will join in the federation. The mainlands countries of British Guiana and British Honduras still remain outside. Jamaica, the largest and most populated of the British Caribbean dependencies (1,600,000 inhabitants), and several other dependencies have to be raised to a situation of internal autonomy before The West Indies can take legal form.

New York Times
Jr. 11-12-57

This is what happened in Jamaica yesterday. From now on the island will be run by a Council of Ministers appointed by the Chief Minister, who is Norman Manley, a member of the majority People's National party. As in all the islands, and in the federation when it is formed, Britain will retain control of foreign relations and defense. Since The West Indies will continue to need heavy financial subsidies from London there is no strong demand for full Commonwealth independence now. However, this is a goal which is certain of attainment, and probably within a decade.

It will be a fascinating political development. Between the western end of Jamaica, at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico, to Trinidad, just off the coast of South America, a distance of about 1,000 miles, there are a dozen main islands. They have learned to respect and want the institutions of British democracy and they promise to add strength to the free forces of the Western Hemisphere. In that sense Jamaica's step forward yesterday was a move in our direction and a cause for congratulations all around.

Manley Presides Over New Cabinet

Jamaica Under Self-Government!

KINGSTON, Jamaica—Norman Washington Manley, Chief Minister of Jamaica, is currently presiding over the cabinet meetings of this newly independent Caribbean nation.

Jamaica came under self-rule last week with the reading of a proclamation from Queen Elizabeth by Governor Sir Hugh Foot.

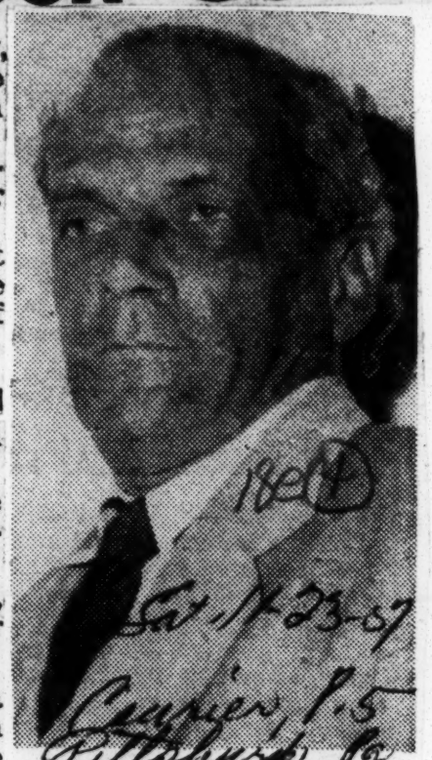
The proclamation issued by the Queen put into effect a new constitution. The new constitution calls for the swearing in of a cabinet of 11 members who will, as of now, be presided over by Chief Minister Manley.

UNDER THE OLD constitution, the British-appointed governor presided over all meetings of the Jamaican cabinet

The proclamation resulted in Jamaica's becoming the first British West Indian colony to achieve self-government.

Dominated by a population which is, in the majority, composed of Negroes, Jamaica is now, like Haiti, under predominantly black rule.

The latest action will undoubtedly give Jamaica a most powerful voice in the deliberations of the Federation of Caribbean States. For the island, it means a new life with fewer ties to "Mother" England.



NORMAN MANLEY
. . . for the island, a new life

Robert S. Allen reporting—

Rockefeller, union team in venture for Puerto Rico

News - F. 5-E
Birmingham, Ala.
Sun. 3-10-57
18e(4)

BY ROBERT S. ALLEN

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 9—A Rockefeller and a labor union are teaming up here in an unusual business venture.

Laurance Rockefeller, grandson of the famed oil magnate, and the International Ladies Garment Workers are joining in a multi-million dollar housing project for the latter's members.

Still undecided is whether these workers' homes should be priced at $6000 or up to $10,000.

The latter is favored by Rockefeller, who has built a number of such houses in this booming island. They are of concrete, and largely prefabricated. Huge cranes lift the floors and walls into place.

ALLEN

The ILGWU is urging smaller and cheaper houses. Its membership is growing rapidly in Puerto Rico owing to the increasing number of factories opening here. The union, which has financed housing for its members in New York and other U. S. cities, is eager to do that here where the need is greater and more urgent.

That's why it's stressing low-cost homes because more of them can be built with the funds available.

ON ONE POINT both Rockefeller and the ILGW are in complete accord.

This is that the housing development will not bear either his name or that of David Dubinsky, long-time union president.

Reason for this difference is a painful lesson learned from other ILGW housing projects. When anything went wrong, tenants would telephone their complaints directly to the person whose name was attached to the development in which they lived.

Dubinsky had this distressing experience when one of the first ILGW housing projects was proudly named after him. For a while, every time a faucet or toilet went out of order, he would be phoned personally to get it fixed.

Note: Newest Puerto Rican development is a $5 million racetrack with two electronic brains to compute betting percentages. The track, one month old, is setting new records weekly.

GOV. LUIS MUNOZ-MARIN was re-elected last year with 62 per cent of the vote, and the following incident is a significant clue as to the reason for this extraordinary victory:

Recently, in a speech in the Commonwealth Legislature, an opposition leader charged that an official of the governors party had "peddled" appointments several years before. The sensational charge created a furore, and the accuser demanded to know what Munoz-Marin was going to do about it.

The answer was prompt and decisive.

The governor phoned the attorney general and ordered: "Drop everything and investigate this thoroughly. I want a complete report on it within 48 hours. If this man is guilty, throw the book at him immediately. If the charges aren't proven, then you throw the book at the other guy just as forcefully and promptly. I want no punches pulled either way."

They weren't.

ONCE CHARACTERIZED by former President Hoover as "an effective poorhouse," Puerto Rico is now thriving and prosperous. Its net national income last year exceeded $1,250,000,000, raising the per capita income to more than $500, the highest in all of Latin America with one exception, oil-rich Venezuela. Also, the Commonwealth is second only to Canada as the best customer for U. S. goods.

THE EXTRAORDINARY economic development of Puerto Rico, under Gov. Munoz-Marin's dynamic leadership, has had equally spectacular impact on the lives of the people. Since 1940, life expectancy has soared from 46 to 68 years, the highest in all Latin America.

IN THE NEXT decade, plans call for $1,150,000,000 in large-scale urban renewal developments, dock facilities, highways, and a huge government center.—(c).

MISS FRIENDSHIP—Mapita Mecado, who competed as "Miss Puerto Rico", the only colored contestant in the Miss Universe Pageant at Long Beach Calif., was selected by other contestants as "Miss Friendly" during the competition. She won out over Jean Spots of Newberry, S.C., for the title. She is a movie actress in Mexico.

Roscoe Drummond
Constitution

Puerto Rico Makes Amazing Progress

Wed. 1-2-57 P.4
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON—At a time when nearly the whole twentieth century world is rightly demanding an end to colonialism, when the passion for freedom is restive and revolutionary in Asia, in Africa, in Eastern Europe, it is useful to take a look at our own little laboratory of decolonialism in the Western Hemisphere.

I refer to the 3,435 square miles of Caribbean island which the Spanish government ceded—without the consent of the Puerto Ricans—to the United States under the Treaty of Paris in 1898, an overpopulated, underdeveloped area of the world which would have made Point Four blush.

In the wake of World War II the United States and the Puerto Rican people made two momentous and great decisions. Washington decided to offer Puerto Rico its total independence and the Puerto Ricans decided to reject it; instead they chose total self-government in a commonwealth relationship to the United States, which includes common citizenship.

What has been happening in this little country during the past 12 years is immeasurably exciting and is a valuable show-window to illustrate in practice what an underdeveloped nation can accomplish under the incentive self-rule.

Average family income has doubled.

Life expectancy has been fantastically increased from 46 years to 68 years.

The program of industrialization which was begun during World War II has brought new vigor and diversity to the island's once impoverished, single-industry—sugar cane—economy.

As recently as 1940 Puerto Rico had exactly four factories. It now has more than 450 factories employing approximately 40,000 workers and engaged largely in producing consumer goods.

What is most important is that the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is not merely a symbolic showcase for decolonialism; it is literally a showcase.

It is not generally realized, I suspect, that Puerto Rico has become a model and its technicians have become teachers to more than 3,600 officials and students from 99 different countries who have traveled to the island to study what can be accomplished, political and economically, in a few short years.

The great value in bringing these foreign students and specialists to Puerto Rico, instead of to the United States, is that there they see a country like their own, of similar age in nationhood, once grievously underdeveloped and now achieving the very things they most want to achieve. They see small-size power projects, not the staggering Boulder Dam; they see one-story cement block houses which can be constructed for $500—not an Empire State Building—and thus an answer to slum clearance which they can realize.

No race problem in Trinidad, says insurance executive

Negro-American Sat. 1-19-57
Baltimore, Md.
P. 20

RICHMOND

"We have no race problem in Trinidad. People of all colors work and play together in harmony. . . a man is on the basis of merit rather than color. . ."

This spoke Charles A. Carew, assistant secretary of a nine-million dollar insurance company at Port of Spain, Trinidad. The soft-spoken, silver-haired insurance executive made the statement in an AFRO interview while visiting in Richmond recently.

While here Mr. Carew stopped at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Abner E. Lee of 2907 Griffin Ave. Mr. Lee is a Richmond insurance executive.

Mr. Carew, who is an officer of the British Guiana and Trinidad Mutual Fire Insurance Co., described Richmond as a "lovely city" full of the charm of the old South. He stopped here on his first visit to the United States which also included stops in New York and Boston.

He said the colored people of Trinidad "need to help themselves and need local funds to finance their business projects." Progress, he pointed out, is already being made in this direction as is evidenced by the colored men on the board of directors of large commercial companies and banks there.

* * *

MR. CAREW was accompanied by his wife, and their daughter, Irma, who is studying nursing in Stafford, England. Two other daughters, also studying in England are Jean who is at Oxford studying law on a scholarship; and Janice who is studying medicine at Edinburgh. They are twins.

The Carews visited Richmond on the last leg of a journey that took them to Portugal, England and France.

$2,500,000 for Virgin Islands included in budget estimate

Afro-American Sat. 1-26-57 Baltimore, Md.

P. 3

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— An estimate of $2,500,000 as the payment to the Virgin Islands from internal revenue taxes is carried in the Interior Department budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, submitted to Congress by President Eisenhower Wednesday.

The local revenues collected annually by the Government of the Virgin Islands are matched by a payment out of the annual internal revenue taxes collected by the U.S. on Virgin Island products transported to the United States.

During 1956, internal revenue taxes in excess of local revenues were paid to the Virgin Islands to provide a fund for emergency purposes and essential public works. Beginning in 1957, however, only an amount equal to local revenues will be appropriated by Congress.

* * *

UNDER THE Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, approved July 22, 1954, Federal appropriations for construction of public works will no longer be made. Completing of the program depends upon the Virgin Islands legislature's appropriating for these purposes.

The total estimated cost of the program was $15,207,427 of which $11,303,592 has been financed by Federal appropriations, leaving $3,903,835 to be provided by the Virgin Islands government.

The Interior Department budget estimates carry a contribution of $692,000 to the Virgin Islands Corporation for the 1958 fiscal year, as compared with an appropriation of $425,000 for this purpose for the current fiscal year.

* * *

THE VIRGIN Islands Corporation promotes the economic development of the islands. Appropriations not to exceed $9,000,000 are authorized to be made to a revolving fund in the Federal Treasury, based on annual budgets submitted.

Appropriation of additional funds as grants to finance specific programs not primarily of revenue-producing character and to reimburse the corporation for operating losses is also authorized.

Loans are made (1) to aid farmers in agricultural diversification and to improve livestock production, and (2) to aid business enterprises with any commercial or industrial undertaking in the Virgin Islands when such loans are not available from other sources.

* * *

THE PRINCIPAL business of the corporation is the growing of sugarcane and the production and sale of sugar.

Electric generating plants are operated by the corporation to supply each of the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John. Extension of distribution lines is planned for 1958.

* * *

REVENUE PRODUCING activities are financed from the revolving fund. Through 1957, some $6,513,000 has been appropriated, of which $5,050,000 was withdrawn through 1956, leaving a balance on deposit of $1,463,000.

The corporation operated at a net loss of $231,944 in 1956. Losses for 1957 and 1958 have been estimated at $277,100 and $281,000, respectively.

The Budget Bureau stated in the budget that acquisition of a more qualified supervisory staff and extensive repairs have diminished losses in recent years ($567,780 in 1954; $341,589 in 1955. and $231,944 in 1956.)

Over $2,000,000 Tax Payment To Virgin Islands

Daily World Sat. 1-19-57

Atlanta Ga. P 4

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — An estimate of $2,500,000 as the payment to the Virgin Islands from the Federal Government from internal revenue taxes is carried in the Interior Department budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, submitted to Congress by President Eisenhower Wednesday.

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18e(4)

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Completion of the program previously carried on under that law will depend upon the Virgin Islands legislatures appropriating for these purposes.

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The appropriation of additional funds as grants to finance specific programs not primarily of revenue-producing character and to reimburse the corporation for operating losses is also authorized.

Loans are made (1) to aid farmers in agricultural diversification and to improve livestock production, and (2) to aid business enterprises with any commercial or industrial undertaking in the Virgin Islands when such loans are not available from other Federal or private sources.

The principal business of the corporation is the growing of sugarcane and the production and sale of sugar.

Electric generating plants are operated by the corporation to supply each of the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John. Extension or distribution lines is planned for 1958.

Miscellaneous revenue producing activities consist of (1) certain Navy properties transferred to the Interior Department and assigned to the corporation for management, (2) losses and rentals of property, and (3) miscellaneous sales of supplies and materials.

Non-revenue producing activities include water and soil conservation programs, particularly the construction of dams, land clearance, and forest development.

Administrative expenses of the corporation are expected to be below $160,000 in fiscal year 1958.

18e(4) 1957

Walt Gordon criticized as do-nothing Governor

Tribune Los Angeles, Calif.
Wkly. 2-27-57 p.10

ST. THOMAS — Former Californian, Walter A. Gordon, now governor of the Virgin Islands, "is doing so little one hardly realizes that we have a governor," the Home Journal, daily paper of St. Thomas, declared Feb. 11.

The Home Journal took Gordon, appointed to the Virgin Islands last year, succeeding A. A. Alexander, also an American Negro, to task for firing Rudolph Caliber, a native Virgin Island Public Works commissioner.

"The only objective of this administration is to discredit Virgin Islanders," the Home Journal said.

The Journal, which fought Alexander bitterly until his resignation, said Gordon "has shown himself to be as dictatorial, unsympathetic, and ruthless as his predecessor.

"Even diehard Republicans are worried about the inactivity" under him, the Home Journal said.

Current Virgin Islands' "water mess" is one of Gordon's mistakes, the Journal charged.

The paper said Gordon proposed last year that the island solve its water hauling problem by buying a barge and tug, and got $200,000 appropriated from the legislature for it.

GORDON'S FOLLY

The Navy reconditioned the boat Gordon wanted to buy, but the order was cancelled because the boat was found to be too big.

The Home Journal said a "large sum paid the Navy in advance, was never refunded, the Navy holding . . . rightly, that it should not pay for the Islands' mistakes."

Then Gordon decided on another barge and tug. But the barge leaked, the Home Journal said, and now many refer to it as "Gordon's Folly."

"In desperation," Gordon has "sent an S.O.S. to the Navy in San Juan, pleading for a water boat," the Home Journal said, but the Navy has agreed only to haul a few loads.

Island hotels "are screaming" about water shortages and protesting to the Dept. of Interior in Washington, and congressmen and White House staff are keeping the telephone to Government House in St. Thomas buzzing, the Home Journal said. Whereupon, Gordon "jumped on Caliber and attempted to make him the scapegoat, the paper charged.

The Home Journal said Gordon only wanted Virgin Islanders to head the Departments of Health, Welfare, and Public Safety, and had lined up "political hacks for the other top posts.

"Until the Republican administration started to fire islanders and replace them with the . . . public servants that are sitting on our necks, the Virgin Islands was a happier place," the Journal observed.

"Gov. Gordon cannot escape the blame for the low state in which our government has fallen."

A column in the Home Journal also reported that federal auditors sent by the U. S. General Accounting Office "are said to have criticized the purchase by Gov. Gordon of a Cadillac without adhering to the usual purchasing procedures of the government. The vehicle was bought from a private individual, ignoring the usual bidding procedures. The Virgin Islands Comptroller was said to have okayed the transaction."

Gordon was chairman of the California Adult Authority when appointed to the Virgin Islands by Eisenhower. He had been a protege of Chief Justice Earl Warren when Warren was Governor of California because the two had played football together in their youth.

Alexander is a wealthy Iowa engineer. The Virgin Islanders are growing increasingly bitter and resentful of Mainlanders brought in to govern them. They want the right to elect their own governor from among themselves.

Hampton Scene For Experiment

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 2-23-57

HAMPTON, Va. — Summer will mark the fourth session of the Virgin Islands Experimental College to be conducted under the sponsorship of Hampton Institute. Alonzo G. Moron, Hampton Institute president, announced that the 1957 session will be held from July 1 to Aug. 16 at the Christiansted High School, St. Croix, V. I.

Minimum Wages Announced For Sugarcane Workers

Informer San Francisco, Calif. Sat. 3-9-57 p.16
Houston, Texas

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recently announced minimum wage rates that Virgin Islands sugarcane producers must pay farm workers in the production cultivation, or harvesting of sugarcane during the calendar year 1957 as one of the conditions to qualify for Sugar Act payments.

Rates continue unchanged from 1956 at 65 cents per hour for operators of mechanical loaders; 50 cents for truck and tractor operators; 43 cents for chemical sprayers and 40 cents for unclassified workers.

The provision for a six-week training period for apprentice operators of mechanical equipment at reduced rates and the employment of handcapped workers at reduced rates also is continued.

Basis for determining the minimum hourly guarantee of earnings for workers employed on piecework is changed from each separate unit of work to a payroll period not to exceed two weeks Use of a payroll period as a basis for determining earnings of workers employed on piecework will result in a more practical and equitable basis on which to calculate their earnings, say USDA officials

Dawson Group Fixes Virgin Islands Blame

Defender Chicago, Ill. p.3
Sat. 2-23-57

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — Governor W. A. Gordon and Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton have been blamed for the serious and continuing deficiencies in the government of the Virgin Islands by the House Committee on Government Operations, chaired by Rep. William L. Dawson (D., Ill.)

The charges were based on facts gathered through hearings held in the Virgin Islands and Washington by the Public Works and Resources Subcommittee headed by Congressman Earl Chudoff (D., Pa.).

The subcommittee report, which was approved this week by the full committee, charged the Virgin Island Governor and the Interior Secretary with the responsibility for failure to remedy the deficiencies in that government.

The people of the Virgin Islands are intelligent and capable of learning, the report stated. So it is up to the federally appointed officials to provide leadership and training necessary to develop responsible self-government in the Islands.

The leadership of the Islands has not been strong, the committee observed, "at least since the enactment of the Organic Act in 1954."

The committee report charged the Virgin Islands governor and the Interior Secretary with actions of "delay, indecision, and waste." It went into detail to mann problems existing in the Islands including Government finance and taxation, water shortage, and the health situation.

In outlining the conflicts between the Governor and the Legislature, the report contended that both had made mistakes in relationship to each other. Among the causes of these conflicts were the Governor's abuse of his veto power in connection with appropriations bills, and the Governor's order prohibiting his subordinates from testifying before a legislative committee investigating alleged illegal travel expenses.

The legislature erred by including legislation in appropriation bills and by its desire to require confirmation of appointments to policymaking boards and commissions.

The report claimed that more harmonious relations would develop if the Governor and the legislature would come to a better understanding of their powers, duties and responsibilities.

VIRGIN ISLANDS PARK TO SERVE CAMPERS

United States visitors within a few years will be able to vacation in a "tropical island paralise" in the Caribbean at a cost of only a few dollars a day, the Information Service of the Department of the Interior says.

It explains that the department is planning to establish public camp grounds at the new Virgin Islands National Park on the island of St. John. Park visitors may rent all necessary camping and cooking equipment at a nominal charge once the camp grounds have been established.

Virgin Islands National Park is the twenty-ninth national park created since Congress established Yellowstone National Park, in 1872.

St. John is the smallest of the three main islands in the United States Virgins group. The park boundaries include 9,500 acres on the island of St. John and adjacent rocks and cays. About 35 per cent of the island, which has a population of 750, is covered by tropical vegetation.

Virgin Islands' Finances Are So Bad That Even U.S. Auditors Are Baffled

Herald Sun. 3-17-57 Miami, Fla. P.26-W

By DAVID KRASLOW
Herald Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — The Virgin Islands government is in a financial mess.

Not even ace General Accounting Office auditors, it has been learned, can unravel it.

It's so bad that the comptroller for the Virgin Islands warned Gov. Walter A. Gordon last October:

"A true appraisal of the financial condition of the government as of July 1, 1956, is one of bankruptcy."

Richard L. Krabach, appointed by the Interior Department as comptroller for the insular government, also stated at that time:

"Because of the tremendous backlog of work and the practical impossibility of ever balancing the books under present circumstances and with such a state of confusion, fraud is a possibility that could go undetected."

Krabach's findings are part of a report recently made by U.S. Comptroller General Joseph Campbell, head of the GAO, to the House government operations subcommittee. The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Earl Chudoff, Pennsylvania Democrat, began hearings March 12 on the Virgin Islands. After three days, the hearings were recessed until next Tuesday.

"The accounting records of the insular government," Campbell said, "are incomplete for fiscal year 1956 and those which exist contain numerous errors."

He said that "many of the serious deficiencies in financial administration" pointed out by GAO in four previous audits "have continued to exist in fiscal year 1956.

"These deficiencies have been so significant," he said, "that we have been unable to determine the financial position of the insular government for any (of) the five years" that the government's activities have undergone "comprehensive review."

Campbell pointed out that at the time GAO's field audit for fiscal 1955 was completed, "the insular government had not reconciled its cashbook balances with bank balances for about a year."

Commenting that there is "generally an alarming lack of fiscal responsibility," Krabach said that "we can not audit nor can we certify to the accurracy of figures where no original accounts are being maintained."

Virgin Islands at a Glance

LOCATION — About 50 islands, east of Puerto Rico in the eastern Caribbean Sea, about 1,000 miles southeast of Miami.

PEOPLE — About 80 per cent Negro, English universally spoken.

SIZE — About 26,665 persons (1950) in total land area of 132 square miles. St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John islands are inhabited.

INDUSTRY — Production of rum and bay rum, sugar, bay oil, citrus concentrates and hides. Increasing resort trade.

GOVERNMENT — A governor appointed by the U. S. President, and a legislature consisting of 11 senators. Islands under jurisdiction of the U. S. Department of the Interior.

TRANSPORTATION — Linked to Miami by Pan American and Caribbean airlines, and several steamship lines.

The Miami Herald FILLS IN THE BACKGROUND

IKE GREETS VIRGIN ISLANDERS — Three members of the Legislature of the Virgin Islands recently called at the White House to pay their respects to President Eisenhower. Left to right: Mr. Eisenhower, Dr. Aubrey A. Anduze, President of the Legislature; Interior Secretary Fred Seaton; Senator Ronald De Lugo; and Senator-at-Large Herwin. (Newspress Photo)

18e(4) 1957

Judge Moore of Virgin Islands, Tells Retirement

In keeping with his promise to the Tribune, Judge Herman E. Moore, of the District Court of the Virgin Islands, informed the Tribune today of his retirement, official notice of which he said he had sent to President Eisenhower. He will retire on Nov. 15.

The former Chicagoan, appointed to the federal court in 1939 by President Roosevelt, reached the age of retirement, 65, Aug. 3.

JUDGE MOORE

Under Section 373 of the United States Code, any judge who retires after reaching the age of 65 and after serving at least 15 years continuously, will continue to receive the salary he received when he relinquished the office.

MANY LOCAL FRIENDS

Judge Moore's announcement included an expression of thanks to "my many friends for . . . wholehearted support and help . . . given me during my 18 years in office." Judge Moore has many friends in Los Angeles where he has spent many leaves from his duties. He is, farther, a Tribune subscriber.

In spite of the jurist's announcement, the Home Journal, Virgin Island daily paper, frontpaged a story last week that Judge Moore "may stay on as Judge of the District Court for the Virgin Islands for an indefinite period."

The Home Journal said the "latest word from Washington is that the Attorney General's office is in no hurry to make a recommendation regarding Judge Moore's successor because of the heavy pressure being exerted from various quarters on behalf of competitors for the $22,500 post, and general satisfaction with the work of Judge Moore."

While Judge Moore has served in the Virgin Islands, three Governors have come and gone. The fourth, Governor Walter A. Gordon, of Berkeley, protege of Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren, is also rumored about to retire, his retirement forced by general island dissatisfaction with his administration.

Judge Herman Emmons Moore was born in Jackson, Miss. He was graduated from the College of Liberal Arts of Howard university in 1914, from the law school in 1917, and from the Boston University Law School with a LL.M. in 1919.

He was an attorney for the Boston Elevated Transit Company until moving to Chicago in 1920. There he practiced law, served as president of the Cook County Bar association for two terms, was an assistant commissioner of the Illinois State Commerce commission for five years, conducting all Public Utility hearings on Chicago transportation for four years and instituting and putting into effect the inter-company transfer system between elevated lines, street cars and buses in Chicago.

VIRGIN ISLANDS PROFIT

For First Time in 8 Years, U. S. Agency Is $215,544 in Black

For the first time in its eight-year history the Virgin Isuands Corporation showed a profit in the past fiscal year, according to the Information Service of the Department of the Interior.

The corporation is a Government-owned agency, established by Congress to promote the economic development of the islands.

The principal operations of the Corporation are sugar production, including the manufacture of raw sugar, and the generation and distribution of electric power.

These operations yielded a profit of $215,544 in the past year. Of this total the sugar operation earned $78,048. The power operations resulted in a profit of $137,496.

Vacates VI Post Nov. 15

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Island — Judge Herman E. Moore, district court of the Virgin Islands, is retiring from the bench and his post on Nov. 15, 1957.

In announcing his retirement Judge Moore expressed deep gratitude and thanks to those who have supported and helped him during the 18 years he has been in office.

In a public statement he said: "Having reached the retirement age, I am voluntarily retiring under the provisions of Section 373 of Title 28 of the U. S. code.

The code provides that any judge of the U. S. district courts of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Alaska, Canal Zone, Guam or the Virgin Islands who resigns after reaching 65 years of age and after serving at least 15 years continuously or otherwise, shall continue to receive during the rest of his life the salary he received when he relinquished office.

A native of Jackson, Miss., Judge Moore practiced law in Chicago from 1920 until 1939 when he was appointed federal judge of the District Court of the Virgin Islands by President F. D. Roosevelt.

He is a member of the American Bar Association, Cook County Bar Association, National Bar, American Judicature Society and honorary member of the Virgin Islands Bar.

Virgin Islands Judge in City

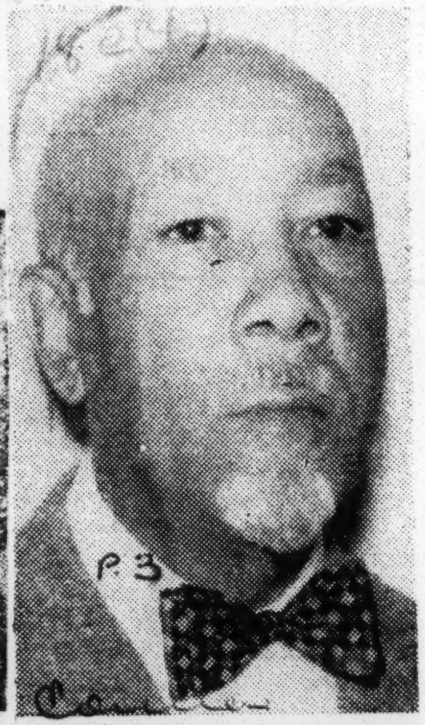
TRIBUNE Photo

Herman E. Moore, judge of federal District court in Virgin Islands, and a former Chicagoan, sits beside Judge B. Fain Tucker on Circuit court bench during visit to court.

Judge Herman Moore, 65, a native of Chicago and only member of the federal District bench in the Virgin Islands, conferred with judges in the County building yesterday while on a vacation trip to Chicago with wih wife, Kleda, an amateur painter. Judge Moore compared notes with Judge B. Fain Tucker, assigned to the divorce calendar for the coming year.

JUDGE MOORE

Judge Moore broke up a practice of easy divorce procedure in the Virgin Islands several years ago, declaring people who came there only for divorce residence could not obtain legal divorces. He was a member of the Illinois Commerce commission when he was appointed to the bench 18 years ago.



Retiring—Herman E. Moore, judge of the District Court of the Virgin Islands, is retiring from the bench on Nov. 15. Judge Moore, a native of Mississippi, was appointed to the bench by President Roosevelt in 1939.

Judge H. E. Moore to retire Nov. 15

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, V.I. —Judge Herman E. Moore of the District Court of the Virgin Islands announced last week that he will retire under Section 373, Title 28 of the U.S. Code, effective Nov. 15.

Judge Moore, who said he had already sent official notice of his retirement to President Eisenhower, has served 18 years in the island post. He will receive full salary after retirement the rest of his life.

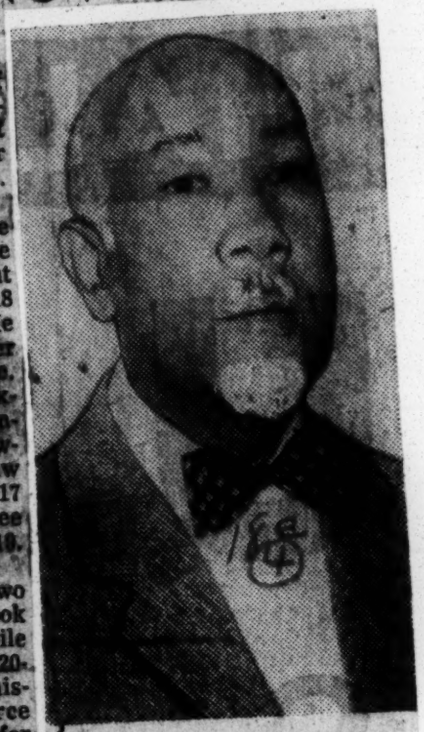
The jurist was born in Jackson, Miss., Aug. 3, 1892, earned his B. A. degree from Howard University in 1914; his law degree from Howard in 1917 and the master of laws degree from Boston University in 1919.

JUDGE MOORE served two terms as president of the Cook County Bar Association while practicing law in Chicago (1920-39), became assistant commissioner of Illinois Commerce Commission in 1934, serving for five years.

While serving in that capacity, he was in charge of and conducted public utility hearings in Chicago transportation from 1935 to 1939, and put into effect the intercompany transfer system between elevated lines, streetcars and buses in Chicago in 1938.

He was appointed judge of the Federal court in the Virgin Islands by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1939 and has served since that time.

The veteran judge is a member of the American Bar Association, the National Bar Association, the Cook County Bar Association, the American Judicature Society and an honorary membery of the Virgin Islands Bar Association.



Judge H. E. Moore

Deficiencies Reported In Virgin Island Govt.

By ALICE DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — Governor W. A. Gordan and Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton have been blamed for the serious and continuing deficiencies in the Government of the Virgin Islands by the House Committee on Government Operations, chaired by Rep. William L. Dawson (D., Ill.).

Based On Hearings

The charges were based on facts gathered through hearings held in the Virgin Islands and Washington by the Public Works and Resources Subcommittee headed by Congressman Earl Chudoff (D., Pa.).

The subcommittee report, which was approved this week by the Dawson full committee, charged the Virgin Island Governor and the Interior Secretary with the responsibility for failure to remedy the deficiencies in that government.

The people of the Virgin Islands are intelligent and capable of learning, the report stated. So it is up to the federally appointed officials to provide leadership and training necessary to develop responsible self-government in the Islands. The leadership of the Islands has not been strong, the committee observed, "at least since the enactment of the Organic Act in 1954."

Actions of Delay

The committee report charged the Virgin Islands Governor and the Interior Secretary with actions of "delay, indecision, and waste." It went into detail on many problems existing in the Islands including Government finance and taxation, water shortage, and the health situation.

In outlining the conflicts between the Governor and the Legislature, the report contended that both had made mistakes in relationship to each other. Among the causes of these conflicts were the Governor's abuse of his veto power in connection with appropriation bills. And the Governor's order prohibiting his subordinates from testifying before a legislative committee investigating alleged illegal travel expenses. The legislature erred by including legislation in appropriation bills and by its desire to require confirmation of appointments to policymaking boards and commissions.

The report claimed that more harmonious relations would develop if the Governor and the legislature would come to a better understanding of their powers, duties and responsibilities.

On the health front the committee found that the hospitals in the Islands have been without necessary medicines for a considerable period. The Governor's office and the health officials have not been able to adjust the problem of increased salaries, rising costs of supplies and medicines, so as to live within the budget.

Committee Suggestions

The committee suggested that hospital fees should be used to reimburse the health department's budget.

The committee has made many recommendations with respect to problems of the Virgin Islands, the most important being that "the position of the government secretary by converted into a career position, to be filled by a person professionally trained and experienced in municipal management." It believes, however, that the "Governorship . . . should continue to be a political position whether appointive or elective." And that the Governor should be responsible to the President and the Secretary of the Interior for the basic executive policy decisions involving the Islands' affairs.

18e(4) 1957

WEST INDIES

JOHN RAHR, (left) British West Indian Airways general manager, meets H. O. B. Wooding, member of the BWIA board of directors, at New York's Idlewild airport. Accompanied by Sir Errol dos Santos, chairman of the board, they later flew to London for metings with BOAC management.

18f 1957

GARCIA BECOMES PHILIPPINE HEAD

Times-Picayune

New President Arranges for Magsaysay Rites

Tues. 3-19-57

By DONALD E. HUTH

MANILA, March 18 (AP)—Solemn-faced Carlos P. Garcia took the oath as the Philippines' fourth president tonight and ordered a state funeral and national mourning for President Ramon Magsaysay.

Magsaysay, 49, hero of the young republic's fight to crush the Communist Huk movement and establish a stable democracy, died Sunday in a plane crash. The country faced the prospect of election turmoil in the choice of a new president next November.

Garcia, 60, vice president and foreign minister, had just returned from a Southeast Asia Treaty Organization meeting in Australia, when he raised his hand and swore the oath in a brief ceremony before Chief Justice Richardo Paras.

No Cabinet Changes

With Cabinet members, Congress leaders and newsmen as his witnesses, the new president who will serve until November, made a brief speech, announcing he planned no changes in the Cabinet. He said he would keep the post of foreign minister.

"Knowing well my limitations I ask for constructive criticism," he said.

His first act was to arrange for a state funeral on March 22 for Magsaysay, and to order a month of national mourning after the rites.

A veteran of 33 years in Congress, as governor of his home province on Bohol Island and as vice president, the stocky Garcia is considered a strong proponent of Magsaysay's pro-Western policies.

Wreckage Guarded

Magsaysay, who died with 26 other persons in the charred ruins of his twin-engine plane on a mountainside on Cebu Island, was returning to Manila from a series of commencement speeches in the south.

The only survivor, Nestor Mata of the Philippine Herald, told his newspaper the plane exploded before it hit the mountainside. But the Herald said the newsman was suffering from shock when he dictated the story. He suffered burns and had but a 50-50 chance of recovery.

Not overlooking the possibility of sabotage, authorities placed a guard over the wreckage and the scorched jungle area.

The bodies were ferried from the isolated mountainside by U.S. helicopter today to military headquarters at Cebu City.

Thousands Weep

Thousands of weeping Filipinos pressed about the two-story building, where a requiem Mass will be sung in the chapel on Tuesday. Then the bodies will be flown to Manila.

Political chiefs agreed that the loss of Magsaysay's strong leadership of his Nacionalista party in the November elections could throw the nation into turmoil.

His renomination had been a foregone conclusion. The Liberal party, floundering from two crushing defeats, had even come around to supporting him for re-election. Now it may put up a candidate of its own.

Four men had been mentioned as Magsaysay's running mate. But it remained to be seen whether they would emerge as presidential timber.

Inside Track

They were Garcia, an amiable Nacionalista member of the Old Guard, rated as having the inside track for vice president.

Sen. Emmanuel Pelaez, close personal friend of Magsaysay and considered by some as his possible successor in 1961.

Mayor Sergio Osmena Jr. of Cebu, who has strong influence in the south central islands and who may attempt to weld the important league of provincial governors and mayors behind his candidacy.

Mayor Arsenio Lacson of Manila, a frequent critic of Magsaysay.

Carlos Garcia Takes Oath As Philippines President

Defender Sat. 3-23-57 p.2

Chicago, Ill.

MANILA — (INS) — Vice President Carlos P. Garcia Monday took the oath of office as the new president of the Philippines to succeed Ramon Magsaysay, killed early Sunday in a plane crash.

The 60-year-old Garcia was sworn in as the nation's fourth president by Chief Justice Ricardo Paras, less than an hour after arriving in Manila by plane from Sydney, Australia. He delayed only to express his condolences to Magsaysay's widow and family.

The new chief executive of the Philippines pledged he "will carry out of the last item the program of Maksaysay's administration." He added:

"I'll carry on where he left off. I pledge his every political goal will be pushed to its expected happy realization."

Garcia took over the reins of government only a few hours after official identificatiion of the badly-burned body of Magsaysay's by his brother, Jesus.

Although the president's body had been "charred beyond recognition," Philippines defense undersecretary Jose Crisol said definite identification was made through Magsaysay's false teeth, wristwatch and grey suit.

Death came to the 49-year-old chief executive and 24 other persons when their twin-engined C-47 crashed into a mountain in the central Philippines about 10 minutes after taking off from Cebu City airport on a 350-mile flight to Manila.

One person miraculously survived the fiery crash. He was Nestor Mata, reporter for the Philippine herald, who was in good condition in a Cebu City hospital.

Officials said the presidential plane apparently developed engine trouble and was returning to the airport when it crashed 13 miles northwest of Cebu City.

Magsaysay's body was discovered in the plane's front compartment. Nineteen other charred bodies were found inside the wreckage and five had been thrown outside the plane which was surrounded by an area of burned vegetation.

Presidential press secretary J. V. Cruz said Maksaysay's remains will be flown by helicopter to Cebu City. He said it is expected the body will lie in state in Cebu City pending a decision by the family as to final disposition.

CARLOS P. GARCIA

RAMON MAGSAYSAY

Filipinoes Laud Rucker For Work

MANILA, Philippines — Alvin M. Rucker, manpower advisor on the Manila staff of the International Cooperation Administration (ICA), recently was honored by the Filipino people for his part in making the joint Philippines - United States economic development program for the young republic the success that it is today.

Rucker, who before his assignment to Manila, was a consultant on the President's committee on government contracts, was the recipient of a plaque of merit, a citation for his services to the Philippine Department of Labor, and to Philippine labor in general.

THE WASHINGTON labor specialist and his wife, the former Fay Milai, are now back in Manila for a second two-year tour of duty as manpower advisor to the ICA Mission and the Philippine Government.

In its more than five years of cooperation with the local government, ICA has utilized the knowledge and skills of hundreds of specialized authorities from American industry, labor movement, universities and the government service itself. The assistance of these experts has been enlisted to help Filipinos implement projects calculated to improve virtually all phases of local life.

Filipino gratitude has often expressed itself in barrio (village) fiestas held in the advisors' honor, or in rites during which some of the Americans have even been "adopted" by Philippine towns.

FOR HIS two year's Philippine work, Rucker was also commended by ICA Washington's Incentive Awards Committee "for notable contributions to the development of an effective employment and manpower program in the Philippines . . . . for creative efforts in the field of manpower utilization (which) have contributed significantly to United States prestige and acceptance in the Philippines."

This award was presented to the specialist by ICA/MManila Director Harry A. Brenn at the Mission headquarters on famed Dewey Boulevard.

Rucker's Philippine duties include, among others, major advisory work on matters of general policy with respect to manpower utilization and employment, and general questions on workmen's compensation, social insurance, and general administration.

He develops plans and programs, and provides technical advice and guidance to the secretary and undersecretary of the Philippine Department of Labor, as well as to heads of bureaus and agencies concerned with labor. Employers, trade unions, civic and women's organizations avail extensively of his special services.

A notable achievement virtually affecting a long - abused segment of Philippine labor which Rucker and his associates accomplished last year, was the completion of a survey and report on the employment of migrant labor in the sugar industry of the Visayan Island of Negros Occidental.

The survey reported pernicious practices and sub-standard working conditions for "sacadas" (from the Spanish sacada, meaning "recruited") in the rich sugar industry of the islands, and paved the way for long - delayed reforms and vital legislations. Congressional approval of several major recommendations contained in the report is now being awaited.

* * *

AMONG OTHER noteworthy accomplishments Rucker reported within his first two-year tour of duty are advice and participation in the drafting of a standard operations procedure manual for the Department of Labor, assistance in the reorganization of the National Employment Service (Rucker's pet project), and participation and advice in a survey of selected key employing establishments.

Mr. and Mrs. Rucker first arrived in Manila November, 1954. His many years with state labor agencies and the U. S. Department of Labor today serves the Philippine labor sector in good stead.

At various times, Rucker was an employment service analyst with the Division of Placement Methods, U. S. Employment Service (he organized the U.S. Employment Service for Puerto Rico); Territorial Representative of the Secretary of Labor in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Later he was organization and methods examiner with the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor; expert and supervisor of technical operations, Manpower Division, International Labor Organization (ILO), in Geneva, Switzerland, and manpower specialist, human resources office of the National Security Resources Board.

RUCKER, A GRADUATE of the University of Illinois, has also done graduate work at the University of Pittsburgh, University of Chicago, and the graduate school of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

He began his career in labor affairs as office manager of the Chicago Relief Administration, and later as manager of the local employment office, Illinois State Division of Unemployment Compensation and Placement, Chicago, Ill. His home is now in Washington, D.C.

* * *

AMONG PUBLICATIONS he prepared in collaboration with other specialists are two manuals, "Guide to Employment Service Organization," and "Draft Technical Guide for Manpower Survey." Both these publications which were prepared for ILO are now used by the agency's experts in missions throughout the world.

To Rucker and his associates in the Labor Division of ICA-Manila goes a major share of the credit for the success of labor projects undertaken jointly by ICA and the Philippine Government.

Carlos H. Beloso, director of the Labor Laws Administration program, often points out this fact. He says, "Our successes can be attributed to the pioneering spirit of our American consultants."

FROM A GRATEFUL PEOPLE, A PLAQUE OF MERIT — Alvin M. Rucker, manpower advisor on the Manila Mission of the International Cooperation Administration in Manila, receives from Philippine Secretary of Labor Eleuterio Adevoso (left). a plaque of merit citing the Washington labor specialist for his services to the Philippine Department of Labor and to Philippine labor in general. With Rucker and Secretary Adevoso is the former's wife, the former Fay Milai.

Dutch Citizens Flee Indonesia

Reuters

JAKARTA, Dec. 6—Thirty-seven Dutchmen tonight were under arrest as thousands of Dutch citizens besieged airline offices to flee Indonesia.

Two of the 37 were arrested today for allegedly trying to haul down an Indonesian flag hoisted over their company building.

The other 35—arrested Monday—were employes of the Royal Dutch Shell refinery at Balikpapan in the Celebes. They were charged with holding an unauthorized meeting in the plant.

As pressure mounted in support of the Government's campaign to force the Netherlands to recognize Indonesia's claims to Dutch-held West New Guinea, harried Dutch citizens made plans to leave.

[The 28 Dutch employes of KLM airlines and their families were the first ordered to leave, the Associated Press reported. Justice Minister Gustaaf Manegkom told them to pack up as soon as possible. He said it would be all right with him if all the Dutch were gone "within three days" but added that he knew it was impossible.

[The KLM people faced the prospect of taking only hand baggage, leaving behind houses, cars and furniture. The order meant abandoning planes and airport installations valued at millions of dollars.]

NATO Meeting Set

In Paris the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Council will hold a special session Saturday at Holland's request to discuss Indonesian action.

Indonesia announced today that the Government has seized all Dutch-run shipping companies and harbor facilities and taken steps to prevent Dutch ships leaving Indonesian waters.

Information Minister Sudibjo told a news conference that guards would be placed aboard the vessels.

[The Antara News Agency said harbor officials had refused to allow ships of the KPM Royal Dutch Inter-Island Shipping Co. to leave many Indonesian ports, United Press reported. The agency said two KPM ships en route to Surabaya had attempted to change their course for Singapore but were prevented by Indonesian passengers. It did not give details.]

Sudibjo said the Government would discuss paying compensation for Dutch property only after settlement of the Dutch New Guinea issue.

In Tokyo, Foreign Minister Aiichiro Fujiyama said Japan had no objection to Japanese private firms extending technical aid to Indonesia to fill the shortages resulting from the repatriation of Dutch nationals.

Nationalization Near

Sudibjo, who heads the official "Liberate New Guinea" campaign, said the Government is studying the prospects of nationalizing the Royal Dutch Shell petroleum company and its subsidiary, BPM, which operate oil fields and refineries in Sumatra, Java and Borneo.

At his press conference, Sudibjo said "Dutch subjects have not been expelled but have been kindly requested to leave Indonesia."

"If there are Dutchmen who still want to continue to live in Indonesia, this matter could be further discussed.

"Exceptions may be made, he added, for persons the government needs such as teachers and other experts.

"But in principle, all of them first should get out of the country," Sudibjo said.

Reds seize Dutch holdings in Indonesia

BY JAMES WILDE

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Dec. 7—(AP)—Communist-run unions took over three big Dutch banks Saturday and an Indonesian news agency said the military had seized all Dutch property in revolt-minded North Sumatra.

The P. I. A. News Agency reported the military commander of North Sumatra, Lt. Col. Djamin Gintings, seized the enterprises to prevent them from falling into the hands of trade unions. The big island of Sumatra is rich in resources. Many British, French and American firms are in the area.

It was not clear immediately whether Gintings' seizures meant nationalization of the Dutch firms. Earlier reports from Sumatra said the Indonesian campaign against the Dutch had little effect there. These reports said the Dutch were living under "nearly normal conditions."

DUTCH INTERESTS in North Sumatra included the control of railways and communications as well as electricity, gas and water supplies. North Sumatra was the scene last December of an unsuccessful revolt led by former army commander Col. Maladin Simbolon. Gintings was sent there to replace him as army leader.

In Jakarta, workers of the Communist-led Sobsi trade unions proclaimed the three major banks the "property of the Republic of Indonesia."

But the Jakarta government, seeking to hold down a wave of wildcat seizures of Dutch property, was reported embarrassed by the workers' seizure.

Responsible Indonesians and Dutchmen expressed apprehension that Indonesians economy would be adversely affected as a result.

A source close to the nation's top leaders said "it is quite likely this will snowball and all Dutch interests will be taken over by the workers." But he added "there is every likelihood that these firms will be handed back to the Dutch when the current emergency is over."

Indonesia Talks by West Urgent

(News of the Indonesian crisis on Page 2.)

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Western diplomats were reported Thursday in urgent consultations over Indonesia. The Western powers were reported concerned that Communists may seize control of the central government in Java and that Indonesia, with its riches of oil, tin and rubber, may break up as a state.

DEATH TOLL MOUNTS TO 10 IN INDONESIA

Murder Of President Fails; 137 Hospitalized

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Dec. 1.—(AP)—The death toll in Saturday night's bloody attempt to assassinate President Sukarno with hand grenades rose Sunday to 10.

A government announcement said 137 persons in the crowd around the president at the time of the assassination effort were still in Jakarta Municipal Central Hospital for treatment of shrapnel wounds. Most of them are small children. Seven persons, including two children, were killed instantly.

Dr. Sukarno escaped unhurt as his bodyguards threw him to the ground and covered his body.

Apart from a terse palace announcement and an "all's well" radio broadcast by Dr. Sukarno, there has been no official comment on the incident.

(There was heavy censorship in Jakarta but travelers arriving in Singapore from the Indonesian capital said shooting broke out Sunday near the Cabinet building as the Indonesian Cabinet went into emergency session. There also were reports that government buildings and the Jakarta radio station were under guard of army tanks, armored cars and police with machine guns.)

One usually reliable source said an examination of the fragments from the four grenades showed they were Western-made weapons with four-second fuses. They were thrown, apparently on signal from a pistol shot, as the president moved through a crowd outside a public school in Tjikini. He was taking part in the 15th anniversary of the school.

The national news agency Antara reported Dr. Sukarno's son Guntar, 11, and his daughter Megawati, 9, were in the official party but escaped injury. A heavy military guard was thrown around the school Sunday. Traffic in the vicinity was normal.

Travelers to Singapore described two suspects held by military authorities as most likely members of a secret underground group led by Col. Zulkifi Lubis, former army deputy commander in chief.

Colonel Lubis, reported hiding in West Java after failing last November to overthrow the government, is said to be supported by a Sundanese youth movement which is opposed to President Sukarno. Previous grenade throwings and bombings of communist headquarters have been attributed to this movement.

WARN INDONESE OF COLLAPSE IF DUTCH LEAVE

Nation's Exports Will Go to Pieces

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Dec. 8 (AP) — Indonesia faced business collapse today as it plunged on in efforts to win the jungles of Dutch West New Guinea.

Directors of three big Dutch banks, taken over yesterday by communist backed trade unions, informed the government they would close unless there is an easing up in the campaign against the Netherlands and Dutch economic ties.

Indonesian banking officials have warned that wildcat seizures of major banks could affect the circulation of currency and spark wholesale economic collapse.

Take Over Exports

Since Monday, essential Dutch services have been taken over by Indonesian workers—many of them members of the communist run Sobsi trade union. Paralyzed by these seizures are inter-island shipping and the principal export-import houses.

Reports indicate that workers also are taking over concerns handling copra, rubber, tin, coffee, tea, and palm oil. The Dutch owners were attempting a scorched earth policy rather than hand them over.

The campaign to run the Dutch out of Indonesia is viewed by many as a disastrous one. Indonesia must export to live. The Dutch have controlled the export facilities. After the Dutch have gone, Indonesia must quickly find the equipment and technicians to carry on. Otherwise economic collapse is certain.

Expels Technicians

Nevertheless, the government was going ahead with its plan to expel all but a sprinkling of Dutch technicians in three months. There was some question whether the sprinkling will want to remain.

Originally, the announced purpose of the campaign was to show Indonesia's displeasure with U. N. rejection of its proposals for negotiations on West New Guinea, also known

Indonesians Intensify Campaign Against Dutch

as West Irian. The Indonesians claim the Dutch promised them West New Guinea when the Netherlands granted independence to Indonesia in 1949.

This government charges that the Netherlands has dodged the issue since then.

Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio said in Saigon Sunday Indonesia wants to normalize its relations with the Netherlands. Returning to Indonesia from the United Nations, Subandrio said in a brief stopover:

"We are not out to get Dutch interests in Indonesia. They will be preserved and no obstacles will be placed in the way of the Dutchmen wishing to do business in Indonesia."

India Urges Caution

Subandrio's remarks were the first that indicate the government does not want complete nationalization of Dutch interests. There are reports in Jakarta of pressure from extremist groups for nationalization.

In Bombay, the newspaper Free Press Journal said the Indian government is seeking to persuade the Indonesians to ease off in their campaign for West New Guinea.

"It is believed the Indian government is anxious that precipitate steps which might increase tension in Asia be avoided and the situation be not allowed to go beyond control," the paper said.

The government radio reported communist East Germany has offered to send pilots in two days to replace Dutch airmen who might resign from the Garuda Indonesian airways. Air India announced it has applied for permission to make Jakarta one of the stopovers on its London-Sydney route. The Indonesians have banned the Dutch KLM airways from operations here.

JAKARTA —(AP)— The Indonesian government intensified its anti-Dutch campaign Monday with a 24-hour strike against Dutch companies, a virtual ban on the deaprture of Dutch residents and a shutdown on the operations of the KLM airline in the island republic.

Indonesia's demand for Dutch-held West New Guinea and The Netherlands' refusal to negotiate on the subject prompted the new pressure campaign. The U.N. General Assembly last Friday declined to support an Indonesian proposal for negotiations under U.N. sponsorship.

President Sukarno, who narrowly escaped assassination Saturday night, left Jakarta with a strong escort for Bogor Palace, in the hills 30 miles away. The government pressed a search for the attackers who threw four grenades at the president as he left a public school in nearby Tjikini after a speech.

The death toll in the explosions rose to 10 with the death of three more injured. A government announcement said 137 persons, most of them children, were still hospitalized with shrapnel wounds. Sukarno's body guards threw him to the ground and he escaped injury.

The government announced without elaboration that two arrests were made.

(In Singapore there was speculation that the attackers might have been members of a secret underground organization led by Col. Zulkifli Lubis, former deputy army commander in chief, supported by a Sundanese youth movement.

(Speculation also centered on the Darul Islam movement, which has conducted a guerrilla campaign against the government since Indonesia won independence from the Dutch in 1949. These Moslem fanatics were said to have tried to kill Sukarno in a surprise raid Aug. 17.)

Indonesian Ouster of Dutch Denied

Closing of All Consulates But One Ordered

By JAMES WILDE

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Dec. 5 (AP) —Indonesian government official said Thursday Indonesia intends if possible to repatriate the 46,000 Dutch people living in this sprawling island republic. A later government announcement denied that expulsion of Dutch nationals had been ordered or is being considered.

Issuing the denial that expulsion had been ordered, a foreign ministry spokesman referred to a statement Wednesday by Premier Djuanda that no pressure was to be applied to force the Dutch to leave the country at present.

The premier said the "lives and property of all Dutch subjects here is guaranteed by the government. If they wish to leave the country they will be given every assistance."

Earlier Thursday Maj. Gen. Abdul Harris Naustion, chief of staff, made a nationwide radio broadcast calling on the Indonesian people to avoid any individual actions against the Dutch.

Business Seizure

The announcements on the future status of Dutch citizens in Indonesia came as the government asked The Netherlands to close all but one of its eight consulates.

A Cabinet decree also ordered seizure by the government of all the big Dutch business concerns taken over in the last few days by Communist-dominated labor unions.

All of these actions, a phase of the anti-Dutch campaign aimed at winning primitive West New Guinea, were hedged by contradictions and confusion.

The Dutch until 1949 ruled the 3,000 East Indies islands now know as Indonesia. They still have a billion-dollar business empire in the republic. Some 46,000 Dutch subjects live here, though two-thirds are Eurasians.

Justice Minister Gustaaf Manegkom said Indonesia intends if possible to repatriate all the 46,000 whose services are not needed.

'State of Panic'

(In this connection, the Dutch government asked the International Red Cross and the International Refugee Organization to help in the repatriation. One official in The Hague said reports received there indicated the Dutch in Indonesia were reaching a state of panic.)

The government takeover of Dutch businesses was ordered after members of the Sobsi, the Communist-dominated trade union federation, seized KPM, a big shipping line which handles 70 per cent of interisland traffic plus transocean business, and two trading companies, including Jacobsen Van den Berg, third largest Dutch business in Indonesia.

'Tricky Situation'

Pickets ran up red flags over the buildings on Tuesday and Wednesday and also set up lines around three of the biggest banks. Large-scale withdrawals of deposits began while bank and union officials passed the keys to vaults and records back and forth in negotiations over the institutions.

Early today the Communist chiefs apparently bowed to more moderate government leaders who ordered the firms handed back to their owners. The red flags were hauled down.

This state of affairs was then superseded by the order for the firms to be taken over by the government under a "council of management." A government source said this was a move to solve a tricky situation.

He predicted the Dutch would be back in control of their businesses in a few days. Business circles saw the whole thing as possibly a face-saving device.

EFFORTS TO WIN NEW GUINEA

Indonesia Faces Business Collapse After Seizure Of Dutch Bank Interests

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Dec. 8 (AP) —Indonesia faced business collapse today as it plunged on in efforts to win the jungles of Dutch West New Guinea.

Directors of three big Dutch banks, taken over yesterday by Communist-backed trade unions, informed the government they would close unless there is an easing up in the campaign against the Netherlands and Dutch economic ties here.

The banks—the nation's largest —handle most of Indonesia's vital export business. Indonesian banking officials have warned that wildcat seizures of major banks could affect the circulation of currency and spark wholesale economic collapse.

Since last Monday, essential Dutch services have been taken over by Indonesian workers—many of them members of the Communist-run Sobsi trade union. Paralyzed by these seizures are interisland shipping and the principal export-import houses.

Reports reaching Jakarta indicate that workers also are taking over concerns handling major exports—copra, rubber, tin, coffee, tea and palm oil.

There also were reports the Dutch running these concerns were attempting a scorched-earth policy rather than hand them over to the Indonesians.

This capital was quiet today with most of the city's businesses and industries shut down as usual.

The government radio reported Communist East Germany has offered to send airplane pilots in two days to replace Dutch airmen who might resign from the Garuda Indonesian Airways. At the same time, Air India announced it has applied for permission to make Jakarta one of the stopovers on its London-Sydney route.

The Indonesians have banned the Dutch KLM Airways from further operations here.

The campaign to run the Dutch out of Indonesia is viewed by many here as a disastrous one for Indonesians. They say the Dutch can survive the campaign but they doubt whether Indonesia will —as a free nation at least.

Indonesia must export to live. Until now, the Dutch have controlled the export facilities. After the Dutch have gone, Indonesia must quickly find the equipment and technicians to carry on. Otherwise economic collapse is certain.

Nevertheless, the government was going ahead with its plan to expel all but a sprinkling of Dutch technicians in three months. There was some question whether the sprinkling will want to remain after the bulk of the 50,000 Dutch has left.

Indonesia's anti - Dutch campaign began last Monday. The government called on all Indonesians to strike for 24 hours against Dutch concerns. But the boycott got out of hand, with Sobsi taking control of vital concerns.

The government warned it would not tolerate seizures without official approval. But there was no evidence, in Jakarta at least, that the government had done anything else to stop the seizures.

In North Sumatra, however, the military took over all Dutch interests to prevent the unions from doing so. Sumatra, the richest of Indonesia's string of 3,000 islands, is the seat of much discontent against the central government of President Sukarno.

Originally, the announced purpose of the campaign was to show Indonesia's displeasure with U.N. rejection of its proposals for negotiations on West New Guinea—also known as West Irian. The Indonesians claim the Dutch promised them West New Guinea when the Netherlands granted independence to Indonesia in 1949. This government charges that the Netherlands has doged the issue since then.

Toll Is 10 In Jakarta Bombing

JAKARTA, Indonesia — (AP)— The death toll in Sunday night's bloody attempt to assassinate President Sukarno with hand grenades rose to 10 Monday.

A government announcement said 137 persons in the crowd around the president last night were still in Jakarta Municipal Central Hospital for treatment of shrapnel wounds. Most of them are small children. Seven persons, including two children, were killed instantly.

Sukarno escaped unhurt as his bodyguards threw him to the ground and covered his body.

Apart from a terse palace announcement and an "all's well" radio broadcast by Sukarno, there has been no official comment on the incident.

(There was heavy censorship in Jakarta but travelers arriving in Singapore from the Indonesian capital said shooting broke out Sunday near the cabinet building as the Indonesian cabinet went into emergency session. There also were reports that government buildings and the Jakarta radio station were under guard of army tanks, armored cars and police with machine guns.)

Government officials expressed grave concern about possible consequences of the bombing.

They declined, however, to discuss possible motives or the persons behind the incident. Military authorities have announced arrest of two persons in connection with the grenade throwing but they have not been identified.

Race Integration Is An Issue In New Zealand

Many Natives Would Keep Own Culture Apart From Whites

Auckland, N. Z., July 29 —Racial integration is an issue in New Zealand, too. But here it works in reverse. Pressure comes from a section of the native Polynesian group that strongly objects to integration with Europeans.

The Maoris of New Zealand have long enjoyed virtual equality in law with white people. Where there is any difference, it is to give the Maoris privileges barred to Europeans.

There is no color bar; such little as exists applies only to behavior. A Mori who behaves like a European is treated as one.

There have been Maori Cabinet Ministers and Bishops, Maori Mayors of white towns. The national president of the nursing trainees' association is currently a Maori girl. A Maori is head of the student body at Auckland University. Members of the two races intermarry freely.

Living Standards Rising

Even where there are still differences of standards they are breaking down, Maoris still tend to crowd together in the poorer quarters of cities, but their housing standards are rising. Large numbers have until lately been unskilled laborers, but many more are now entering the skilled trades and professions.

The situation is often presented as one of the most successful mixing of two races.

But many Maoris are worried over the speed with which the people are adapting themselves to European ways. They feel the completeness of the integration will submerge their ancestral culture.

The Maori community was based on village life. The large numbers of Maoris now living in towns and cities tend to lose their tribal and village links and equally the disciplines these imposed.

So, many Maori leaders are fighting to preserve their people as a separate entity. European educators favor merging the limited number of Maori schools that exist into the general system.

Haven of Traditions

Opposition comes from the Maoris themselves. Some of them say that these schools are the only places where formal grounding is available in Maori traditions, arts and crafts, and language.

Judging by the present rate of exchange, eventual integration of the two groups seems inevitable. Facing up to this, the more thoughtful members of the race are giving much time to considering ways in which the best aspects of the ancient culture can be preserved.

Both Maoris and Europeans agree that some aspects of the native culture, with its generous, unselfish outlook and care for the common good, are superior to standards prevailing in more "advanced" civilizations. They think much is worth retaining.

Maori community centers in cities, encouragement of ancient arts and ceremonials, more attention to Maori traditions in the general educational system, are among the steps suggested. The idea is to produce eventually a composite culture containing the better aspects of both backgrounds.

MIXING SUCCESS IN NEW ZEALAND

Maoris, Europeans Cited as Good Example

By AILEEN SCHOLES

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Nov. 13 (WNS)—Reports from the United States of clashes over school integration are difficult for New Zealanders to understand.

In this vest pocket democracy of 2,500,000 people, integration of the native Maori people with the white settlers has been going on without trouble for the last 125 years.

The success of this integration might well be studied as an example by officials of other governments in other countries.

New Zealand has 125,000 Maoris —men, women and children—who are the descendants of Polynesian seamen.

They are free and equal citizens of New Zealand, sharing with Europeans the rights, duties and privileges of citizenship. They work at the same jobs as white New Zealanders, attend the same schools and universitites and take part in the same sports. White and brown people of this South Pacific dominion of the British Commonwealth live together in complete harmony.

Treaty Famous

The first British settlers reached New Zealand from the newly-founded colony of New South Wales early in the 19th century.

By the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840, the Maoris acknowledged the sovereignty of Queen Victoria. In return, Britain assured the Maori tribes that they could keep their lands unless they wished to sell them at a fair price to the government.

The treaty became internationally famous because it was freely agreed to by both sides, and because it was so unusual for a great power to treat a barbarous native people on such equal terms.

A series of wars occurred between the Maoris and the British from 1860-1872. The British governor, Sir George Grey, brought these skirmishes to an end. Strangely enough, they left little bitterness between the two races. Since then, white man and Maori have fought shoulder to shoulder in the two world wars and in Korea.

Birthrate Climbs

With the turn of the present century, there began an astonishing resurgence of the Maoris. Their birthrate rose at a phenomenal pace to a peak in 1946, of close to 57 to every 1,000 Europeans.

This spectacular rise in the Maori population brought about an economic problem—of how to assure a livelihood for the thousands of young Maori men and women of the present and future generations.

No longer were the 3,000,000 acres of reasonably good land, all that remained of the Maori ancestral holdings, able to maintain such a population. There was only one answer: the young Maoris had to seek their livelihood in the professions and industries of the cities and towns

Play Vital Role

Today Maori doctors, dentists, lawyers, accountants, skilled tradesmen and other workers—of both sexes—are playing a vital part in New Zealand's economic and industrial life.

Two important government departments, the Maori affairs department and the rehabilitation department are administered by Maoris.

All avenues of government employment, as well as increasing avenues of private employment are open to Maori men and women. Former Maori service personnel are given the same rehabilitation benefits as the European soldiers. There has been spectacular advances in the development of big slices of Maori-owned land, eventually to be farmed by the Maori owners themselves.

MAORIS QUESTION RACE INTEGRATION

Many New Zealand Natives Would Keep Own Culture Apart from Whites'

Special to The New York Times.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., July 11—Racial integration is an issue in New Zealand, too. But here it works in reverse. Pressure comes